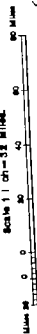


MAP OF THE BARODA STATE

Scale 1:100,000 or 1:125,000



REFERENCES

TOWN & BARODA STATE

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10,000 to 50,000

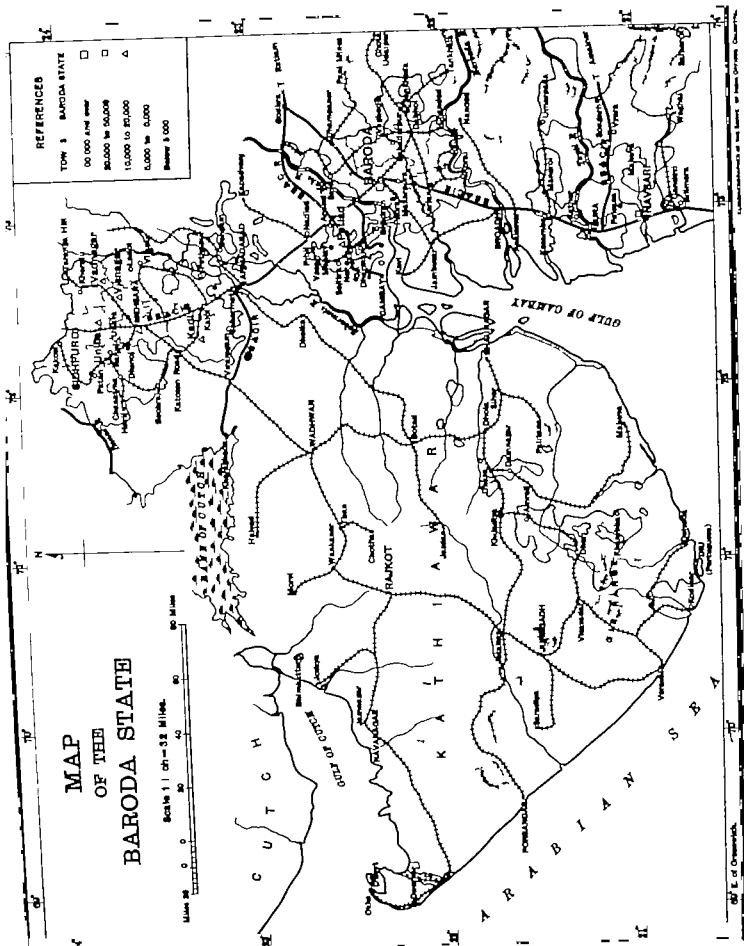
5,000 to 10,000

Below 5,000

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Census of India, 1941

VOLUME XVII

BARODA

**SOME RESULTS OF THE CENSUS OF 1941
WITH
TABLES AND SUBSIDIARY TABLES**

**BY
SATYA VRATA MUKERJEA**

**Baroda State Press
1941**

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FOREWORD

This is the third Census of Baroda for which I am responsible. I am deeply grateful to the Government of the State for their renewed confidence in me and the promptitude and the unstinted measure with which they met my requisitions for finance and establishments

2 This Report only reviews some of the results of the Census. The Government of India decided early in March last, on a limited tabulation for their provinces, leaving to the States full discretion to complete their census operations if they so wished. Instead of the complete scheme of 16 Imperial and 2 Provincial Tables, the provinces were only required to compile Imperial Tables I-V, XIII and XIV and Provincial Tables I and II, some provinces were however allowed to compile caste figures on a selected basis. The Census Commissioner for India also instructed all Superintendents, provided time allowed them, to attempt random sorts in certain directions. The Government of this State decided to follow the example of the Government of India, authorising me to compile whatever was required by the Census Commissioner for India on a limited basis for the provinces, and in addition to prepare literacy statistics for broad age groups and figures for the principal castes. In consultation with the Census Commissioner for India, I also undertook to do random samples for Age and Civil Condition, Sex and Size of Families, and for Means of Livelihood. Special Tenement Tables were compiled as before for the City of Baroda, and also for the two towns of Patan and Navsari. Housing statistics for the villages of the State on a sampled basis were also compiled. Following the practice of previous censuses, a *Delizada* (in Gujarati) giving village statistics for population distributed by religion for each administrative division has also been published. Details of population etc., for the different wards and other parts of the City are shown therein.

3 As regards the mode of dealing with the statistical material, the Census Commissioner for India had also contemplated a striking departure from the previous practice. Instead of the old time elaborate Reports, it was decided to have a synoptic essay for each Census unit. The old type Tables Volumes were, however, to be prepared, but instead of the fly leaves that used to precede each table, a short explanatory chapter round each table was to be written. In view of the limited tabulation, the synoptic essay is now dispensed with in respect of provinces and those States (like Baroda) which have chosen to follow the example of the Government of India.

4 This book attempts to follow these lines. The object of each Section is merely to explain the statistics and how they are to be analysed. If and when the full tabulation is completed by this State along with the provinces, supplementary chapters need only be added, and the synoptic essay for the State prepared. But the reader must here and now note the immense significance of the departure that is being made from old time tradition. The great old Reports of the Indian Census—some of them classics for all time—were written with the view to lead and guide all thinking India in the matter of analysing and correlating the immense mass of figures which at every census was collected. For each unit, the Head of the operations was the chosen guide. But now everywhere we find a group of scholars, who are competent to deal with the measurement of social phenomena, like in western countries, and the role of the counter of peoples has to approximate itself to that of his opposite number in England or America,—the humbler role of just collecting the statistical data, doing as little as possible of writing and leaving the figures to speak for themselves. As an old census man,

I may regret this but it is as well that it should be so. From this point of view the old Reports of the all-India series have now become a luxury. The general reader never had much use for them while their prodigious size has been an ever present problem for libraries to store and for white ants to digest. My own ponderous tomes of 1921 and 1931 have always lain heavily on my conscience. This briefer effort may perhaps serve a more useful purpose.

Baroda,
Dated 31st July 1941

S. V. MUKERJEA,
Census Commissioner Baroda State.

SOME RESULTS

OF THE

CENSUS OF BARODA

1941

I

INTRODUCTORY

1 Past Censuses—It is usual to begin with the past. The recent Census of the 1st March last was the eighth enumeration of the modern type in the history of Baroda State. The first regular census on systematic lines was taken in the State on the 21st February 1872, but the operations were not synchronous, preliminaries being undertaken by the State and the tabulation begun in Baroda and completed in Bombay. The first of the great Indian synchronous censuses began in 1881, and in that year, and every tenth year thereafter, this State has undertaken the counting of its inhabitants with its own independent organisation but under the general superintendence of Indian Census authorities, compiled its own tables and contributed its own report to the Indian Series. Before 1872, however, the counting or *Khane Sumari* of people was not quite unknown as a part of the State's duties. Such business, however, was almost always tacked on to some fiscal or administrative purpose. In 1849, Briggs in his *Cities of Gujarashtra*, collated different estimates supplied to him by various officials and determined the population of the State to be 2.25 millions. In 1856 and 1860, there is evidence in the State records of two other censuses in the State, the former of which attempted to get into details by sex and age-constitution. The estimate of the former year was 1.4 millions or 1,389,922 to be exact. In 1860, the population figure rose to 1,420,647. These figures are laboriously compiled but suffer from the fact that their estimates for the City of Baroda (296,745 in 1856 and 305,655 in 1860) are so improbable, that the general accuracy of the whole results is vitiated in consequence. Perhaps the estimates for the City included not only the environs but also surrounding villages. Otherwise the record for the different districts shows a fair degree of accuracy.

2 Disturbing factors—Of recent years, the Indian Census has been afflicted with political turmoils. In 1931, British Gujarat was troubled by the non-co-operation movement, which extended to census operations. Baroda itself was completely free from these disturbances, but our census was burdened with an unwanted crowd of "*hyra-tis*" numbering 26,755 persons, who temporarily swelled our numbers. Our record otherwise was accurate and free from any deliberate or concerted attempts at vitiation. In

the latest Census also, the State was happily free from communal tension of any kind, and as in the neighbouring British territory also there was happily no attempt at non-co-operation and our population figures did not receive any unearned increment due to political reasons. All classes and communities co-operated with obvious goodwill and the peace of the census operations was entirely undisturbed by communal yappings of any kind. Here and there leaflets from certain outside organisations appealed to Hindus to return Hindi as their national language and "Arya" as their community and to Muslims to return Urdu as their native tongue, "Muslim" as their caste and "Islam" as their religion. How far these appeals succeeded in respect of the language and other returns will not be known until full tabulation is pursued, and all the statistical details are compiled. It is true, however, that these appeals had some success with local Muslims in towns so far as the language returns are concerned. It has been estimated that 60 per cent of Muslims in the State are Gujarati speaking and when the language data are known it will perhaps appear that a good proportion of town-bred Muslims whose natural language is Gujarati have through an unfortunate communal zeal returned Urdu as their mother tongue. In respect of the Gujarati Hindus, the Hindi-appeal it may be safely surmised, fell flat, but it is quite possible that their appeal to the tribal population to record "Hinduism" in the returns found substantial response. This point will be examined in greater detail in a subsequent Section.

3. *Marriages and Melas*—If political alarms and excursions were happily absent, the frequency of marriages and festivals faced the local census authorities with perplexing problems. Hindu astrology had most unaccountably fastened on 27th and 28th February as dates suitable for marriages. *Melas* and fairs happened at isolated places in Khambha and elsewhere; and at Unava, the *urus* (or anniversary) of the Muslim saint Miran Datar which usually attracts a crowd of nearly 20 000 persons, came to be celebrated in the vicinity of the Census date. Marriages were celebrated almost everywhere, and the Unava problem was serious and had to be managed with special devices. It was decided that marriage migrants or persons going to this *urus* or other *melas* from the different parts of the State were to be enumerated only in their original place of residence and not counted at the places of marriage or *melas*; and that only persons coming to these occasions from outside the State were to be enumerated if they did not possess any enumeration passes, the intention being not to allow these factors to disturb the preliminary count as far as possible. How far these instructions were effectively carried out will be discussed later on while dealing with Imperial Table III.

4. *The process of Census taking: How it is done*—Here the general reader will like to know briefly and in as non-technical a language as possible how this immense business of the census is done. The zero hour for the census was fixed for the sunrise of the 1st March but for more than a year and three months before this date, the operations were in hand. The usual method is to proceed from the general to the particular. Our foremost business is to catch every man, to count him and to elicit details about him. But before we do that we prepare a register of houses, estimate the number of families and of individual persons composing each, and paint numbers on each house, whether tenanted or no. House numbering, however, cannot be done without previously ascertaining the number of villages in the State, and dividing the tract to be enumerated into suitable charges, circles and blocks. Each block consisted of 60 to 120 houses, and each circle was formed of 10 to 15 blocks. The area of charges usually corresponded to that of talukas, with special charges for large railway settlements and municipalities. Every railway station big or small was constituted into a separate circle; in a State like Baroda which has more than 200 railway stations, scattered all over Gujarat and Kathiawad, it can be well imagined how the problem of censusing of railway areas was one of great difficulty. Again, the forest areas of the State, and the maritime ports on the west coast having problems of their own, were constituted into separate charges and circles. Altogether the State was divided into 96 charges, 1 162 circles and 11,570 blocks.

5 **The Enumeration Stage-Billets Individuals System**—Coming to the enumeration stage it is necessary to refer briefly to what was described in detail in the last Census Report of 1931, namely the striking departure from the all-India system which the State introduced and carried out with what Dr. Hutton was pleased to call "great success". Hitherto it was the practice to record census detail in enumeration schedules, which were later collected in the Abstraction Office in which the particulars of each individual person were copied out as an *imship*, which were later sorted and compiled into tables. In 1931, the Baroda Census decided, with the approval of the Census Commissioner for India, to do away with the ship-copying system altogether and to record census particulars of an individual direct on to books of ships, which could later be cut out, sorted and compiled. This process of direct record on to book of ship—one ship for an individual—instead of the old-time method of noting lengthwise on schedules which were stated after the census, the entertaining of a large temporary ship-copying establishment to recopy the information regarding each individual on small-sized ships before abstraction could be undertaken, obviously made for economy in cost, personnel and time. Besides the books of ships were of a handier size than long sheets of old type schedules and better able, therefore, to stand rough usage from untrained enumerators. Thirdly, the system made for greater accuracy in the compilation of tables as it eliminated the errors due to ship-copyists who were a horde of badly trained clerks working on the wages system with little interest in the business. This innovation is usually known as the *billetts individuals* system. In the present Census, the State continued this *billetts individuals* system and had the satisfaction to learn that the principle of the change it had introduced in 1931 was now generally extended throughout all India.

6 **The 1941 book of ships Baroda and General Indian ships compared**—From the experience gained from 1931, some confusion was avoided this time without any slackness in the routine of transmission of the ship form, and to the Central Office. The essence of the success of the new system was that it needed constant supervision and very rigorous watch over the initial agency, the business of transmission and return of ship, and the subsequent handling in the Abstraction Office had to be transacted exactly on the basis of treasure, controlled by an elaborate series of call books, distribution registers and receipt counterfoils. The Book of Ships of 1931, each page containing three ships, gave place in this Census to the One-ship Pad, as adopted for the general Indian Census, with the difference that the colour differentiation for sex (white for ships recording information regarding males, and buff for females) was continued, and the questionnaire was repeated on each ship. In the Pad adopted in British India, the questions were only shown on the cover and sex was indicated by having the bottom right hand corner of ships for females cut off along the line printed

7 **Information compiled in 1931 and 1941**—The information required from each household differed in 1941 in certain respects from the previous census. In the first place, at the house-numbering stage, a serious attempt was made this time to find out the number of the resident population, divided by sex and broadly by age into adults and children under 11. In the second place details were also shown on the House-list regarding tenements as to their kind, the number of floors and rooms and the population inhabiting in each. In 1931, we attempted a classification of homesteads according to standards of comfort, but as the attempt was not very successful, on this occasion this was dropped. The Census of Livestock had already been taken by the State Veterinary department, just before the census operations began, on the lines of the forms supplied by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and it was not thought necessary to undertake a separate count of cattle through the census agency.

8 **The Questionnaires of 1931 and 1941**—In respect of the questionnaire for the census of humans, there were certain differences in the lists of 1931 and 1941. On the present occasion, the gruesome details in respect of infirmities like blindness, insanity, deaf-mutism and leprosy were dropped. Further, in 1931, we had certain special enquiries

along side of the census there was, for instance, the one about educated unemployment. The special enquiry regarding the size and sex constitution of families was another deserving of mention. Both these enquiries were embodied in the general questionnaire of 1941. A special question regarding unemployment was added both for males and females, and in respect of married females, questions were asked about the number and sex of their children born and surviving, and their age at the birth of their first child and the sex of their first born. A desire to come to closer grips with the education problem was evidenced by the additional questions regarding the script of literacy and the examinations passed by the individual. In respect of means of livelihood the questions were far more detailed than heretofore.

9 Economy in cost, personnel and time—It has been already claimed above in behalf of the *billets individuels* system which has now been firmly grounded in this State, that it worked for economy in cost, personnel and time. In 1931, the cost in the Abstraction Office was reduced to nearly half of what would have been if the old system were continued. In 1941 it is not possible so far to find out the extent of economies in cost effected as it will be only known when full tabulation is undertaken. But it is possible at once to state that the new system has effected considerable economy in personnel and time. In 1921 Tables I to VI could only be ready on the 30th May. In 1931 and 1941 these were ready over a month earlier. In the marginal table, is shown striking

Year of Census	No. of Blocks	No. of Enumerators	Population per each enumerator
1901	11,346	11,386	172
1911	10,593	10,893	186
1921	11,092	11,090	191
1931	12,138	9,409	259
1941	11,570	8,466	337

before.

10 Elimination of humour—It must be sadly confessed however that by the present austere method of ticks and crosses, we have effected a severe economy in writing and thereby left little scope for humour. In other days, under the schedule system, there was a great deal of play of wit both by people and the enumerating staff. No longer can the village Lothario describe his civil condition as—*fakkad*—an untranslatable word the nearest approach to which can be described in Oscar Wilde's phrase as 'passionate celibacy'. But even in spite of the inhibitions of the present system one of our enumerators managed to count the God Mahadev in a village in Mahuva taluka, entered him as Hindu described his civil condition (with profound discernment) as married and thereafter as if appalled by his profanity filled the other questions with crosses! In respect of age,

Year	Persons aged 100 and over
1911	16
1921	21
1931	31
1941	37

almost the only column left now in our questionnaire where the imagination is allowed to roam, full advantage seems to have been taken, as no less than 375 persons are returned as centenarians (including 28 in the City 41 in Amreli, 52 in Navsari 117 in Mehsana and 137 in Baroda district). At every census, centenarians have forced themselves to attention but in this, as if the age column was the last refuge of the facetious, the peak seems to have been attained.

11. Actual Enumeration: Final and Preliminary counts—The actual counting of the people was taken in two stages. There were the preliminary counts beginning from the 8th February in villages and 13th February in towns and ending in both cases on the 28th February and the final check commencing from the morning of the 1st March and ending on the evening of the 2nd March. Here was a most welcome departure from the hectic all-night count familiar to census officers of previous years. There was no plat form or train enumeration and the census staff were therefore, spared the imprecations

of sleepy passengers. The training of the enumerators, supervisors and others was taken up inter se both by the Central Census Office and the Mahal Charge Superintendents, as the testing of house-number was being scrutinised. At the house numbering stage, the actual business of putting of house-numbers and preparing of house lists was attended to by the revenue *lathis* (or village accountants) who knew their charges and could be trusted to do their work well. Altogether 930,532 houses were numbered by about 900 *lathis*, to whom a word of praise is due for doing this arduous work extraordinarily well. Later, in December, enumerators were added from the teaching staff of primary schools, in which our well-established compulsory education system provided a ready-made and fairly efficient organisation. Altogether, of 8,466 enumerators appointed, there were 867 *lathis* and 5,403 teachers, and 1,961 were other public servants. Only 235 private persons were requisitioned for census purposes as against 521 in 1931. With further experience of the new methods adopted, it may be hoped that the State network of organisation in the village of educational revenue and other departmental agencies will be found adequate and no private persons will be required. Non-official volunteers are not easy to control and they are not so readily amenable to training and the discipline of the census as permanent hands in the State employ.

12 House-list estimates, provisional and final results.—The accuracy of the enumeration can be gauged by the close correspondence or otherwise between the house-list estimates or the total revised population, the provisional and final results. The first estimates are available about three or four months before the final count. The provisional results are obtained from the Charge Summaries furnished by the Charge Superintendents after the census date, and the final totals are arrived at when the boxes of slips are received at the Abstraction Office, made up into different boxes for sorting and counted and re-counted, the village lists are prepared therefrom and the final Register of population per each block is prepared and totalled. In this State, the provisional results are usually prepared from telegraphic summaries and on this occasion a curious mistake happened, as unique in its simplicity as it was unexpected. An enterprising *Abhiwadi*, not content with sending his telegraphic totals in figures, hurried the Central Office with another telegram repeating the result in words, with the consequence that the figures of this telegram were inadvertently posted twice. As a result the tentative census total mounted up to 2,952,134 showing a spurious excess of nearly a hundred thousand persons over the truth. As soon as the charge summaries, however, arrived by post, the mistake was at once discovered and corrected provisional totals were issued soon after. These totals are shown in col 3 of the marginal table. The difference between the Final Totals and the House-List Estimate will be discussed at their proper place, but generally it may be concluded here that the census enumeration was highly accurate, at least in so far as an endeavour was successfully made to cast the census net wide enough to "catch every man." Overzeal may have led here and there an enumerator to catch his man more than once, but then this is set off at other places by the staff not remembering eleventh-hour instructions and cancelling slips of persons who had gone out of their place of enumeration temporarily for marriages and such like reasons. Such mistakes must have been rather more numerous in Mehsana than in other parts, but the point will be further discussed later on. In the meanwhile, it is comforting to know that the difference between Provisional and Final Results has been again low as in 1931, showing that the charge summaries were generally well and carefully prepared. The difference is, as it

Division	House-List Estimate	Provisional Totals (corrected)	Final Totals
1	2	3	4
State	2,804,907	2,854,925	2,855,010
Cox	145,332	153,308	153,391
Amroli	295,519	291,543	290,543
Baroli	777,445	805,259	806,115
Mehsana	1,172,589	1,175,189	1,175,027
Nasir	456,401	465,935	465,903
Oshamir Tal	41,663	42,547	42,587
Porbandar (Tributary Area)	5,754	5,444	5,444

happens, only 85 out of this, 31 persons enumerated as boating population after the census date will have to be omitted to get at the true figure of error which is only 54 for a population of 2,855 000 or .0019 per cent.

13. The Cost of the operations—The Administrative Volume will show in detail the total cost of the operations. At present, it is only possible to give the figures of expenditure incurred upto the end of July 1941. These do not include the cost of printing this Report with its Maps and Diagrams, the Administrative Volume and the *Dehanda* (Village Statistics Volume) and other expenses. The total cost so far amounts to Rs. 93 671 testifying once again to the high cost of the Baroda Census. That this is inevitably due to what may be called overhead charges is shown by the expenditure on the Central Office absorbing nearly half of this total (*i.e.* Rs. 46 473). The following table gives comparative figures as far as possible for this and the previous Census :—

Items	Upto July 31st, 1941		Upto July 31st, 1931	
	Rs.		Rs.	
i. Central Office	45,473		25,845	
ii. Administration Office	12,749		15,434	
iii. Travelling allowances of staff and Census Inspectors	5,077		2,781	
iv. Printing, correspondence etc.	11,510		8,334	
v. Printing cost	8,183		5,664	
vi. Paper cost	4,101		2,091	
vii. Presses to Census Officers and accompanying staff	3,874		14,000+	
viii. Rates of Office	1,393		—	
Total	92,671		68,149	

Besides the above amount of Rs. 93 671 Rs. 6,750 will be required probably for the continuance of the office till the end of September 1941 and the cost of printing the census publications. Against this amount must be set the sum of Rs. 3011 realised from auction of census office dead stock by auctions or sale to other Government offices. Thus the net cost of the census will come to Rs. 97 410 so that even with the limited tabulation the cost is Rs. 34 per 1,000 of the population. The full operations cost in 1931 Rs. 112,651 or Rs. 46.1 per mille.

14. The arrangement of the report and tables—A final word is now necessary about the Tables and Subsidiary Tables. In the Foreword a reference has been already made to the limited nature of tabulation that so far has been undertaken. Round each Imperial and State Table are prepared Subsidiary Tables, which reduce the absolute figures to proportions, so that they may be studied the more easily. For this purpose, the absolute figures which are shown by administrative divisions in the Imperial and State Tables are redistributed according to natural divisions in the subsidiary tables. It is, therefore, necessary at the outset to explain the scheme of these divisions.

15. Natural Divisions—Baroda forms part of the great natural division of Gujarat one of India's historic tracts, which has an area of about 63,000 square miles. Thus this State forms only a little more than an eighth of this area but its different districts are so spread over all parts of Gujarat, that they represent completely the different aspects of its composite life, its physiography its linguistic and ethnical variations. Baroda State is one of the most dispersed of territories, and its interlacing particularly with British India and other Indian States in Kathiawad has contributed to the peculiar harassments of its district officers, and the complications of its administration. This dispersal though not so evident in the mainland of Gujarat, where the three main districts lie, becomes acute in Kathiawad, where the territories of the Gaekwad are described as a "ventable archipelago" In a sense demographically however this dispersal has made for richness in its human material and the wide range of interest that

Incurred after July 1931

their study reveals. Part of Gujarat, all the different sections of the State share its variegated life and the consciousness of its comprehensive unity. For inspite of the differences in its physiography, agricultural conditions, and the contrasts of culture and social development, Gujarat may be said to have "an ecological unity". It has well defined frontiers, and although the contours of its land widely differ, providing in this State, even within its limited extent, all the diversity of sea and plain and upland, and the soil and climatic variations are equally sharply divided, - the combination of natural influences, as well as the incidents of its history, have helped to produce something like a discernible and distinctive mental make-up for the Gujarati people. Their language has freely received influences from all sides and shows now the least dialectical differences, as compared to the other great regional languages—a most remarkable phenomenon. Their art and architecture similarly shows a like receptivity to outside influences. In respect of their social composition, the multitude of castes and sub-castes, the most diversified in India, has been preserved intact without making for any positive disunity. Its extensive sea coast line has helped to produce in Gujarat a race "bristling with enterprise and initiative."

The Mainland of Gujarat has three main divisions, the Northern with its sloping river valleys, a belt of saline tract towards the north west and west and a fertile and wooded region much cut up by ravines, in the south east, almost entirely bounded on its west by the Sabarmati. These features are found in Mehsana *prant*, which belongs wholly to North Gujarat, and is therefore, called the Northern division for the purposes of the Subsidiary Tables. The three natural sub-divisions of this tract are therefore named West and East Kadi, and Trans-Sabarmati.

Central Gujarat consists of transitional low land plains - the trans-Mahi valley of the Charotar and the territory spread between the Mahi and the Narmada, and it can be readily divided into the fertile overcultivated Charotar tract, the central low lands of the Vahel, the rolling dry tracts of the east frequently erupted by hills, and the black cotton soil of the Kabhram of which the City of Baroda may be taken as the northern limit.

South Gujarat comprises the tract between the Narmada and the Daman Ganga on the South. Navsari *prant* is wholly included in this, except for the isolated hill fort of Salher, which is detached towards the south of the *prant* and is surrounded by the district of Nasik.

The Kathiawad division of the State consists of about eighteen different bits forming the district of Amreli, and the special *Vibhag* (sub-division) of Okhamandal. Its sea-coast areas are well-marked. Its brown shallow soil retains little moisture but where it gets it, it produces good crops. It has a sea-coast well-marked and distinctive in part possessing abundant water facilities as in Kodinar, and otherwise bleak and arid, and salt infested as in the wide stretches of Okhamandal. The agricultural elements are lazy and thriftless, but the long coast line favours adventure, trade and enterprise.

16 Details of talukas included in natural divisions — The following table shows the details of Natural Sub-divisions and the talukas included in each. —

Natural Sub-division	Talukas comprised	Natural Sub-division	Talukas comprised
Central Gujarat (Baroda <i>prant</i> and City)		North Gujarat (Mehsana <i>prant</i> and Pethapur)	
(1) Charotar	Bhadran Petlad	(1) East Kadi	Sidhpur Vijapur Visnagar

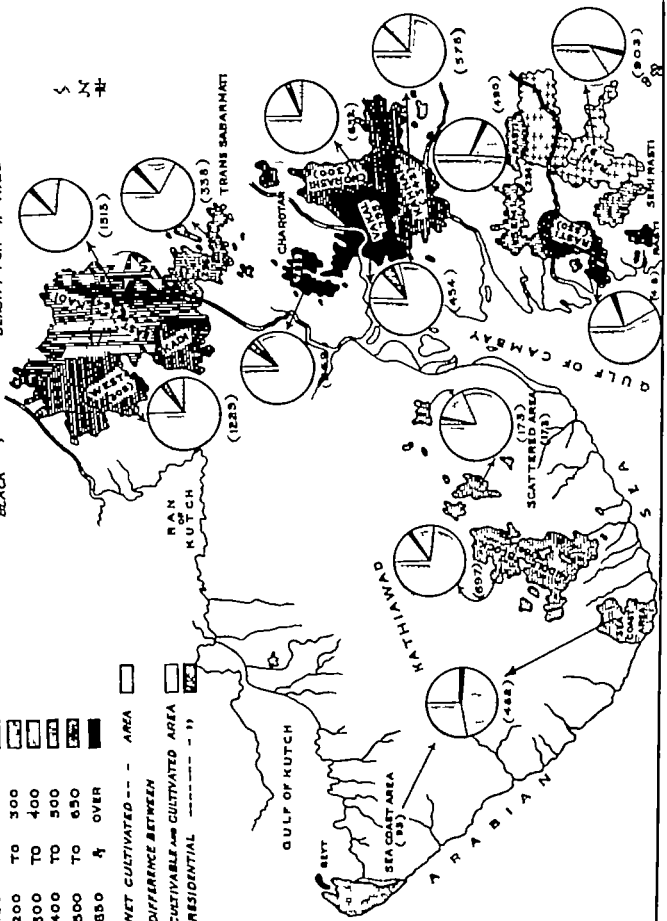
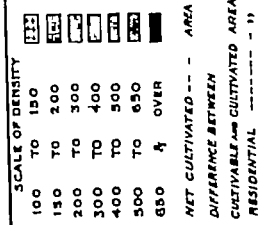
1—INTRODUCTORY

Natural Sub-division	Talukas comprised	Natural Sub-division	Talukas comprised
(ii) Chornshi	Savli Sankheda Vaghoda Tilakwada		Kalol Kheralu Pethapur Mehsana
(iii) Kanham	Dabhoi Sonar Karjan	(ii) Trans-Sabarmati	Delgam Atarsumba
(iv) Vakil	Baroda Padra	(iii) West Kadi	Patan Harj Chanasma Kadi
Kathiawad (Amreli <i>prant</i> and Okhamandal <i>vibhag</i>)		South Gujarat (Navsari <i>prant</i>)	
(i) Middle Block	Amreli Dhari Khambha	(i) Rani	Vyara Songadh
(ii) Scattered Area	Ratanpur Bhumkatta Dannagar	(ii) Rasti	Navsari Gandevj Kamrej Palana
(iii) Sea-coast Area	Kodinar Okhamandal Beyt	(iii) Semi-Rasti	Mahuva Mangrol

The map facing the next Section will illustrate the size and position of these Natural Divisions.

MAP SHOWING DENSITY AND THE PROPORTION OF CULTIVABLE NET CULTIVATED AND RESIDENTIAL AREA TO THE TOTAL AREA BY NATURAL DIVISIONS

RED FIGURES REPRESENT AREA IN SQUARE MILES
BLACK, DENSITY PER 1/4 MILE



II

AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

17 Reference to Statistics—This Section deals with Imperial Table I and the four Subsidiary Tables based on it. These subsidiary tables are

- (i) Density, Water-Supply and Crops,
- (ii) Taluka Density by Natural Divisions,
- (iii) Persons per 1,000 Houses and Houses per 100 square miles,
- (iv) The Sex Ratio by Natural Divisions

Population and area figures of talukas are shown in State Table I which is also here subjoined

18 Summary Table—The Census of the 1st March 1911, disclosed a total population of 2,855,010 for the whole State. A summary table is subjoined here showing the total population as distributed according to the different districts of the State, and in the City (which counts as a separate administrative division) —

Natural Division	Name of Administrative Division with area shown in brackets	Population in 1911			Increase per cent over 1931 figures on same area	Proportion of 1 female to 1 000 Males
		Total	Males	Females		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Kathiawad	Amreli District (1 071)	205,543	105,417	101,126	+19.5	} 951
	Okhamandal Vibhag (251)	42,587	22,279	20,308	+35.2	
Central Gujarat	Baroda City (11)	153,301	84,665	68,635	+35.8	} 810
	Baroda District (1 922)	406,115	424,129	381,986	+13.3	
North Gujarat	Mehsana District (3 065)	1 175,097	597,108	577,989	+16.3	} 968
	Pethapur (12)	5,444	2,712	2,732	+3.2	
South Gujarat	Navari District (1 811)	465,923	236,598	229,325	+15.2	} 969
	THE STATE (8,176)	2,855,010	1,472,909	1,382,101	+16.6	938

19 Area of the State—The area shown in the table is as certified by the latest figures of the State Survey and Settlement department. The area of the State proper is 8,164 square miles, and that of the tributary area of Pethapur, now included within the jurisdiction of the State, is 12.25 square miles. The total area in bighas in 1931 of the State proper was 8,890,370 (1,089 bighas to a square mile) or 8,163.8 square miles. In 1941, the latest figures available, with the most recent corrections in measurements and taking

Imperial Table I

IT—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

into account such variations as are caused by alluvium or diluvium amount to 8,890,460 bighas or 8,163.87 square miles. The area of Pethapur is 13,336 bighas. The total area, therefore, is 8 176.12 square miles. The survey of the whole State has been exhaustive measurements field by field having been taken almost throughout the State, with the exception of only nine villages (out of 2 960 towns and villages) for which the figure as shown by traverse survey has been taken. There need be, therefore, no hesitation in accepting the above figure for total area by divisions as accurate.

The Survey of India shows the State area however to be 8,236 square miles (stated to be calculated in May 1941) for which there appears from all the authorities locally consulted to be no justification. It is not known how these figures were arrived at in May 1941. In the Census Report of the State for 1891 the area was indeed shown to be 8,226, but since then much water has flown beneath the ancient Vishwamitri bridge which divides our stately City into two!

20 Area and density of the natural sub-divisions — The map facing this

Natural Divisions and Sub-divisions	Area	Proportion to total area	Density per square mile
Central Gujarat	1,923	23.7	496
Chorasi	209	3.3	723
Chorasi	632	7.7	300
Kachchh	378	7.1	342
Vakal	454	5.6	723
Kathiawar	1,382	16.6	184
Middle Block	677	8.5	180
Southward	173	2.1	173
Sea-Coast	43.4	5.0	1.5
North Gujarat	3,080	37.6	383
East Kadi	1,513	18.5	464
Trans-Saharnadi	338	4.1	303
West Kadi	1,229	15.0	298
South Gujarat	1,811	22.2	287
Rast	903	11.1	149
Rast	418	5.1	130
Sea-Rast	420	6.0	214
THE STATE	8,176	100	349

Section shows the position and boundaries and gives the areas and density of the Natural Sub-divisions. It is interesting to note that the sea-coast only forms 6 per cent while the dry belt (West Kadi) is rather less than a sixth of the total area. The typically black soil cotton belt (in Kachchh and Rani) which though highly productive can manage with much less density than other fertile areas growing food crops, forms only a little more than 12 per cent, while the most fertile regions growing food as well as luxury crops of all kinds are found in Charotar parts of Rast and East Kadi tracts. The forested tracts are concentrated in Semi-Rast and Rani regions, but small bits are found in Chorasi, Middle Block and Trans Saharnadi sub-divisions. The total area under forests in the State is 714 square miles or 8.7 per cent of the gross area. The average density for the whole State is 349 as compared to which four out of 13 natural sub-divisions—Charotar Vakal, East Kadi and Rast (forming a third of the total extent), have greater spread per

square mile, while the remaining two-thirds show less density





21. Densities on total and cultivable areas compared — The difference between gross and cultivable area is 1,821 square

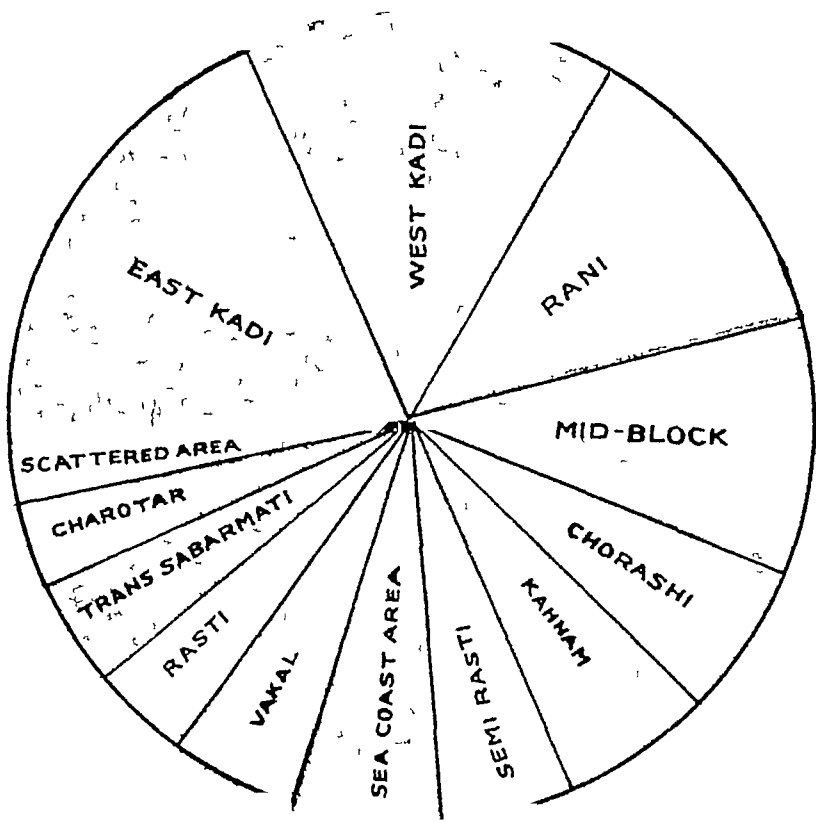
Density per Square Mile	
(a) Gross Area	349
(a) Cultivable Area	473
(a) Occupied Area	443
(a) Net Cultivated Area	355
(a) Residential Area	27,643

between gross and cultivable area is 1,821 square miles, so that deducting the reserved forest area (714 square miles) and the total residential area (103.2 square miles), there remains 1,004 square miles of uncultivable waste from which further deductions are necessary for portions reserved for public purposes, such as pastures etc. The net cultivated area is 62.8 per cent of the total i.e. 5 137 square miles, but this is only the tilled area, for demography it is also useful to know the total occupied area

DIAGRAM SHOWING AREA BY NATURAL
SUB-DIVISION

REFERENCES .—

CENTRAL GUJARAT	
KATHIAWAD	
NORTH GUJARAT	
SOUTH GUJARAT	



SUBSIDIARY TABLE 11

in the State, which is 6 68 million bighas or 6,135 square miles. The reason why such a relatively large proportion of occupied area has remained fallow will be discussed in the next Section but in the meanwhile, the various comparative densities are shown in the margin. The difference between (i) and (iii) shows that there is but little scope under present agricultural conditions for expansion in population in future. The last figure (v) shows the appalling conditions of congestion under which the population is herded together in this State. It is in Gujarat far more than in other parts of India, that the rural (and also urban) populations are seen to reside in close settlements. In each village, there is always a central inhabited nucleus round which cultivated fields spread out forming the bulk of the village area. If we deduct the area of the City from the total residential area (of 103 square miles), the congestion is even greater, namely 29,280 per square mile or 46 per acre, more than double the density of the City.

22 Comparison with other parts of Gujarat — A glance at the figures of population and density for British and other parts of Gujarat will be of interest. So far only provisional census figures are available and the margin collects them for comparison. The State is only next to British Gujarat in density but is much above the average for the whole of Gujarat. The Western India States which surround the Kathiawad portions of Baroda are much sparser in population.

Parts of Gujarat	Area in square miles	Population (000 omitted)	Density
British Gujarat	10 183	4 094	402
Gujarat States	7 635	1 457	191
Western India States	36 797	4 902	133
Baroda State	8 176	2 855	349
Gujarat	62,791	13,308	212

23 Water-supply and crops — Subsidiary Table 1 compares the decennial rainfall with the normal and it is found that in all parts of the State, except North Gujarat, the decade saw more plentiful rainfall. In South Gujarat the excess was noticeable. In the next Section the variations in rainfall will be studied along with the agricultural seasons and their reactions on births and population changes. Irrigated area has risen from 4 per cent in 1931 to 6 in 1941. Cultivable area has on the other hand contracted from 6,462 to 6,355 square miles. The forest area has increased by nearly 60 square miles in the same period. In respect of acreage of crops, the proportion sown by cotton has declined from 25.18 to 23.8 per cent in the latest Census. The wheat and tobacco ratios remain insignificant, although they are luxury crops. Bajri and Juwar occupy 41 per cent while their proportion was only 37 in 1931. The occupied area has now gone up to 6,135 square miles, leaving only 220 square miles available for future cultivation.

24 Subsidiary Table 11 — In this table, the proportions of area and population are worked out in respect of talukas. There are 35 talukas (taking Pethapur as a separate taluka) and 6 petas in the State. Of these, Bhimkatta and Beyt are single places, the former being a village and the other a town. The average density being 349, it is naturally expected that the largest group of talukas (2,780 square miles—34 per cent of the area) with 35 per cent of the population should belong to the Density Class of 300–450. One fifth of the State is comprised of talukas of high density—450 and over—with nearly 40 per cent of the population. More than half of Central Gujarat (excluding the City) belongs to the middle groups above mentioned while in South Gujarat with its forest tracts, density inevitably runs low (more than two-fifths of its extent having less than 200 to the square mile). The North Gujarat contrasts are less varied. More than three-fourths of the area have a range of between 302 to 531 persons per square mile.

II—AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

25. Subsidiary Table iii—As has been mentioned in the Introduction 930,832

Year	Variations 1901 as 100		
	Persons per 1,000 houses	Houses per 1,000 square miles	Population with 1901 as Index
1901	100	100	100
1911	95	104	104
1921	104	105	109
1931	109	115	125
1941	116	126	146

houses were numbered. Of these 618,014 were found occupied on the Census Day. In the Subsidiary Table iii, the proportions are all calculated on occupied houses, and variations in these ratios are shown from 1901. It is interesting to compare these ratios with the population changes: while the Census shows an increase of 46 per cent since 1901 in population, the density of houses per square mile has only shown a rise of 26 showing that the growth of houses has not been *pari passu* with the

population and congestion in the household has correspondingly increased from decade to decade.

Coming to natural divisions, the house-density is the greatest in Charotar and Rast, while on the other hand, congestion in households is more in evidence in Rani and Semi-Rani in South Gujarat, and in the Scattered areas of Kathiawad than elsewhere.

26 The Sex Ratio. Subsidiary Table iv—Coming to the proportion of the sexes as disclosed in the last five censuses, the sex-ratio has remained more or less the same in the last 40 years. Throughout this period the norm is 935 females to a thousand males. The only part of the State, where the sexes most approach parity is in South Gujarat, followed by North Gujarat. In other divisions, where the migration factor rules stronger discriminating in favour of males, the female ratio tends to become lower.

27 State Table I—Imperial Table I only contents itself with the main administrative divisions showing figures for the City separately. State Table I shows the details for the talukas the density for each and the variations in the populations for the decades 1931-1941 and 1921 and 1931. The variations will be discussed in the next Section. Inter-divisional changes in the last decade were conspicuous by their absence, with the exception of the transfer of Bhunkatta to Okha *tribhag* and the inclusion of Pethapur tributary area within the limits of the State. The average area of a taluka (excluding Pethapur, Beyt and Bhunkatta and the City and its environs) is 214 square miles. The average population of a taluka on the same basis is 70,818. The largest taluka, as it is the most sparsely populated, is Songadh (583 square miles) in Navsari *prant* but the size of talukas is larger in Mehsana *prant* than in other districts, where the average taluka area is 256 square miles and the average population is 97,925.

TABLE I
AREA, HOUSES AND POPULATION

Division	Area in Square miles	Towns	Villages	Occupied Houses		
				Total	In Towns	In Villages
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ODA STATE	8,176	64	2,896	618,014	169,558	448,456
da City including Cantonment	11	2		37,920	37,920	
li Division	1,071	5	240	39,141	10,067	29,074
la Division	1,922	19	820	175,718	34,870	140,848
ana Division	3,068	22	1,035	262,909	60,311	202,598
iri Division	1,811	12	756	91,559	20,612	70,947
mandal	281	3	42	9,348	4,414	4,934
pur (Tributary Area)	12	1	3	1,419	1,364	55

Division	Total	Persons		Population		Males		Females	
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural
1	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ODA STATE	2,855,010	719,272	2,135,738	1,472,909	378,712	1,094,197	1,382,101	340,560	1,041,541
da City including Cantonment	153,301	153,301		84,666	84,666		68,635	68,535	
li Division	206,543	49,069	157,474	105,417	25,073	80,344	101,126	23,996	77,130
da Division	806,115	150,189	655,926	424,129	79,909	344,220	381,986	70,280	311,706
sana Division	1,175,097	252,101	922,996	597,108	129,906	467,202	577,989	122,195	455,794
arl Division	465,923	89,849	376,074	236,598	46,276	190,322	229,325	43,573	185,752
amandal	42,587	19,576	23,011	22,279	10,305	11,974	20,308	9,271	11,037
apur (Tributary Area)	5,444	5,187	257	2,712	2,577	135	2,732	2,610	122

Imperial Table I

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

DENSITY WATER SUPPLY AND CROPS

Natural Division and District	Mata Density per Square mile	Mata Density per Square mile of Cultivable Area	Percentage of Total Area		Percentage of Cultivable Area		Percentage of cultivated area irrigated	Rainfall	
			Cultivable	Net Cultivated	Net Cultivated	Double cropped		Normal	Decennial Average
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BARODA STATE	349	449	77.72	62.83	88.83	2.81	8.79	32.09	
Central Gujarat including City	496	898	83.47	76.70	91.89	0.28	2.88	38.39	38.38
Chitrotr	785	891	87.90	80.25	89.13	0.33	13.77	30.28	
Chowkhil	300	372	80.83	74.80	82.77	0.39	0.28	35.29	
Kabana	542	395	80.83	73.63	84.98	—	0.00	36.36	
Vadai (incl. City)	793	680	80.74	77.59	98.09	0.08	1.14	32.07	
Kachhwarad	184	249	73.97	49.69	67.17	0.28	3.03	18.78	19.60
Middle Block	180	248	72.84	60.79	83.79	0.13	2.41	18.23	
Scattered Area	173	214	81.47	68.03	81.07	—	3.00	18.63	
Sea Coast	195	265	73.37	57.80	37.99	0.59	4.92	19.57	
North Gujarat	282	441	86.91	71.89	81.74	3.80	7.68	26.21	24.76
East Kach	454	530	87.55	73.57	84.04	4.43	12.17	25.05	
Truse-Schwarad Area	272	190	84.34	74.03	88.62	1.27	6.66	31.63	
West Kach	308	353	86.84	66.97	77.12	0.88	3.30	34.21	
South Gujarat	237	438	86.77	43.80	74.83	3.88	9.28	45.48	84.84
Raid	140	212	44.37	34.40	77.19	4.84	0.39	23.05	
Raid	530	603	79.63	57.81	73.61	2.89	29.19	46.22	
Seam-Raid	224	312	67.10	49.13	73.21	3.60	0.25	40.87	

Percentage of Gross Area cultivated under

Natural Division and District	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Wheat	Rice	Rajri	Jowar	Other pulses	Oil Seeds	Cotton	Tobacco	Other Crops	
BARODA STATE	2.76	8.03	17.68	23.13	7.86	9.84	23.80	1.47	8.38	
Central Gujarat including City...	0.36	11.12	7.76	10.84	6.78	7.89	39.68	4.17	13.16	
Chitrotr	0.25	3.32	30.10	14.92	7.13	1.71	1.33	13.37	25.46	
Chowkhil	0.12	13.00	3.96	10.83	5.87	20.28	36.54	1.21	5.85	
Kabana	0.47	12.18	1.81	11.57	4.74	0.87	37.17	8.13	10.93	
Vadai (incl. City)	0.60	8.24	5.28	8.87	10.16	2.04	43.28	6.85	17.58	
Kachhwarad	1.39	0.11	30.77	17.79	2.07	24.46	28.71	0.86	2.61	
Middle Block	1.30	0.03	32.23	16.35	2.78	23.07	13.91	0.82	2.31	
Scattered Area	3.48	0.03	12.52	31.44	1.87	22.74	23.08	0.01	1.83	
Sea Coast	0.18	0.47	41.28	8.37	—	11.32	33.68	0.21	4.29	
North Gujarat	8.43	0.18	26.26	18.73	8.60	8.85	8.31	0.64	6.49	
E. W. Kach	7.72	0.09	27.72	31.73	9.90	6.33	4.79	0.13	3.91	
Truse-Schwarad Area	0.80	0.40	37.79	18.07	15.03	9.11	5.28	0.07	13.46	
West Kach	3.63	0.23	17.80	41.23	4.80	12.72	14.19	0.13	3.17	
South Gujarat	0.93	11.81	0.20	18.37	12.61	4.84	43.20	0.09	9.26	
Raid	0.77	19.35	0.01	12.10	21.65	6.91	23.22	—	12.50	
Raid	0.30	2.90	0.01	37.17	4.80	3.11	80.61	0.19	8.53	
Seam-Raid	1.37	9.76	0.56	17.81	4.64	1.77	58.61	0.00	5.13	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

AREA AND POPULATION (000 OMITTED), ACTUAL AND PERCENTAGE, BY TALUKA DENSITY

Natural Division	TALUKAS WITH DENSITY							
	Under 100		100-150		150-200		200-300	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA STATE	583	55,4	768	98,6	501	84,5	1,858	500,2
	(7 13)	(1 94)	(9 39)	(3 45)	(6 13)	(2 96)	(22 73)	(17 52)
Baroda City including Cantonment,								
Central Gujarat,							379	104,7
							(19 72)	(12 99)
Kathiawad			768	98,6	6	1,1	574	145,3
			(56 80)	(39 59)	(0 44)	(0 44)	(42 46)	(58 35)
North Gujarat					149	24,1	585	170,8
					(4 84)	(2 03)	(18 99)	(14 47)
South Gujarat	583	55,4			346	59,3	320	79 4
	(32 19)	(11 89)			(19 11)	(12 72)	(17 67)	(17 02)

Natural Division	TALUKAS WITH DENSITY							
	300-450		450-600		600-750		750 and over	
	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population	Area	Population
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
BARODA STATE	2,780	1,006,8	1,231	602,7	211	138,7	244	368,1
	(34 00)	(35 27)	(15 06)	(21 11)	(2 58)	(4 86)	(2 98)	(12 89)
Baroda City including Cantonment							11	153,3
							(100 0)	(100 0)
Central Gujarat	1,072	387,2	202	103,0	86	52 8	183	158,4
	(55 78)	(48 03)	(10 51)	(12 78)	(4 47)	(6 55)	(9 52)	(19 65)
Kathiawad							4	4,0
							(0 30)	(1 62)
North Gujarat	1,317	486 0	1 029	499 7				
	(42 76)	(41 17)	(33 41)	(42 33)				
South Gujarat	391	133,6			125	85,9	46	52 4
	(21 59)	(28 70)			(6 90)	(18 43)	(2 54)	(11 24)

NOTE — Figures in brackets represent percentages

Imperial Table I

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

PERSONS PER 1,000 HOUSES AND HOUSES PER 100 SQUARE MILES

Natural Division	Persons per 1,000 Houses					Houses per 100 Square Miles				
	1941	1951	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA STATE	— 4,629	4,348	4,148	3,797	3,984	7,839	6,908	6,291	6,222	6,012
Baroda City	— 4,043	3,750	3,870	3,470	3,329	344,727	273,818	244,373	260,827	284,091
Central Gujarat excluding City	— 4,888	4,238	3,988	3,910	3,820	9,143	8,747	8,002	7,818	7,348
Chorasia	— 4,223	3,990	3,630	—	—	18,983	19,311	17,302	—	—
Coronah	— 4,303	4,830	4,400	—	—	6,107	5,547	4,988	—	—
Kabanton	— 4,823	4,480	4,820	—	—	7,092	6,484	6,039	—	—
Vahat	— 4,302	4,130	3,840	—	—	10,414	9,761	9,184	—	—
Kathidwad	— 5,138	4,728	4,828	4,820	4,418	3,887	3,283	2,913	2,914	2,909
Middle Block	— 5,170	4,700	4,510	—	—	3,413	3,020	2,681	—	—
Southern Area	— 5,237	4,632	4,530	—	—	3,371	3,081	2,936	—	—
San Coast Area	— 4,928	4,630	4,590	—	—	3,951	3,303	2,847	—	—
North Gujarat	— 4,466	4,187	4,028	3,744	3,822	8,832	7,572	7,318	7,280	7,148
East Kadi	— 4,444	4,167	4,008	—	—	10,396	8,322	6,737	—	—
Trans-Saharawal Area	— 4,398	4,040	3,870	—	—	6,718	6,267	5,795	—	—
West Kadi	— 4,453	4,300	4,080	—	—	6,961	6,399	5,999	—	—
South Gujarat	— 5,839	5,840	4,940	4,938	5,810	5,886	4,427	3,806	3,788	3,305
Road	— 5,508	5,610	5,380	—	—	3,679	3,305	1,978	—	—
Road	— 4,737	4,820	4,430	—	—	11,183	9,766	8,668	—	—
Semi-Road	— 5,324	5,330	5,340	—	—	4,228	4,037	3,008	—	—

NOTE:—The figures for 'persons per 1,000 houses' and for 'houses per 100 square miles' for 1911 and previous years have been calculated on the adjusted figures of persons, houses and corrected area.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

PROPORTION OF SEXES BY NATURAL DIVISIONS AND DISTRICTS

Natural Division and District	Females per 1,000 Males				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6
BARODA STATE	928	942	932	928	926
Baroda City	810	799	837	853	853
Central Gujarat excluding City	901	899	886	872	871
Kathidwad	931	953	934	940	939
North Gujarat	908	971	954	947	957
South Gujarat	907	920	920	943	972

STATE TABLE I

AREA AND POPULATION OF MAHALS (TALUKAS) AND PETA MAHALS

Mahal (Taluka) or Peta Mahal	Area in square miles	Number of		Number of occupied houses	Population			1931 Both sexes	Percentage of Variation		Number of persons per square mile in 1941	
		To	ns		Villages	1941			1931 to 1941	1921 to 1931		
						Persons	Males					Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
BARODA STATE	8,176	64	2,896	618,014	2,855,010	1,472,909	1,382,101	2,448,283	+16.6	+14.9	349	
Baroda City and Cantonment	10.93	2		37,920	153,301	84,666	68,635	112,860	+35.8	+19.2	14,026	
Baroda City (Municipal Area)	8.43	1	--	36,004	147,534	81,118	66,416	103,892	+42.0	+18.6	17,501	
Cantonment	2.50	1		246	975	739	236	3,221	-9.7	+9.8	2,307	
Railway Areas			763	2,585	1,425	1,160	3,344	-22.7	+32.8			
State Military Areas			907	2,207	1,384	823	2,403	-8.2	+41.7			
Amreli Division	1,071	5	240	39,141	206,543	105,417	101,126	172,788	+19.5	+14.0	193	
Amreli (Mahal)	251	1	58	13,400	69,655	35,255	34,400	58,565	+18.9	+9.5	274	
Damanpur	113	1	25	4,347	23,279	11,865	11,411	18,853	+23.5	+4.2	206	
Dhari	295	1	56	7,231	38,454	19,815	18,639	32,251	+19.2	+16.6	130	
Khambla	148	1	30	3,154	17,246	8,869	8,377	14,857	+16.1	+26.1	117	
Kodinar	207	1	63	9,929	52,409	26,750	25,659	43,750	+19.8	+19.8	253	
Katanpur	54		8	1,050	5,509	2,860	2,640	4,512	+21.9	+12.2	102	
Baroda Division	1,922	19	820	175,718	806,115	424,129	381,986	711,481	+13.3	+16.1	419	
Baroda (Mahal)	241	1	118	23,519	104,661	54,529	49,832	88,094	+18.8	+13.0	434	
Bhadran	56	1	30	12,301	52,800	27,924	24,876	52,649	+0.3	+21.5	614	
Dabhoi	217	1	95	17,135	80,685	42,307	38,378	70,531	+14.4	+11.7	372	
Karjan	237	1	97	14,996	73,970	38,362	35,608	63,077	+17.3	+18.8	312	
Padra	202	1	81	22,617	103,025	53,491	49,537	90,633	+13.7	+15.5	410	
Pethad	193	7	66	37,693	158,434	84,768	73,666	148,545	+6.7	+17.2	465	
Sankheha	215	3	127	14,412	71,110	37,373	33,737	60,213	+18.1	+8.6	331	
Savli	212	1	62	12,963	62,428	33,448	28,980	52,338	+19.3	+19.8	254	
Sinor	124	1	43	8,859	43,231	22,491	20,740	37,245	+16.1	+18.4	349	
Talakhala	38	1	33	2,579	13,502	7,064	6,438	11,504	+17.4	+22.8	355	
Va. bhadra	167	1	65	8,614	42,266	22,072	20,194	36,662	+15.3	+21.7	253	
Mehsana Division	3,068	22	1,035	262,909	1,175,097	597,108	577,989	1,010,007	+16.3	+12.1	383	
Ataramba (with Tal. Mandvi)	95	1	55	6,149	28,648	15,090	13,568	23,401	+22.4	+12.9	302	
Chana. ma	342	2	109	22,117	99,565	50,029	49,539	90,077	+10.5	+10.6	291	
D. bham	243	1	95	16,556	71,217	36,765	34,452	61,740	+15.5	+11.3	293	
Hali	149	1	37	5,035	24,045	12,433	11,615	22,353	+7.4	+16.4	161	
Kadi	333	1	120	25,081	111,894	57,306	54,588	94,910	+17.9	+9.4	336	
Kadi	265	1	90	28,469	123,903	63,656	60,247	102,434	+21.0	+15.0	468	
Kherola	245	3	89	21,557	99,657	48,331	48,326	86,002	+12.4	+12.8	395	
Mehsana (Mahal)	239	1	83	21,050	105,872	54,245	51,627	91,300	+16.0	+13.3	443	
P. bham	405	2	135	32,032	142,666	72,651	70,315	122,509	+16.7	+9.7	353	
Silphur	257	3	78	25,772	136,367	70,327	66,040	110,674	+23.2	+14.2	531	
Vavur	313	4	87	33,927	152,711	75,884	76,827	132,709	+15.1	+12.9	473	
Vavur	172	2	54	18,504	81,246	40,421	40,825	71,548	+13.1	+10.4	471	
Navari Division	1,811	12	756	91,559	465,923	236,598	229,325	404,377	+15.2	+18.8	257	
Ganeshi	47	2	28	10,919	52,376	26,622	25,654	39,775	+31.6	+14.9	1,139	
Kanheri	157	4	64	10,708	51,667	26,052	25,615	48,404	+7.4	+13.4	341	
Mahesana	144	1	68	9,319	50,479	25,441	25,038	48,325	+4.4	+25.6	340	
Mahesana	346	1	124	11,331	59,329	30,922	28,377	50,643	+17.2	+24.2	171	
Mahesana (Mahal)	125	1	69	18,693	85,099	42,247	42,852	70,406	+21.0	+14.5	677	
P. bham	90	1	51	6,424	31,162	15,665	15,497	30,911	+3.6	+14.6	346	
S. bham	163	1	206	9,674	55,167	28,577	26,590	45,767	+21.0	+11.0	475	
Vavur	120	1	181	14,411	70,353	40,622	39,731	71,046	+11.7	+21.9	245	
Okhamandal	261	3	42	9,346	42,587	22,279	20,308	31,494	+15.2	+18.9	152	
P. bham	4	1		674	4,036	2,093	2,043	3,569	+6.6	+2.6	1,000	
P. bham	6	1		232	1,139	575	564	1,109	+1.6	+11.1	177	
P. bham	271	2	41	1,142	37,412	19,744	17,668	32,474	+41.3	+29.1	111	
Pethapur (Tribal Area)	12	1	3	1,419	5,444	2,712	2,732	5,276	+3.2	+5.8	454	

III

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

28. Reference to Statistics—Imperial Table II gives the population changes by sex for the whole State and in each administrative division for the last fifty years. There are two subsidiary tables prepared from this table—

- (i) Subsidiary Table i—Variation and Density (by Natural Sub-divisions)
- (ii) Subsidiary Table ii—Population Variation according to the Census compared with the variation according to Vital Statistics for the decade.

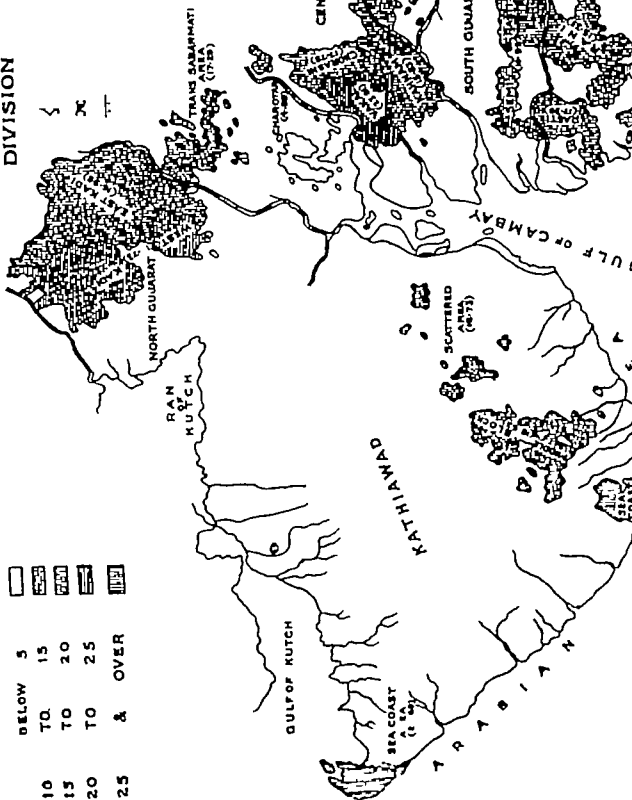
29 Variations before 1891—Subsidiary Table i only gives the proportionate

Year	Population of 1891 as 100	Population of 1891 as 100
1891	124	100
1901	100	81
1911	104	84
1921	109	88
1931	125	101
1941	146	118

figures from 1901 but the marginal table compares the changes with 1901 and 1891 respectively as index numbers. In fifty years, the population has only increased by 18 per cent the reason being that the serious loss occasioned by the great famine of 1901 was only made up by 1931. In that year the Census recorded an increase of 14.8 per cent in ten years and the population then enumerated just exceeded the 1891 figure. The Census of 1891 showed an increase of nearly 10 per cent on 1881 though part of this increase was ascribed to better enumeration there was real growth of population. The decade of 1881-1891 has been always looked back upon as the normal decade—years of successful agricultural seasons followed one after the other undisturbed by any untoward afflictions of disease or disaster. Except for rain fall deficiency in 1885 and 1888, the rural conditions were distinctly favourable and deaths ruled low.

30 Variations-1891-1931—Thus the year 1891 was statistically important as it marked the peak of the population curve until 1931. Upto 1898 conditions looked fairly normal inspite of two years of deficient rainfall. The two famine years that followed were, however unprecedented for the distress they caused. To deaths from starvation, disease added its toll, and even the registered total of deaths in 1900 was more than three times the previous annual average. Plague and cholera claimed over a hundred thousand deaths. In 1901 the Census showed a phenomenal drop of 19 per cent. The 1901-11 was not very good although population in 1911 showed the beginnings of a rebound. The next ten years after 1911 were not very propitious either. This decade began with a frost. 1915 and 1918 were dark years of distress and famine. 1917 was little better with excessive rains. Plague again appeared in a virulent form and influenza followed in its wake. The cumulative effect of all these calamities was that the Census in 1921 showed only an increase of 4.7 per cent. In the next decade however no epidemics were in evidence nor did any calamities appear claiming serious loss of lives, but seasonal conditions still continued to be unpropitious, what with floods and frost, locusts and poor monsoons, and towards the end of the decade, a steep decline in prices. Nevertheless, the processes of enlightened administration worked vigorously for the benefit of the people. Medical

VARIATION BY NATURAL DIVISION



SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1

relief in rural areas continued to function more extensively health conditions improved Agriculture was helped and encouraged through the expansion of the co-operative movement and an enlightened State policy,—resulting in an increase in the occupied area (by nearly 4 per cent) and in the number of permanent irrigation wells from 60,433 to 63,755 The Census in 1931 disclosed an increase of 14·8 per cent. The constituents of this increase were estimated as follows —

Elements of Increase 1	Figure 2	Per cent of 1921 population 3	Per cent of the increase 4
Natural Increase	190,620	8·96	60·2
Temporary Migration	26,755	1·26	8·4
Normal Migration	99,110	4·66	31·4
Total	316,485	14·88	100·0

The temporary migration was due to political causes and has been already referred to in the Introduction

31 Variation since 1931—Coming to the present decennium, the increase disclosed by the latest Census is 406,727 persons or 16·6 per cent. Males have increased by 212,448 or 16·9 per cent, and females by 194,279 or 16·4 per cent. Thus the former have gained at a slightly higher rate, pointing to the greater influence of temporary migration (where males predominate) in the movement of population.

32 Subsidiary Table i — This table indicates the details by natural sub-divisions. It is seen how the general population increase of 16·6 per cent is made up of a range of variations from 5 per cent in Charotar to 26·7 per cent in the Sea Coast. It was pointed out in 1931, while studying future trends of population, that room for expansion could only be within areas which had a density of 150 to 450. It was further pointed out that even within these limits, where the difference between the densities on net cultivated area, and cultivable area exceeded 100 per square mile, there it was possible to anticipate future increases of population. By this test, Semi-Rastī, Rāmī and Sea Coast showed such indications. In the present Census, out of these sub-divisions, only the Sea Coast shows an increase of 26·7 per cent. Rāmī talukas in spite of endemic malarial conditions have showed up by 15·3 per cent. Rastī and Charotar are the only parts of the State, where the high density figures represent critical points beyond which agricultural conditions will not allow of further growth in population. In the present Census, they show increases of 17·4 and 5 per cent respectively, but if we exclude the urban population from these natural sub-divisions, the increase in the purely rural area is found to be only 8·8 and 0·8 per cent. On the other hand, the Sea Coast shows an unusually large rate of increase, even if we exclude the urban population, the rate of increase in the rural element there is still as high as 22·6 per cent. Other natural sub-divisions showing higher rates of increase than the State average are Vakal (23·8) and Chorashī (17·8) (in Baroda *prant*), the Middle Block (18·6) and Scattered Areas (18·7) (in Amreli *prant*) and East Kādī (17) and Trans-Sabarmatī (17·3) (in Mehsana *prant*). In all these parts, the rural rate of increase is far less than in the whole. For instance, in Vakal, the rural increase is only 15·7 per cent, and in Middle Block only 15·2. Thus the real increase on account of the agricultural factor has been very small. West Kādī, even though it is one of the worst affected regions with its soil continuously deteriorated by salt, and perpetually pestered by poverty and famine, yet shows an increase of 14·7 per cent. Here again the towns have gained largely at the expense of the countryside, and the rural increase is only a little over 13 per cent. Harij, Patan and Chanasma without their towns show only 11·8 per cent, even this increase must be due largely to balance of migration as territories towards the north-west surrounding this tract are even worse hit than our State. In the

Imperial Table II

III—VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

other talukas, the increase has

Taluka	Percentage variation since 1931
Bardhaman	+ 0.3
Midnapore	+ 4.4
Paschim	+ 3.8
Barh	+ 4.6
Hooghly	- 1.6
Eastover	+ 3.1

been general except the talukas noted in the margin, where conditions are rather stationary or unprogressive. Bhadran where the density is 614 to the square mile is stationary Bhimbatta is actually less by 2 per cent, because of emigration. Pethapur has shown only a small increase. This tributary taluka is surrounded by British and Mehsana *prant* villages. Industries there have decayed and the people have emigrated largely.

33. How far agriculture affected population increase.—The experience of two decades since 1921 confirms the statement made in the Census Report of 1921 that 'the cumulative effect of these afflictions ... may not look as serious as that of the great Famine of 1899-1900 but that this was so was more on account of the greater preparedness of the people, stiffened by a series of misfortunes to bear these sacrifices their greater foresight and resourcefulness, in a word to a more organised economic environment, than to anything else. Agricultural depression and even scarcity and famine do not much affect population growth within a decade, if health conditions are otherwise good, although they may seriously depress standards of life and the efficiency of the population.

34 **Agricultural Conditions in the Decade: (a) Rainfall**—Turning to actual seasonal changes affecting crops and their yield, it is necessary to state the decennial rainfall data. It was pointed out in connection with Subsidiary Table I of Imperial Table I that the decennial average generally showed an excess over the normal average. In the accompanying diagram the rainfall variations from the norm are plotted for each natural division. Compared to the previous decade, the past one did not show any marked fluctuations. In the decade 1921-1931 two years (1927 and 1923) showed variations of 210 and 53 per cent in Central Gujarat. The decennial average also showed a marked increase over the same figure for the previous decennium. In North Gujarat, the fluctuations follow more or less the same feature as in the previous decade, both decenniums returning two abnormal and two sub-normal years. The rainfall average for the latest decade shows even an improvement on the previous one. In South Gujarat, rainfall is fairly uniform—with a smaller range of variation (51) as compared to 61 in the previous decennium. There is a marked absence of the effect of uncertain monsoons in both the decades. The decennial average has gone up this time by 4.3 inches. Kathiawad had one abnormal year (1933) as against a sub-normal and an abnormal one in the 1921-31 period. But Okhamandal shows the greatest vagaries: in 1939 there was a steep deviation to sub-normality and the general conditions in 1934 and 1938 are hardly better.

(b) *The State of the Seasons*—The above discussion is based on the total extent of rainfall (in inches) but has no reference to

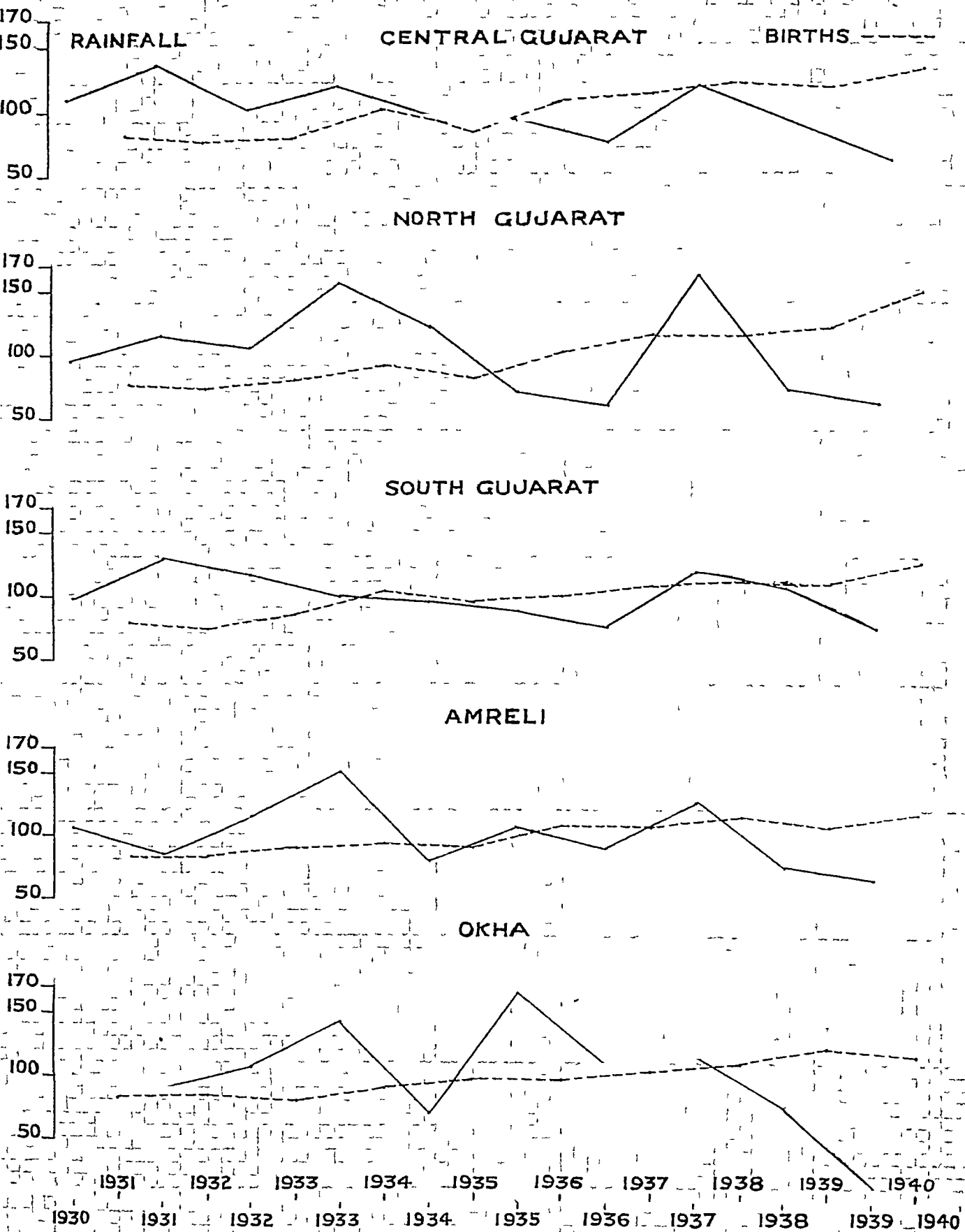
20	Excellent	11	9	Marks
19	Very good	11	8	
18	Good	11	7	
17	Satisfactory	11	6	
16	Fair	11	5	
15	Satisfactory	11	4	
14	Fair	11	3	
13	Very fair	11	1	

its seasonability or its other reactions on agriculture. Following the practice of previous years, a survey of the seasons has been attempted with the help of the State Department of Agriculture. The seasons were classed as per marginally noted scale from the point of view of the combined influence of yield and crop values, the nature and distribution of rainfall, the presence or otherwise of disturbing

factors etc. Mr. Allan, the State Commissioner of Agriculture has supplied me with the following résumé of agricultural conditions year by year for the past decennium:—

1931-32 - In Navsari and Bhroda districts, rainfall was quite satisfactory while the season in Amreli was feeble all along. In the first two districts, *barif* crops suffered

PERCENTAGE DEVIATIONS OF RAINFALL AND ANNUAL
RECORDED BIRTHS FROM THEIR MEANS IN THE DECADE



AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN THE DECADE

on account of heavy rain in June, while at Mehsana and Amreli, the condition of crops was poor.

1932-33 - Rainfall at Amreli and Mehsana was a little insufficient, crop conditions, however, were satisfactory throughout the State

1933-34 - Rainfall was satisfactory Crops suffered seriously, however, from heavy frost

1934-35 - This was a year of deficiency of rainfall in Amreli district Severe frost again damaged the crops on an intensive scale in the beginning of 1935

1935-36 - Rainfall was normal and crop conditions may be called satisfactory

1936-37 - Rains were 30 per cent below normal Mehsana and Amreli were badly affected Paddy crop practically failed and bajri, juwar and other pulses suffered seriously.

1937-38 - Rains were normal with a slight period of drought in August Crop conditions, on the whole, were satisfactory

1938-39 - The season was not exactly a happy one Monsoon began satisfactorily, but later on, it nearly failed, especially in Amreli district The heavy early rain led to a poor stand Paddy, groundnut and bajri suffered while other crops were normal

1939-40 - In Mehsana and Amreli, the rains were not favourable, and crops seriously suffered. In Navsari and Baroda districts, rainfall was below the average On the whole, crop conditions were far from satisfactory

1940-41 - The rains were fairly favourable in Navsari and Baroda, while Amreli and Mehsana suffered somewhat General crop conditions could be considered about the average standard

[N B The seasons are calculated from June to June]

(c) *The Decade's Seasons compared with 1920-1930* - With the above analysis, it is now possible to give marks to each district as below This marking was prepared in consultation with Mr Allan The figures prepared on the same basis for the decade ending 1931 are also reproduced here in brackets -

Year	Central Gujarat	North Gujarat	South Gujarat	Kathiawad
1931	7	5	7	4
1932	7	5	7	5
1933	8	6	6	6
1934	6	5	5	3
1935	5	4	5	5
1936	3	3	4	4
1937	7	6	8	4
1938	5	4	5	3
1939	4	1	4	1
1940	4	3	6	3
Total	56	42	57	38
Average	5.6	4.2	5.7	3.8
(Average 1920-30)	(5.9)	(5)	(7)	(4.5)

It will be thus seen that inspite of a higher decennial average of rainfall, the decade under consideration was markedly worse than the previous one in every part of the State Inspite of these adverse conditions, the census showed a remarkable increase of 16.6 per cent, quite the largest rate of growth since 1872, and the reasons for this record

III-VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

increase must be sought for elsewhere. The first and foremost of these reasons is found in the very good health record of the decade.

35. *Public health conditions in the decade*—In the last ten years, 835,262 births and 544,164 deaths were registered. The birth and death rates—calculated per mille on the 1931 population—were 34.2 and 22.3 per year. In the previous decade the corresponding proportions were 27.4 and 21.0 per mille respectively. One would imagine, therefore, that both these sets of vital occurrences ruled higher than before. It is quite possible that the crude birth rate, as calculated on the total population was higher in so far as there was a greater number of child bearing women in the decade. But the increase in the death rate must be entirely put down to greater accuracy in registration. It was estimated in 1931 that the registered total of deaths was short by about a third of the truth. Thus the true death rate was more in the neighbourhood of 32 per mille than 21.0. In 1941 as we shall presently see, the machinery of registration has been remarkably accurate about births. In respect of deaths, it will be safe to add only about 10 percent to the registered figure and estimate the true death rate now to be about 24.6 per mille, which would indicate a decided improvement in the health conditions as compared to previous years. It is of little use to look back to the normal decade of 1881-1891 but the years 1920-30 although fairly healthy showed one bad year (1929-30) when small pox raged violently claiming over 8,000 deaths. In 1930-40 no such visitations were in evidence; small-pox did appear in most parts of the State in 1934-35 and to a smaller extent in 1935-36 and 1939-40 and cholera claimed a few hundred victims in Navsari but both from the number of their victims and the period of their visitations, these epidemics never appeared to be virulent even in these years. Thus the corrected total of deaths for the last decade (544,164+10 per cent = 598,600) as against the estimate of 680,000 deaths for the previous ten years, shows a decided improvement in health conditions.

36. *Births in the decade*—In respect of births in the decade, it is, however, possible to state that there was a real though slight increase in the birth rate. The rainfall diagram shows almost a general rise in the trend of the dotted line for births in all the divisions of the State. This rise however is largely due to accuracy of registration. It is important to remember generally that fluctuations in the birth rate can only be within narrow limits. In 1920-30, the annual average of registered births was 58,258 as against the corrected estimate of 85,973. The annual average of registered births in the latest decade is 83,526 showing an improvement of 43.4 per cent. As the total population increase is only 16.6 per cent, the improvement above referred to must be almost entirely due to better registration. This improvement is seen in the last three or four years of the decade, as in the marginal table, the birth curve shows a big and progressive rise since 1935-36. The Sanitary department of the State has now lightened its grip over the method of birth-registration and through its vaccinating staff whenever primary vaccinations take place it scrutinises birth registers closely so that wherever a vaccinated baby is found unregistered the omission is rectified. In this way there is a visible improvement in birth registration. But this does not wholly explain the rise in the birth rate. In Appendix I of Chapter I of the Baroda Census Report of 1931 a method was described how to test the accuracy of birth registrations. This Appendix is reproduced along with this Report for ready reference. A corrective index was there given which applied to the population figure would give the number of births in the previous

Year	N. of Births
1920-21	65,793
1921-22	62,572
1922-23	67,817
1923-24	60,573
1924-25	71,376
1925-26	70,010
1926-27	93,097
1927-28	92,432
1928-29	93,144
1929-30	11,433

which applied to the population figure would give the number of births in the previous

CAUSES OF REAL IMPROVEMENT IN BIRTH RATE

twelve months before the census date. Working out this corrective index on the 1931 population we get the following result —

$$2,443,000 \times \frac{3,308.5}{100,000} \times \frac{100}{86.934} = 92,974.7 \quad \text{births per year or } 929,747 \text{ births for}$$

the decade. This average we find from the marginal table has been already exceeded every year since 1936-37, since which year, the machinery of registration having become decidedly more efficient, the actual increase in the number of births may be safely put down to a real improvement in the birth rate. On the whole, the decade's births could not have come to less than 930,000 in round figures or 38 per mille of the 1931 population.

37. Causes of real improvement in birth rate—The real improvement in the birth rate referred to above can be rightly ascribed to the wide extension of facilities for the medical relief for men and women resulting in a considerable decrease in maternal mortality. The enlightened policy of providing at least one dispensary within a five mile radius, which would mean provision of medical relief for at least 104 places has been continued and extended actively through the past decennium also. There were 90 hospitals and dispensaries in 1930 in 67 towns and villages in the Raj. In 1940, the number has increased to 117 institutions distributed as shown in the margin. These institutions are found in 40 towns and 66 villages and now can cater to 24,402 persons per institution as against 27,144 in 1930. The extension of medical relief to women in particular has received marked attention during the decade. To co-ordinate and extend all efforts for maternity relief and child-welfare clinics, a Trust named after Her Highness Maharani Shanta Devi has been formed. It will construct, equip and manage all such institutions and it will organise further a scheme of ante-natal advice throughout the State, organising clinics, and training nurses and encouraging them to stay and practice in the villages. The Government of the State has transferred to this Trust a sum of five lakhs of rupees, together with recurring subventions of Rs 50,000 per year. To it also are transferred large sums of money that this generous scheme has evoked from private charity. For the present its plan is to open immediately 13 new maternity centres in addition to the existing 14. In Baroda City itself, a very efficient child welfare organisation has been functioning since 1923 and has been largely instrumental in bringing down infant mortality from 35.2 per cent of births in 1920 to only 21.3 in 1940. Of the 6,000 annual births in the City, the State and allied organisations are now able to control nearly 80 per cent and the incidence of maternal mortality in respect of controlled births has been reduced from 14 to only 5 per mille of deliveries. In the districts, similar progress has been achieved, where maternity relief has been organised. Out of 87,000 annual births, it is estimated that it will be now possible to control a third within the near future. In 1939-40, nearly 18,000 pregnancies were attended under trained and aseptic conditions and in their case, the proportion of deaths to deliveries was reduced from nearly 30 to about 7 per mille. All these facilities have undoubtedly helped in bringing about a healthier natal record. Besides, changes in social habits have also helped. Marriage age has risen slowly as yet, but rather more rapidly than in previous decades, and with it also, has risen the age of effective marriage resulting in higher fertility and survival.

District	No of medical institutions	No of Towns and villages with medical institutions
Baroda City	12	1
Baroda	35	35
Navsari	24	24
Mehsana	31	31
Amreli and Okhra mandal	15	15
Total	117	106

38. *Constituents of the census increase*—Having thus arrived at a corrected estimate of 930,000 births and 598,600 deaths we would suggest that 331,400 (the difference between the above two figures) represents the amount of natural increase.

Causes of increase	Number	Per cent
Natural	331,400	81.5
Ordinary Migration	46,219	11.4
Temporary Migration	29,108	7.1

The remainder i.e. 75,327 (out of the total increase of 406,727) must be put down to balance of migration. In the next section in connection with Imperial Table III

we shall see that the number of temporary migrants is 29,108. This figure has to be deducted from 75,327 to allow for the true balance of ordinary migration. These figures, as summarised in the inset, are instructive and show how natural increase has dominated the movement of population in this Census. The balance of ordinary migration in favour of the State is now reduced by more than a half from 99,110 in 1931 to 46,219 in 1941. The natural increase alone is 13.6 per cent over the population of 1931 so that only less than a fifth of the total increase is ascribable to other causes. The decrease in the balance of migration need not cause surprise in the matter of migration the State has been always a gainer except in 1901 conditions in the latest decade however militated against a favourable balance of migration so that while the State continued to receive immigrants from Kathiawad or surrounding Gujarat States, it sent out emigrants in larger numbers than before in search of employ to swell the populations of Bombay Ahmedabad and other places. The birthplace figures will not be compiled for the present so that the statement above made lacks statistical evidence, but all the local authorities consulted agree that the volume of emigration is higher than in the previous decade, so that the net balance has been reduced by a half.

39. *State efforts in aid—Land Revenue Relief and Loans*—In the face of continued rural distress and strain the State on its part went all out to help the agriculturists to cope with the problems of their land and to keep alive their homes. Against frost and famine, the State helped with ready remissions of revenue, gratuitous grants of relief and *lagari* on a generous scale. In 1934 to mitigate the effects of the frost of that year the State remitted Rs. 10 lakhs or more than 10 per cent of its land revenue demand. In 1935, frost again supervened and the State responded with nearly Rs. 22 lakhs of remission and a special *lagari* of Rs. 8 lakhs. In 1936-37 Rs. 6 lakhs of *lagari* and Rs. 22 lakhs of remissions were sanctioned. In 1938-39 remissions to the tune of Rs. 7 lakhs were again granted. To crown all almost at the close of the late reign the total land revenue demand was reduced by 22.3 per cent. This reduction was made permanent by the new Maharaja at his accession and was substituted for the existing settlement rates. The total concession thus amounted to Rs. 21.67 lakhs annually.

40. *Other efforts at amelioration* Special measures for permanent improvement—Not content with these palliatives to tide over years of strain the State decided to grapple with the problem of distressed areas. A Committee consisting of three principal officers was appointed in January 1939 to go thoroughly into the rural problems in the distress afflicted talukas of Hanj, Patan, Chanasma, Kadi and Kalol with special reference to the advisability of changes in agricultural practices, the possibility of extending well-irrigation with a view to stop and deterioration the chances of introducing subsidiary industries and such other measures of planned improvement. The Committee's report was a comprehensive one recommending a ten year plan of improvements, falling under (a) irrigation schemes, (b) dry farming (c) pasture and animal husbandry (d) agricultural finance and (e) improvements in rural education. Very important orders of Government were passed towards the end of the decade generally approving of the far reaching recommendations and providing finance to bring them gradually into execution according to the ten year plan devised. Work has already begun in right earnest in connection with the reconditioning of the existing irrigation channels,

IMPROVEMENT IN ROAD AND RAILWAY MILEAGE

costing large sums of money, the deepening of tanks, the introduction of dry farming towards the north-west, the extension of Rabari colonisation projects in Harij and other places, the encouragement of cottage industries, the establishment of a land mortgage bank and the attaching of farms to rural schools at specified places. Further steps towards permanent improvement in soil conditions were taken to prevent soil erosion, and an intensive survey of a selected area of 12 square miles near the Sabarmati was undertaken.

41 The Uplift Trust Funds—In addition to these important measures, the State finances set apart for these beneficent services, were augmented in a remarkable way through the private munificence of His late Highness and his present successor. The late Maharaja Sayaji Rao was fortunate to be able to witness the Diamond Jubilee of his great reign and to commemorate that unique event, he set apart a Trust Fund of a crore of Rupees for rural uplift in 1936. After his lamented death, the present ruler, to perpetuate his memory, added another crore from his privy charities, for the general purposes of the people's well-being. The income from these funds amounting to 7 lacs of rupees is being utilised for the improvement of village life in all its aspects—social, economic and cultural,—and their special object is to open out backward areas and encourage forest tribes, scheduled castes and such like elements to advance in thrift, education and quality of life.

42 Programme of uplift and protection—In addition, the usual programme of social services was continued and extended. The extension of *pucca* wells for irrigation was continued throughout the State. Agricultural marketing facilities were developed, a special market was established at Bodeli. Rural Reconstruction Centres at Kosamba and Karjan functioned with a wide programme of activities. Land Mortgage Banks were established at Navsari and Baroda, and with four other agricultural banks, helped to give a new orientation to rural agricultural finance. As part of the co-operative movement, seven financial institutions functioned successfully. Co-operative societies increased from 1,045 in 1930 (including banks and banking unions) to 1,297 in 1940. Their membership and capital rose similarly from 39,210 and Rs 71.4 lakhs in 1930 to 65,920 and Rs 101.98 lakhs in 1940, showing both wide extension as well as intensive progress. As pointed out in the latest State Administration Report, its features were (a) a satisfactory fall in over-dues, (b) an active reconditioning of weak societies, (c) organisation of new societies on the controlled credit system, (d) a large development of the application of co-operation to cotton sale transactions and other forms of non-credit work, and (e) a further extension of land mortgage banks. The problem of agricultural indebtedness being an ever-present one, the decade marked the enactment of a remarkable series of protective legislation (i) for conciliation of debts leading to the establishment of debt conciliation boards in various parts of the State, and (ii) the regulation of relations of landlords with tenants of the weaker kind, i.e. those who belong to the forest tribes, scheduled castes and other backward classes, and those others who are tenants of large estate holders, and within the last few years, these enactments have succeeded in establishing a well-appreciated position of security for these persons, and effecting a substantial scaling down of rents.

43 Improvement in road and railway mileage—It remains to add to the above record, which by no means is exhaustive, that the past decennium also saw a satisfactory increase in roads and railways in the State. Already it was seen in 1930, that the State was supplied with railway facilities far in advance of any other part of India. For the area of the State there was one mile of railway for 10.3 square miles. There are now 866 miles of railway within the limits of the

Year	Railway Mileage
1911	504
1921	775
1931	725
1941	866

III-VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

State (of which 633.4 miles are owned by the State and 232.23 belong to other railway administrations) As to State owned railways, it may be mentioned, that besides the above mileage, the State owns 89.6 miles of railways outside its limits. As the inset above shows, there is a remarkable increase in the railway systems of the State there being

Roads	Mileage in	
	1940	1930
P W D		
(a) Metalled	448	405
(b) Unmetalled	329	531
LOCAL BOARDS		
(a) Metalled	30	
(b) Unmetalled and Pucca weather	611	129
Total	1,678	1,066

now 9.4 square miles of area to a mile of railway. As to roads there is even greater evidence of progress. A long term programme of feeder roads—sedulously pursued—has covered the countryside with a network of serviceable communications which are useful to the agricultural population. The marginal table compares the road mileage as in 1940 with the figures shown in 1930. The road mileage has now increased by 57.4 per cent although the extent of metalled roads is still only a little more than half of the railways

in the Raj. The progress of the feeder road programme is indicated by the fact that the mileage of local board roads is now five times as much as ten years ago.

44 Possibilities of expansion—Before this Section is closed some remarks are necessary about possibilities of population increase in the future. We are studying in the present Census age-statistics, only on a sampled basis, and their usefulness will be appraised elsewhere. But an accurate estimate of the full age-constitution studied along with full data for sex and civil condition can alone give useful results for forecasting future trends of population. It will suffice, however for the present to indicate how far present agricultural conditions enable us to lay our sweepstakes of statistical imagination. A table has been prepared which is given below. It shows by natural sub-divisions the difference between densities of cultivated area and cultivable area—

Natural Division	Density over Cultivable Area	Density over Net Cultivated Area	Difference (3)-(2)	Difference (4) Density over Cultivable Area (2) X 100
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA STATE	449	836	107	23.83
Central Gujarat including City	898	648	63	8.91
Chorwar	891	910	19	2.13
Chorwar	372	401	29	7.80
Kabru	393	463	70	17.72
Vakil including City	985	1,028	37	3.94
Kachhwar	349	371	122	49.80
Middle Plock	218	296	41	19.15
Industrial Area	214	262	46	22.43
San Coast Area	268	700	433	164.12
North Gujarat	441	839	98	22.22
East Kach	130	630	800	11.77
Tram-cultivated Area	300	390	43	12.66
West Kach	315	400	105	27.31
South Gujarat	434	878	158	34.28
Paal	315	413	91	27.23
Ilari	6.5	915	236	27.37
Grand Total	273	477	122	36.1

POPULATION IN THE INTERCENSAL YEARS AND FORECAST

Following the test prescribed in the last Census Report, where the difference is over 100 in areas in which the critical point in density has not been reached, there further increase may be expected. We have seen in the foregoing discussion how the apparent exceptions to the above test are caused by large increases in the urban population through non-agricultural factors in high density tracts, by balance of migration turning in the scale in places where decreases in population were expected, and such other causes. In the present table, we find this difference between the densities of cultivated and cultivable areas most marked in (1) Sea Coast, and (2) West Kadi. East Kadi and Rasti also show this difference, but here density may be said to have already reached the critical point. In the Sea Coast and West Kadi also, the difference is accounted for by successive years of drought causing widespread distress and impoverishment of the ryot to such an extent that they have allowed large portions of their holdings to lie fallow. The quality of soil having also suffered through continuing invasions of salt, large parts of "culturable" tracts are merely so by courtesy, being used only for growing grass for pasture. In Harij this grass area is now double. In Chanasma, the situation is even worse, as 94,000 bighas or a fourth of the total area are really bad. In Patan, cultivable wastes show a rather terrifying increase since 1929. In the Kadi-Kalol region—particularly in the hapless tract known as the *Khakhhar*,—bad villages number 48 out of 212 or a fifth of the whole extent. In this region the area of cultivable waste has more than doubled. Under the circumstances, the differences in density above disclosed do not hold out much hope for any large increase, unless the pace of industrialisation is quickened beyond present conditions or widespread changes happen in the direction of improvements in the soil, farming practices or the social efficiency of the people.

45 Population in the intercensal years and forecast for the next ten years—

A table is given in the margin prepared on the basis of the geometric rate of progression at the present rate of movement. These estimates were given in the last Census and found useful for purposes of administration (calculation of death rates, percentages of school-going population etc.) and for students in economic research. The rate of progress assumed in 1931 was at the rate of movement then disclosed. On that basis the population of 1941 was estimated to be 2,729,000*, but as we found the natural rate of increase being higher, the actual population was more than by over 126,000. In 1951, the population will be in the neighbourhood of 3.4 million (an increase of 16.6 per cent).

Year	Estimated population (000 omitted)
1931	2 448.2
1932	2 484.9 ± 49.6
1933	2 524.0 ± 50.5
1934	2,563.8 ± 51.3
1935	2 603.5 ± 52.1
1936	2 643.8 ± 52.9
1937	2 684.8 ± 53.7
1938	2 726.4 ± 54.5
1939	2 768.6 ± 55.3
1940	2 811.5 ± 56.2
1941	2,855.0
1942	2 899.2 ± 58.0
1943	2 944.1 ± 58.9
1944	2 989.7 ± 59.8
1945	3 036.0 ± 60.7
1946	3 083.1 ± 61.6
1947	3 130.1 ± 62.6
1948	3 179.3 ± 63.6
1949	3,228.5 ± 64.6
1950	3,278.5 ± 65.6
1951	3,328.7 ± 66.7

* Baroda Census Report of 1931 Para 32 (page 33)

TABLE II

VARIATION IN POPULATION DURING FIFTY YEARS

VARIATION IN POPULATION 1871-1941							
Year	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1871 to 1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BARODA STATE							
1871	2,422,731	—	+ 432,279	1,256,904	—	1,166,137	—
1901	1,958,445	- 464,286		1,011,473	- 245,121	946,972	- 219,165
1911	2,036,736	+ 78,291		1,035,000	+ 46,527	978,736	+ 31,764
1921	2,131,755	+ 95,019		1,103,158	+ 45,158	1,028,597	+ 49,861
1931	2,448,293	+ 316,538		1,250,401	+ 157,243	1,197,852	+ 129,255
1941	2,833,819	+ 406,727		1,472,909	+ 212,448	1,360,910	+ 194,279
Baroda City including Cantonment							
1871	116,422	—	+ 36,881	62,871	—	53,549	—
1901	103,790	- 12,630		56,007	- 6,864	47,781	- 5,768
1911	99,345	- 4,445		53,016	- 3,091	46,329	- 2,021
1921	94,712	- 4,633		51,355	- 2,061	43,357	- 2,978
1931	112,860	+ 18,148		62,744	+ 11,389	50,116	+ 6,999
1941	183,301	+ 40,441		84,646	+ 21,922	68,655	+ 18,819
Amreli Division							
1871	152,106	—	+ 84,347	78,058	—	73,238	—
1901	145,266	- 6,839		74,575	- 3,483	70,691	- 2,547
1911	151,823	+ 6,557		78,336	+ 3,761	73,487	+ 2,776
1921	151,377	- 466		78,001	- 335	73,376	- 109
1931	172,748	+ 21,371		88,246	+ 10,245	84,502	+ 10,766
1941	266,843	+ 94,788		108,417	+ 17,171	161,126	+ 16,884
Barod Division							
1871	700,803	—	+ 188,812	371,922	—	328,881	—
1901	540,291	- 160,512		285,654	- 86,268	254,577	- 74,304
1911	587,335	+ 47,044		318,870	+ 33,216	278,465	+ 23,891
1921	612,900	+ 25,565		324,587	+ 5,717	288,313	+ 9,848
1931	711,481	+ 98,581		374,884	+ 49,997	336,597	+ 48,713
1941	886,118	+ 94,634		424,129	+ 49,245	461,989	+ 25,392
M. Inam Division							
1871	1,029,742	—	+ 76,358	561,361	—	533,379	—
1901	834,744	- 194,998		426,723	- 134,638	408,021	- 125,358
1911	83,162	- 76,582		427,324	+ 601	404,341	+ 2,017
1921	900,578	+ 67,254		461,652	+ 33,729	438,926	+ 34,585
1931	1,010,007	+ 109,429		511,421	+ 51,369	508,586	+ 69,660
1941	1,178,097	+ 168,090		597,106	+ 84,687	577,989	+ 69,403
Nawari Division							
1871	312,443	—	+ 146,480	160,913	—	154,530	—
1901	360,441	+ 47,998		190,789	+ 29,876	169,652	+ 15,122
1911	335,467	- 24,974		169,225	- 21,564	166,242	- 3,003
1921	340,372	+ 4,905		171,002	+ 1,777	169,370	+ 3,174
1931	401,377	+ 60,905		201,188	+ 30,186	200,189	+ 1,000
1941	468,923	+ 67,546		234,598	+ 33,430	229,325	+ 24,116
Okhamandal							
1871	27,992	—	+ 14,895	14,848	—	13,104	—
1901	28,170	+ 178		1,500	+ 32	13,318	+ 214
1911	78,465	+ 50,295		1,554	+ 1,310	12,402	+ 414
1921	20,43	- 58,032		14,667	- 321	12,416	- 2,551
1931	31,924	+ 11,487		16,134	+ 1,467	15,180	+ 2,724
1941	42,897	+ 10,973		22,379	+ 6,235	20,349	+ 8,16
Porbhar (Tributary Area)							
1871	7,335	—	- 1,891	3,611	—	3,724	—
1901	8,531	+ 1,196		2,390	- 779	1,179	- 1,545
1911	7,111	- 1,420		2,093	- 297	2,390	+ 1,297
1921	3,111	- 4,000		2,334	+ 241	2,311	+ 22
1931	3,278	+ 167		2,712	+ 378	2,733	+ 21
1941	8,444	+ 5,166		2,712	+ 64	2,733	+ 21

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1

VARIATION AND DENSITY

Natural division	Percentage variation					Density				
	1931-1941	1921-1931	1911-1921	1901-1911	1901-1941	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA STATE	16 6	14 85	4 66	3 99	45 78	349	299	261	249	204
Central Gujarat	16 38	15 79	3 00	6 65	48 96	496	426	366	355	333
Charotar	4 99	18 31	— 0 95			785	748	632		
Kahnayam	15 83	15 67	2 20			342	291	251		
Chorasbi	17 79	15 91	17 17			300	254	219		
Vakal	23 81	16 11	— 0 53			795	642	553		
Kathiawad	21 95	14 72	— 0 12	2 8	43 64	184	151	132	132	128
Middle Block	18 63	13 70	— 1 85			180	152	133		
Scattered Area	18 73	6 09	— 6 42			173	142	134		
Sea coast	26 69	19 48	5 32			195	154	129		
North Gujarat	16 27	12 09	8 34	—0 52	40 46	383	330	294	271	273
East Kadi	16 98	13 15	7 55			464	397	351		
Trans-Sabarmati area	17 29	11 72	0 10			295	220	196		
West Kadi	14 73	13 67	12 06			308	277	243		
South Gujarat	.. 15 2	18 8	1 46	11 66	55 08	257	223	188	185	166
Rani	15 33	17 42	— 0 44			149	129	110		
Rastl	17 39	15 77	4 97			530	451	390		
Semi-Rastl	10 95	26 93	— 2 95			224	202	159		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 11

POPULATION VARIATION ACCORDING TO { CENSUS 406,727
 { VITAL STATISTICS 291,098 (Excluding Pethapur and Non-Registration Areas)

Administrative Division	1931-1941		Per 1 000 of 1931 Population		Column 2-3 (000 omitted)	1941 minus 1931 Census (000 omitted)
	Births	Deaths	Births	Deaths		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BARODA STATE	835,262	544,164	341 89	222 74	291	407
Baroda City with Cantonment	49,994	35,468	442 90	314 26	15	40
Amreli Division	71,076	39 785	411 34	230 25	31	34
Baroda Division	234,513	159,509	329 61	224 19	75	95
Mehsana Division	327,714	214,949	324 46	212 81	113	165
Nasari Division	140 578	87 583	347 64	216 58	53	62
Okhamandal	11,387	6 870	361 56	218 13	4	11
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	Details not available					

APPENDIX I

A METHOD TO TEST THE ACCURACY OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

1 Assumptions involved in the Method — The following method is suggested for estimating the number of births in any given year from the corrected Census Return for the age period 0-1. The method assumes, in the first place, that there is a constant ratio between the census return at that age and the number of births in the 12 months preceding; and this relation enables us to compute to a high degree of accuracy the number of births in any one year and to estimate the births of the decade. So long as the registration of vital occurrences continues to be defective, some such method is necessary. The census return however in the age period 0-1 is very rarely accurate, because very often numbers of unweaned infants over 1 are included in the earlier age period. In this census we have adopted a procedure of smoothing, which unlike the method of Bloxam's, does take into account the age period 0-1.

2. Construction of the Vitality Table: Varying Risks of Mortality — The next point is how to construct a table showing the number of deaths in each batch of 100 births per month from 1st March 1930 to the census date. With a view to do this it is necessary for us to assume that infant mortality proceeds more or less on the basis of a law. It is a universal experience that it decreases in force as the infant grows and this decrease is perceptible from month to month and even from week to week. It is the first weeks and the first three months that constitute the most critical period in the infant's life. The more accurate vital experiences of European statisticians may serve as a guide. From the general experience of mortuary returns for 1881-90 of England and also from the death figures for three rural counties, five manufacturing counties and three selected towns (vide Newsholme's *Vital Statistics*, page 182) it has been observed that the proportion of mortality in the first three months after birth varies from 41 per cent to 49 per cent of the total infant deaths during the year. Notter and Firth (vide their *Practical Hygiene*) observe as their experience that out of a total of 1'11 infants dying within a year no less than 66·6 die in the first three months and a further 24·7 die within the next three months. The Life Table of General Census of England and Wales states that 73 per cent of infant deaths happen within 6 months after birth.

3 Assumptions modified for the State — Now taking these results, we may fairly assume for this State and India generally 60 per cent to be the proportion of infant deaths occurring within the first quarter, 20 per cent in the second quarter, 17 per cent in the third quarter and 8 per cent in the last quarter of the year. These assumptions are necessary because at the census date the infant population would be existing at varying "risks," the largest amount of average risk being 11½ months for those born between March and April 1930 and the smallest average risk being ½ a month for those born in February-March 1931. Between these two batches of births, the mortality varies in intensity inversely to the lapse of months. Children born in March-April 1930 and living on the census date will have escaped the full intensity of infant mortality of the first six months and survived into the healthier portion of their first year life. Children born in the later months will be progressively subjected to a higher rate of mortality month by month than those born earlier. Therefore starting with a normal rate of mortality we have progressively to weight it according as the intensity grows stronger.

INTERPOLATION FOR INTERVENING MONTHS

4 What should be the Normal Mortality Rate for Infants?—Now what should be the normal rate of mortality for infants calculated on the total amount of births (*i.e.*, of those living at age 0) Professor Vaidyanathan in his life table for Baroda for 1921 assumes a rate of 27·7 per cent for those living at age 0 in order to keep alive a stationary population. Mr Ackland in his life table for 1911 for all-India assumed for the Bombay Presidency males similar mortality rate of 29·7 per cent on births. The actual recorded rate of mortality amongst infants in Baroda State is only 170 per mille. This rate is wholly false, because in Madras, for example, the recorded rate is no less than 203 per mille. In the City of Baroda itself, where the record of infant deaths is the most accurate and where facilities for maternity welfare are effective, the recorded rate of infant mortality (per 1,000 births) in 1921–31 was no less than 26·22. How far out of the truth the recorded rate of infant mortality for Baroda State is, can be also gathered from the fact that if we exclude the average annual number of infant deaths from the average annual number of births, we get an average annual number of surviving infants below 1 of 49,230, while the actual figure recorded in the census at the age period 0–1 is 87,439. Therefore, we can well start with the assumption of 30 per cent to be the normal rate of infant mortality.

5 How is the Mortality Rate to be weighted Month by Month?—The question now remains how the mortality rate is to be weighted month by month. The March–April born are subjected to $11\frac{1}{2}$ months' risk on an average. Therefore, they yield $\frac{30 \times 11.5}{12}$ or 28·75 deaths per 100 births. The June–July born will have $8\frac{1}{2}$ months' risk and should have, according to our assumptions, 92 per cent of 28·75 or 26·00 deaths. Those born in September–October 1930 will be subjected to $5\frac{1}{2}$ months' risk and should, therefore, yield according to our assumptions, 80 per cent of 28·75 or 23·00 deaths. Those born in December–January will have $2\frac{1}{2}$ months' risk and should, therefore, suffer 60 per cent of 28·75 or 17·25 deaths. Of these 17·25 deaths the first month after birth should absorb the largest number, as it is in that period the infant is liable to the greatest risk.

6 Interpolation for Intervening Months—From these data we have now to work up the rates of intervening months, for this purpose we should take as our guide the Hamburg City Vitality experience for 1911 and 1912 (quoted in Whipple, *Vital Statistics*, page 342) perhaps the completest record of births and infant deaths. We find the specific mortality rate of infants for that city from that table to be 15 per cent for each of those years. As we have taken 30 per cent to be our rate, the Hamburg Record may well be taken as our basis. From that table, the monthly records of deaths among births may be averaged, so also the monthly record of births, and from the proportion between them our deaths may be distributed month by month and the monthly mortality rates deduced thereupon. Thus we get the following tables (corrected to three decimals) —

TABLE I

Year and Month	Births	Died before Census Day	Survived on Census Day
March–April 1930	100	$\frac{30}{12} \times 11.5$ or 28.750	$100 - 28.750 = 71.250$
April–May 1930	100	$\frac{32.31}{12} \times 10.5$ or 28.268	$100 - 28.268 = 71.732$

Imperial Table II

APPENDIX I—A METHOD TO TEST THE ACCURACY OF BIRTH REGISTRATION

Year and month	Births	Died before Census Day	Survived on Census Day
May-June 1930	100	$\frac{34.63}{12}$ 9.5 or 27.413	100-27.413=72.587
June-July 1930	100	$\frac{37.34}{12}$ 8.5 or 26.430	100-26.430=73.530
July-August 1930	100	$\frac{40.79}{12}$ 7.5 or 23.492	100-23.492=76.508
August-September 1930	100	$\frac{43.02}{12}$ 6.5 or 21.358	100-21.358=78.612
September-October 1930	100	$\frac{50.18}{12}$ 5.5 or 23.000	100-23.000=77.000
October-November 1930	100	$\frac{57.6}{12}$ 4.5 or 21.000	100-21.000=79.000
November-December 1930	100	$\frac{67.28}{12}$ 3.5 or 19.023	100-19.023=80.977
December 1930-January 1931	100	$\frac{78}{12}$ 2.5 or 17.250	100-17.250=82.750
January-February 1931	100	$\frac{111.47}{12}$ 1.5 or 13.954	100-13.954=86.046
February-March 1931	100	$\frac{218.71}{12}$ 5 or 9.113	100-9.113=90.887
Sum	1,200	265.281	934.719

TABLE II

		Died from March 1 1930 to February 28, 1931 before reaching the age of one year													
Year and Month	Births	March-April	April-May	May-June	June-July	July-August	Aug-Sept.	Sept-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb-March	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
1930															
March-April	100	9.113	4.821	3.316	2.373	1.977	1.400	1.338	1.104	.938	.963	.815	.481	25.730	
April-May	100	—	9.113	4.821	3.316	2.373	1.977	1.400	1.338	1.104	.938	.963	.815	26.268	
May-June	100	—	—	9.113	4.821	3.316	2.373	1.977	1.400	1.338	1.104	.938	.963	27.413	
June-July	100	—	—	—	9.113	4.821	3.316	2.373	1.977	1.400	1.338	1.104	.938	26.430	
July-August	100	—	—	—	—	9.113	4.821	3.316	2.373	1.977	1.400	1.338	1.104	25.492	
Aug-Sept.	100	—	—	—	—	—	9.113	4.821	3.316	2.373	1.977	1.400	1.338	24.398	
Sept-Oct.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.113	4.821	3.316	2.373	1.977	1.400	23.000	
Oct-Nov.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.113	4.821	3.316	2.373	1.977	21.000	
Nov-Dec.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.113	4.821	3.316	2.373	19.023	
Dec-Jan. 1931	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.113	4.821	3.316	17.250	
Jan.-Feb.	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.113	4.821	13.954	
Feb.-March	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.113	
Sum	1,200	9.113	13.954	17.250	19.023	21.000	23.000	25.492	27.413	29.430	31.457	33.484	35.511	37.538	

FINAL RESULTS

7 Final Results—Thus an enumeration of 934,719 infants on the census day accounts for 1,200,000 births that have taken place within twelve months before that date. Or in other words $\frac{934\,719}{1,200}$ or 77 893 per cent of the children born in the course of just one year preceding the census are enumerated on the census date, and this ratio worked out on the mid-decade population of 0-1 (calculated on the principle of geometric variation from the corrected data of two censuses) would give the average annual number of births or the total of the decade, on the assumption that of a thousand children born a twelve months before the census date, 28 75 per cent die before that date. This assumption has to be a little modified for this decade. A Life Table has been prepared for this State, in which after careful actuarial analysis, Prof. A. C. Mukherji has found out that the normal infant mortality rate should not be more than 25 76 per cent of 100 born. Thus the above factor of 77 893 has to be raised by $\frac{28\,75}{25\,76}$ to be useful for our calculations for the past decade and the next one. This becomes 86 934 per cent so that for the purposes of this decade, and the succeeding one, the annual average of births should be $\frac{100}{86\,934}$ of the corrected return in age 0-1. The mean corrected number of persons living in that age period in the decade has been found to be 33,085 per million. For the mean population of the last decade within the registrable area, which is 2,259,016, the strength of the infant population is therefore 74,740. The annual average number of births is therefore $\frac{74\,740 \times 100}{86\,934}$ or 85,973. The total births for the last decade ought to have been therefore 859,730* instead of the registered total of 582,578. The margin of error therefore is 32 24 per cent. For the next decade 1931-41 taking the mean population at 2,556,392, the annual average of births should be $2,556,392 \times \frac{3,308\,5}{100\,000} \times \frac{100}{86\,934}$ or 97 675. In 1921, on a high rate of infant mortality, the annual average of births for the decade 1911-21 was fixed (striking a mean of various estimates) at 898,060. This gave a margin of error of 36 per cent.

* This is raised to 870,620 in para 35

IV

TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

46 Reference to Statistics—This Section is concerned with Imperial Table III which has the above caption with one subsidiary table prepared from it, namely *Distribution of Population between Towns and Villages*.

47 General results—"Village" "Hamlet" "Town"—The population of 2,855,010 persons is distributed between 2,960 villages and towns. A "Village" is an inhabited place whose boundaries are coterminous with a revenue 'village' so that the number of census villages must accord with that given in the Revenue list of inhabited villages. Each village consists of one or more inhabited centres, round which cultivated fields lie, in which there may also be scattered huts or tenements, where farmers choose to reside for agricultural needs. Where such scattered residences appear in groups at a distance from the main village-site, they are known as "*panis*" or "hamlets". Such hamlets may be of differing sizes and usually owe their origin to the concerted move of a group of settlers or even to the enterprise of an *individual entrepreneur*. For purposes of revenue administration, hamlets of both kinds—the individual and the group-type—are recognised, but limits are set in the Land Revenue Rules beyond which the hamlet becomes a village, and below which it is not called a hamlet at all. The Census, however does not recognise these limits and looks upon the phenomenon of hamlets purely for purposes of demography as so many outlets for rural movement.

48. "Town defined—For purposes of the Census, again a "Town" includes all inhabited places which

- (1) are municipalities,
- (2) cantonments, civil lines or
- (3) taluka headquarters, or
- (4) otherwise are continuous collections of houses, inhabited by at least 5 000 persons, or
- (5) lastly are such places, which though below the population limit of 5,000 are continuously built and have enough urban characteristics (such as possession of factories, urban amenities like electricity and water-works and social services such as hospitals, schools and the like) to be in the opinion of the local census authority reckoned as a town

The essential property of "townhood" or "conurbation" as Prof Fawcett terms it, is its continuous building—"an area occupied by a continuous series of dwellings, factories, and other buildings, harbours and docks, urban parks and playing fields etc., which are not separated from each other by rural land though in many cases .. such an urban area includes enclaves of rural land, which is still in agricultural occupation

VARIATIONS IN NUMBER OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES SINCE 1931

49. Villages and Hamlets—Under the above definitions, there are 64 towns and 2,896 villages. Included within these villages and towns, are 723 hamlets. Imperial Table III does not show the number of hamlets separately, but they are shown under each parent village in the Gujarati *Dehizada* published by the Census department. This *Dehizada* is prepared from Register A, where the population per block is entered, and the different totals as per each hamlet, or part of village or town can be compiled. The following table gives comparative figures as far available, of the growth of hamlets since 1911 in the different divisions—

Year	State			Central Gujarat			North Gujarat			South Gujarat			Kathiawad		
	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets	Compact villages	Villages with hamlets	Hamlets
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1911	Not available		431	Not available			Not available			Not available			Not available		
1921	Not available		574	Not available		319	Not available		193	Not available		43	Not available		19
1931	2 534	386	641	643	180	319	865	172	266	758	18	31	268	16	25
1941	2 478	418	723	642	178	343	840	198	312	734	22	39	262	20	29

The number of hamlets has increased in the last thirty years by 67·7 per cent from 431 to 723. Although the figures of earlier censuses are not available, the compact villages have declined everywhere, and the tendency to scatter from the congested village-sites is a widespread and increasing phenomenon. In North Gujarat, however, the migration factor has operated more powerfully than the desire to escape from congestion in the parent village-site. Here swarms of settlers have come from outside the State, particularly from Jhalawad and other places. The group-type hamlet is usually found here. In Central Gujarat, on the other hand, the individual enterpriser is chiefly due the formation of hamlets, particularly in Savli and Vaghodia. In Kathiawad, the growth of hamlets is not noteworthy, although the region generally has gained substantially through migration. The gain from this source, however, has so far helped to swell the town population.

50 Variations in number of towns and villages since 1931—The number of towns has increased from 50 to 64, and that of villages has declined from 2,920 to 2,896. The following reasons explain variations in each—

(a) *Towns*—The increase of 14 towns consists of

- (i) 5, which have been promoted to the town-class by the 5,000 population limit rule. These are Vasai, Gojaria, Umta, Balisana and Valam—all in Mehsana *prant*,
- (ii) 1, which has come in, because of its growing importance as a sea port—Port Okha, although it is still a little below the 5,000-limit,
- (iii) 5, which now belong to the class of towns because they are taluka headquarters of sufficient importance to count as towns—Khambha (in Amreli *prant*), Mangrol and Kamrej (in Navsari *prant*), Tilakwada (in Baroda *prant*) and Harij (in Mehsana *prant*),

Imperial Table III

IV—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

- (iv) 1-Pothapur—which is a town of 5,000 population, and the headquarters of the Tributary Area now added to the suzerainty of this State,
- (v) Lastly 2 are included (Kholvad in Navsari *prant* and Bodeli in Baroda *prant*) because they have strong urban characteristics—Kholvad with electric lights, water works, roads and high class residences and Bodeli with markets, gins, commercial and other good class buildings, shops hospital and schools.

(b) *Villages*—The decrease of 24 villages is made up as follows—

Number shown in 1931	..	2,920
<i>Deduct</i>		37
(i) inhabited villages since turned uninhabited	22	
(h) inhabited villages since amalgamated with neighbouring villages	2	
(iii) Villages of 1931 treated as towns in 1941	13	
<i>Add</i>		13
(i) Uninhabited villages in 1931 become inhabited in 1941	6	
(ii) Hamlets in 1931 treated as independent villages in 1941	4	
(iii) Inhabited villages of Pothapur added area	3	
Number shown in 1941	..	2,896

51. "Unclassed population" defined—Imperial Table III classes inhabited places according to size of population, after deducting from each, the figures of "unclassified population. This 'unclassified population consists usually of the following categories:—

- (i) the floating population of homeless vagrants and wandering bands of *sadhvis* and other mendicants, who are counted in the final census day without reference to any numbered houses,
- (ii) mobile bands of forest tribes, Rabaris with their herds of cattle or sheep labourers moving from one reserve to another in forest areas, and temporary farm labourers squatting in the fields engaged for the preliminary operations of agriculture, who are similarly recorded at the final count
- (iii) boating and steamer population temporarily arriving on, or within the scheduled period after the Census date at ports and harbours and
- (iv) temporary migrants counted at melas (religious festivals, fairs or celebrations of anniversaries of saints and such like).

52. *Figures of unclassified population in 1941*—On the present occasion no less than 19,717 persons were counted under such heads. 12,344 (7,564 males and 4,780 females) were returned as homeless including boating and steamer population

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1

(classes (i), (ii), (iii) above) 7,373 (5,552 males and 1,821 females) were counted as temporary visitors to the shrine of Miran Datar, the Muslim saint, at Unava, whose *urus* or anniversary was celebrated about the census time

53 Estimate of marriage migrants— Another category of temporary immigrants not included in the above was the number of migrants enumerated within the State as coming from outside the State for marriages without enumeration passes, who were found and counted on the Census date. This number as appears from the records of mahal charge superintendents amounts to 9,391 persons. These persons were not unclassified, as they were enumerated as guests of resident families in their houses. Under special instructions, marriage migrants from one place to another within the State were only recorded in their usual place of residence. As otherwise serious disturbances would have happened to the figures for villages such as have a population of just over 2,000 would have been declassified with adverse administrative results.

54 Villages and towns by their size — Imperial Table III distributes the "classed" population into nine divisions according to size of population. The

marginal table sets out the proportionate figures per class as calculated on the total number of villages and the total population. The lowest sized villages, *i.e.* below 500, number rather a little less than half the total of villages and towns while absorbing only about an eighth of the population. The size of villages does not go beyond the 5,000 population limit, with the exception of the three villages shown in footnote to the Imperial Table. The towns

Classes		Number of villages and towns	Per cent to Total Number of villages and towns	Population
I	100 000 and over	1	0.2	5.3
II	50 000 - 100 000	6		5.8
III	20 000 - 50 000	11		5.5
IV	10 000 - 20 000	32	1.1	7.1
V	5 000 - 10 000	187	6.3	18.6
VI	2 000 - 5 000	478	16.2	22.9
VII	1 000 - 2 000	844	28.5	21.0
VIII	500 - 1 000	1,401	47.3	13.0
IX	Under 500			0.8
X	Unclassed			

come down, however, to Class VI and even to Class VII. There are 17 towns with a population of under 5,000 (1 Cantonment, 1 Port, 6 municipalities, 7 non-municipal taluka headquarters and 2 special urban towns—Bodeli and Kholwad already mentioned).

55 Subsidiary Table 1 — In this table, the Imperial Table is analysed (i) according to number per 1,000 of urban population residing in the different classes of towns, and (ii) according to number per 1,000 of rural population in villages similarly classed. The nine classes of the Imperial Table are sub-divided into four classes for towns and four for villages, the highest classes for towns being 20,000 and over, and for villages, 5,000 and over. It is important to remember in understanding this table, that for calculating proportions for the classes of towns or villages, the 'unclassified' population is deducted, while for reckoning the rural urban ratio and the average size of town or village, the whole population, as enumerated, is taken into account. The average size of a town is 11,239, and that of a village only 737 or about one fifteenth of the size of a town. In 1931, the respective figures were 10,460 and 658. 25 per cent of the population now reside in towns as against 21 in 1931. 93 per cent of the urban population reside in towns of the standard size of 5,000 and over, though of the largest size forming 45 per cent of the town-residents. Vakal (which includes the City) naturally has the highest urban ratio (46.5) — Charotar and Rast following with 35.9 and 34.1 respectively. The size of villages seems to follow this scale — Charotar villages having an average size of 1,411, the largest in the State, followed by East Kadi, Vakal, West Kadi, Scattered Area and Rast.

Imperial Table III

IV—TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

56. **Rural/Urban Ratio for all-India purposes**—For the State Census, the number of places determined as towns is 64 with a population of 719,272. Of these, 16 towns have a population below 5,000—with a total strength of 46,733. For all-India purposes, to secure uniformity the rural/urban ratio is calculated on the population of towns which have at least a population of 5,000. Thus 48 towns with such a qualification have a population of 672,539 (354,249 males and 318,290 females). The all-India urban ratio therefore, is 23.6 per cent. For purposes of this calculation Baroda Cantonment has been excluded from the lowest class of towns and added to the City population. The male urban ratio on this basis is 24.03 per cent, and female 23.03 per cent.

57. **Measure of the accuracy of the enumeration**—The question of the accuracy of the census record may now be briefly discussed. It may occur to the reader why this point should not have been first taken in hand. The reason is that Imperial Table III contains a clue in its unclassified population by which the accuracy of the final check and of the whole enumeration itself can be truly gauged. As stated in the Introduction disturbing factors were in evidence in 1931 as well as in the present Census. In 1931 they took the shape of *hifrahs* (political immigrants) who with the floating population of that year numbered 30,294 (26,755+3,539). In 1941 the "unclassified" population together with marriage migrants numbered 29,108. Thus in both censuses, the extent of disturbing factors as influencing population totals was about the same.

Now comparing the census count with the estimates from house-lists prepared

Item	Number in '000 omitted	
	1931	1941
House-List Estimate	2,405	2,905
Census Total	2,443	2,835
Variation	+ 38	+ 30
Perc cent	+ 1.6	+ 1.8

at the time of house-numbering at both censuses, we find as in the inset, that the final count in 1941 was a little better in so far as the increase per cent on the house-list estimate is slightly more than in 1931. Also the number shown as floating in 1931 which is only 3,539 does not appear to be very accurate. The homeless and the vagrant did not appear to be fully counted, as the above figure is only a little more than the totals elicited from the platform counts. The 1941 count was in this respect more painstaking and accurate. On the other hand it appears that in this Census in certain parts of the State, not the same amount of care as elsewhere was shown

by local authorities in attending to the very urgent instructions issued about counting temporary migrants. Thus the house-list estimate for *Mehsana prant* was 1,172,589 and the final count showed only an increase of 2,508 while if we exclude the *mela* immigrants of Unava alone (7,373), the actual normally resident population of *Mehsana* is found to be less than the house-list estimate, which shows that either the latter was carelessly prepared or else the final count omitted a few thousand persons. The true *Mehsana* total must be at least 5,000 more if the house-list estimate is accepted as correct. The omissions must have happened in respect of marriages or *mela* migrants belonging to the district whose slips in the villages of their enumeration must have been cancelled against instructions, while they were omitted from enumeration at the places of marriage or *mela*, where they had gone. The discrepancies are only limited however to two or three talukas in that *prant*, which form somewhat unfortunate exceptions to an otherwise very creditable record of zealous and careful work.

TABLE III
TOWNS AND VILLAGES CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

		N = Number				P = Population					
DIVISION	Total number of inhabited Towns and villages	Under 500				500 - 1,000		1 000 - 2,000		2 000 - 5,000	
		P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
BARODA STATE	2,960	2,855,010	1,401	371,588	844	600,205	478	653,936	187	530,923	
Baroda City includ ing Cantonment	2	153,301			1	975					
Amreli	245	206,543	111	29,592	81	54,891	42	56 706	7	18 860	
Baroda	839	806,115	374	106,471	243	176,238	146	199 682	60	171,943	
Mehsana	1,057	1,175,097	393	109,173	329	237,821	216	299 281	99	281 361	
Navsari	768	465,923	491	119 048	181	124,567	72	95 693	18	48 018	
Okhamandal	45	42,587	29	7,047	9	5 713	2	2 574	3	10,741	
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	4	5,444	3	257							

DIVISION	5,000 - 10 000		10 000 - 20 000		20 000 - 50,000		50 000 - 100 000		100 000 and over		Floating population unclassified
	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	N	P	
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
BARODA STATE	32	202,296	11	157,632	6	166,967			1	151,746	19,717
Baroda City includ ing Cantonment									1	151,746	580
Amreli	3	20,856			1	25,464					174
Baroda	12	74,737	2	24,430	2	44,945					7,669
Mehsana	11	69 385	7	106,978	2	61,114					9 984
Navsari	4	26,895	1	15,369	1	35 444					889
Okhamandal	1	5 236	1	10,855							421
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	1	5,187									

NOTE —1 Following inhabited places with a population of 5,000 and over are not treated as towns, because they are not continuously built collections of houses —

Naldhara (Navsari *prant*), Karvan (Baroda *prant*) and Suraj Karadi (Okhamandal)

2 The floating population of 19 717 persons is composed of

(1) 12,344 persons returned as homeless

(2) 7,373 persons returned as temporary visitors on account of the *urus* at Unava (Mehsana *prant*)

3 It appears from the records of Mahal Charge Superintendents that 9,391 persons were enumerated as temporary visitors from outside the State for marriages etc., but as they were counted in houses of the resident population, this number cannot be reckoned as floating" or "unclassified"

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BETWEEN TOWNS AND VILLAGES

Natural Division	Population per		Number per		Number per 1,000 of Urban Population				Number per 1,000 of Rural Population in			
	Towns	Villages	Towns	Villages	20,000 and over	10,000 to 20,000	5,000 to 10,000	Under 5,000	5,000 and over	2,000 to 5,000	500 to 2,000	Under 500
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE	11,239	787	282	748	449	222	263	66	7	230	628	178
Central Gujarat including City	14,482	800	316	684	638	81	231	38	8	261	677	164
Chambur	9,472	1,411	359	641	315	153	532	—	—	419	541	40
Choroshi	4,361	563	138	802	—	—	653	347	—	162	533	303
Kahnai	11,070	606	171	839	623	—	375	—	31	86	692	191
Vakil	41,836	971	465	535	908	77	—	15	—	347	540	113
Kachhwaral	8,581	640	276	724	373	189	348	163	29	103	668	203
Mad Block	11,868	633	234	716	716	—	305	76	—	124	721	153
Scattered Area	5,032	731	168	832	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	831	169
Sea Coast Area	7,005	633	299	701	—	392	505	303	80	112	536	222
North Gujarat	11,186	689	318	782	248	428	299	28	—	298	823	119
East Kadi	11,283	1,101	341	739	132	556	292	—	—	392	534	74
Tracon-Saharwad Area	4,612	604	92	908	—	—	733	267	—	132	635	213
West Kadi	13,137	742	308	782	464	218	261	57	—	175	635	170
South Gujarat	7,487	488	193	887	398	172	228	198	18	86	682	317
Rural	4,671	350	73	928	—	—	734	266	—	40	485	475
Road	9,436	705	341	630	471	204	189	136	—	151	629	220
Born-Road	2,303	548	42	908	—	—	—	1,000	53	51	631	263

V

THE CITY AND LARGE TOWNS WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891

58 Reference to Statistics—This Section deals with Imperial Table IV and two subsidiary tables. The original plan of the Imperial Table was modified by later instructions, under which we were required only to compile the figures for the City, but in view of local interest, the data for the six large towns next in order of size were also included in the Table, and the class totals for the other towns compiled and proportioned for Subsidiary Table 1. Variations (in class totals only) are shown for 1931-41 and also for 1891-1941. Subsidiary Table 11 gives the chief figures for the City of Baroda.

59 Variations since 1891 in the City and large towns—In order to understand the variations in these places, a table is prepared which takes the population figures of 1891 as 100, and proportions the subsequent changes accordingly for the City and each of the six large towns —

Name of the City or Town 1	Variations since 1891 with 1891 as 100					
	1891 2	1901 3	1911 4	1921 5	1931 6	1941 7
Baroda City with Cantonment	100	89	85	81	97	132
Patan	100	96	87	83	91	112
Navsari	100	132	110	119	150	218
Amreli	100	115	111	114	129	163
Sidhpur	100	91	95	99.8	126	151
Petlad	100	98	96	98	124	154
Dabhoi	100	96.5	63	109	125	145

60 Baroda City and Cantonment—(*Residential Area—11,902 bighas*)—The combined population of the City and Cantonment is now 153,301, or 31.7 per cent more than the corresponding figure 50 years ago. The City proper with a population of 152,326 shows an improvement of 35.4 per cent over the 1891 figures. The Cantonment with only 975 shows a decrease of 75 per cent. This decrease is explained by the fact that the part of the Cantonment known as Residency bazar is now retroceded to the State in full sovereignty and forms part of the Sayajigunj Ward of the City under the new name of Fatehgunj. The Civil and Military area (about 530 acres out of its original area of one square mile) now contains the military and the civil population connected with it. The total area of the City and Cantonment remains the same as before, i. e. 10.93 square miles, although new suburbs towards the west (near the Race Course) and north (near the Residency) have

Imperial Table IV

V—THE CITY AND LARGE TOWNS WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891

sprung up within the open grounds of the City area that had been still unbuilt on and left to cultivation. Settlements are opening out towards the Karelilbagh side towards Goyagate, Danteswar and the road to Ajwa. But even with these extensions, the congestion within the City Municipal area (which includes all these extensions) has increased from 12,593 per square mile to 17,501 per square mile the small accession to the City's area by the addition of Fatehgunj above referred to making little difference to these comparisons. The State Military area and the large Railway settlements known as the Marshelling Yard towards the north and the Goyagate Colony towards the south-east show actual decreases of 8 and 22·7 per cent respectively. The Alakapuri and Pratapgunj suburbs, the two main additions to the residential amenities have done a great deal to relieve congestion in the crowded wards. But the City and Babajipura wards hitherto the densest centres, show very large increases also. As against the net increase of 35·8 per cent since 1931 for the whole City the Municipal area records the phenomenal increase of 42 per cent easily the highest in the City's history. Neglecting the Fatehgunj addition, the City Municipal area shows an increase of over 40,000 in the latest Census. Of these only 14,500 represent the excess of births over deaths in the decade. As registration of vital occurrences shows the highest degree of accuracy in the State the above figure may be accepted as the natural increase (only 36 per cent of the total increase) in the City's population. Here the movement runs counter to the general trend in the State population as we have seen there that the surplus of births over deaths contributes more than four fifths of the gross census increase in 1941.

61. Subsidiary Table II—Chief figures for the City—This table summarises the main figures of interest. Curiously enough with such a large element of the increase due to balance of migration the sex ratio improves towards parity from 799 in 1931 to 811 in 1941. In the City Municipal area however the proportion of females to 1000 males decreases slightly from 825 to 819. It is not possible to find out without birth-place data the proportion of the outside-born, but general indications seem to be an increase in permanent or semi-permanent immigration as a result of which families have come to reside in the City from Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places. The Subsidiary Table also shows figures for Literacy—52 per cent for males and 24·7 per cent for females in this Census. The corresponding figures for literates in 1931 were respectively 49·6 and 18·4.

62. Patan, Navsari and other towns—Next we may take up the six large towns and discuss their variations briefly.

(a) *Patan (Residential Area 824 bighas)*—The increase of 22·5 per cent in the last ten years is one of the surprises of this Census. The net gain in the last fifty years is only 12 per cent. The town was continuously decaying since 1891 until 1931 when it registered a small gain of 10 per cent. Shot away at the far north of Mehsana *prant* without any industrial facilities, it was the headquarters of a dry area with its once affluent inhabitants deserting it for more fortunate cities of opportunity. It was pre-eminently the town of closed doors, which were opened only occasionally when the owners returned through social necessity to the call of festivals or marriages. The town has now been opened up the quarters towards the station-end remodelled with new bungalows, and schools and hospitals have vastly improved its amenities. Educational progress has given it a new tone.

(b) *Navsari (Residential Area 601 bighas)*—Here is a different state of things with a progressive and go ahead town which has more than doubled itself within the last

vide Subsidiary Table II of Imperial Table II

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1

50 years. In the last decade further progress was evidenced by the establishment of mills and factories in its neighbourhood. The increase of latest decade of 45·3 per cent is wholly due to this industrial development. Females now form only 95·5 per cent of males, while in 1931 and all preceding censuses, they predominated. Thus the town has developed an industrial fringe, completely dissociated from the normal life of the resident population.

(c) *Anreli (Residential Area 751 bighas)*—This capital town of the Kathiawad *prant* of the State with its stone buildings, clean wide roads, and brand new suburbs, has gained immensely at the expense of its neighbourhood. The total gain since 1891 is 63 per cent, while the district itself has only increased a little more than half of this rate.

(d) *Sidhpur (Residential Area 784 bighas)*—This town after decaying for years has become again progressive since 1931, the net gain in the fifty years is 51 per cent, and since 1931, 20 per cent. Like Patan, it appeared to be an absentee town, the palatial houses of its Muslim inhabitants remaining for the most part empty along with the more modest tenements of their Hindu neighbours. The multiplication of hospitals and dispensaries catering for the special needs of the two communities has kept down deaths and helped the birth rate. Civic amenities have also increased along with educational institutions which have attracted scholars from outside. The temporary eclipse of Indian business in Ethiopia has led many Muslims to return to their homes. It is possible that with the return of trade and prosperity, the town may not show the same progress in population as now. Industrially the town has, however, developed of recent years, with its cotton mills and other factories. A pilgrim place, it usually showed a predominance of females in previous years. In 1941, the female ratio has gone down to 973.

(e) *Pettad (Residential Area 399 bighas)*—This town, encircled by British territory, is one of the chief agricultural distributory centres of Charotar. Educationally it has developed also, and in the last two decades, cotton mills, dyeing factories, a match factory and other industries have helped largely towards its growth. Since 1891, it remained more or less stationary for three censuses, recovering in 1931, and it has progressed further since. Charotar is the centre of Gujarat's aristocracy of agriculture, the town, however, reflects little of this tradition, being almost wholly industrial in character and composition of its people but its railway facilities make it a favourite centre for distribution.

(f) *Dabhoi (Residential Area 552 bighas)*—Like Patan and Sidhpur, it is an old town with many fine architectural remains, but its present title to townhood is purely industrial. It is terribly congested without much room for expansion, being honeycombed all round with ginning factories whose ribbon-development of huts for their thousands of labourers has created sanitary problems of the gravest magnitude. It declined, as almost all the other towns did, in the dark year of 1901, but since then its progress has been continuous. The drop in 1911 is only apparent, as a plague epidemic just about the census date had driven the bulk of the population (who could afford to go out) to *mandwas* or hutments in the neighbouring villages. The net gain here since 1891 is 45 per cent, since 1931, the increase is 16·4 per cent. The female ratio has remained at about 89, as about the census time, the seasonal factories are in full swing.

63 Subsidiary Table 1—Variations in class totals are shown in this table. Since 1931, in place of 50 towns, we have now 64 towns, and thus the urban population has increased by 37·5 per cent. Similarly the variation in the class of towns since 1891 is now 55 per cent. Class I has had since 1891 only one City. Baroda City lost its place amongst Indian cities in 1911 and 1921, and has regained it since then. There are no

Imperial Table IV

V-THE CITY AND LARGE TOWNS WITH VARIATIONS SINCE 1891

towns in the class 50,000 to 100,000 now. The next class, 20,000-50,000 has had accession of strength in the last ten years, Pettad and Dabhoi having been promoted to it. That is why the decade has registered an increase of 76 per cent. In Class IV 10,000-20 000, there are now 12 towns. There were 9 in this class in 1931 since which date two have been lost to the upper class, and 5 gained from the class below. In this way it has registered a gain of 37 per cent.

TABLE IV

BARODA CITY AND LARGE TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION WITH VARIATION SINCE 1891

Year	Division	Description	Persons	Variation	Net Variation 1891 to 1941	Males	Variation	Females	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
CLASS I—100,000 and Over									
Baroda City and Cantonment									
1891	..	City Municipality with Cantonment, State Military Area and Railway stations and settlements	116 420			62 871		53 549	
1901			103,790	— 12 630		56 009	— 6 862	47 781	— 5 768
1911			99,345	— 4 445		53,616	— 2 393	45 729	— 2 052
1921			94 712	— 4,633	+ 36,881	51 555	— 2 061	43 157	— 2 572
1931			112 860	+ 18 148		62 744	+ 11 189	50 116	+ 6 959
1941			153,301	+ 40,441		84,666	+ 21,922	68,635	+ 18,519
CLASS III—20,000 to 50,000									
Patan									
1891	Mehsana	Municipality	32,646			15,724		16 922	
1901			31 402	— 1,244		15 690	— 34	15 712	— 1,210
1911			28 339	— 3 063		13 904	— 1,786	14 435	— 1 277
1921			27 017	— 1 322	+ 3,903	13 487	— 417	13 530	— 905
1931			29,830	+ 2 813		14 884	+ 1 397	14 946	+ 1 416
1941			36,549	+ 6,719		18,398	+ 3,514	18,151	+ 3,205
Navsari									
1891	Navsari	Municipality and District Head-quarters	16,276			7,760		8 516	
1901			21,451	+ 5 175		10,502	+ 2 742	10 949	+ 2 433
1911			17,982	— 3 469		8 690	— 1 812	9,292	— 1,657
1921			19 437	+ 1 455	+ 19,169	9 478	+ 788	9 959	+ 667
1931			24 397	+ 4 960		12 013	+ 2 535	12 384	+ 2 425
1941			35,445	+ 11,048		18,129	+ 6,116	17,316	+ 4,932
Amreli									
1891	Amreli	Do	15 653			8,061		7,592	
1901			17 997	+ 2 344		9 271	+ 1 210	8 726	+ 1,134
1911			17,443	— 554		8 893	— 378	8 550	— 176
1921			17 793	+ 350	+ 9,832	8 929	+ 36	8 864	+ 314
1931			20 186	+ 2 393		10 129	+ 1,200	10 057	+ 1 193
1941			25,485	+ 5,299		13,007	+ 2,878	12,478	+ 2,421
Sidhpur									
1891	Mehsana	Municipality	16,224			7,932		8,292	
1901			14 743	— 1,481		7,269	— 663	7 474	— 818
1911			15 447	+ 704		7 585	+ 316	7 862	+ 388
1921			16,187	+ 740	+ 8,341	8 110	+ 525	8 077	+ 215
1931			20 468	+ 4 281		10 218	+ 2 108	10 250	+ 2 173
1941			24,565	+ 4,097		12,448	+ 2,230	12,117	+ 1,867
Petlad									
1891	Baroda	Municipality and Industrial Centre	15,528			7,872		7 656	
1901			15 282	— 246		7 887	+ 15	7,395	— 261
1911			14 863	— 419		7 852	— 35	7 011	— 384
1921			15,159	+ 296	+ 8,400	8 091	+ 239	7 068	+ 57
1931			19 236	+ 4 077		10 290	+ 2 199	8 946	+ 1 878
1941			23,928	+ 4,692		12,803	+ 2,513	11,125	+ 2,179
Dabhoi									
1891	Baroda	Do	14 539			7 340		7 199	
1901			14 034	— 505		7 023	— 317	7 011	— 188
1911			9 117	— 4 917		4 684	— 2 339	4 433	— 2 578
1921			15 870	+ 6 753	+ 6,600	8 500	+ 3,816	7 370	+ 2 937
1931			18 156	+ 2,286		9 698	+ 1 198	8 458	+ 1 088
1941			21,139	+ 2,983		11,188	+ 1,490	9,951	+ 1,493

Imperial Table IV

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1

TOWNS CLASSIFIED BY POPULATION

Class of Town	No. of Towns	Population	1941		Variation percent in the Class Towns	
			Proportion to total Urban Population	Females per 1,000 Males	1931 to 1941	1921 to 1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	64	719,272	100.00	899	+ 37.83	+ 85.42
i 100,000 and over	1	152,326	21.18	815	+ 38.02	+ 33.44
ii 50,000 to 100,000	—	—	—	—	—	—
iii 20,000 to 50,000	6	167,111	23.23	944	+ 75.13	+ 200.34
iv 10,000 to 20,000	12	171,748	23.83	890	+ 36.61	+ 19.72
v 5,000 to 10,000	28	180,370	25.08	945	+ 25.51	+ 33.85
vi Under 5,000	17	47,708	6.63	873	— 4.92	+ 137.27

NOTE.—1. Baroda Cantonment has been considered as separate Town and therefore is included in Class vi (under 5,000)

2. Class i includes only Baroda City proper (without Cantonment).

3. Variations are calculated only on the corresponding class towns in each year concerned, changes from class to class being neglected.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

BARODA CITY (WITH CANTONMENT)—CHIEF FIGURES

City	Population 1941	Density	Females per 1,000 Males	Literals per 1,000		Percentage Variation						
				M	F	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11	1891-1901	1871-1901	1851-1941
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Baroda City (including Cantonment)	183,301	14,026	811	816	247	+ 25.83	+19.2	—4.7	—4.3	—10.8	+ 21.68	
City Municipal Area	147,534	17,501	819	519	251	+ 42.01	+ 18.6					
Setia Military Area	2,207		305	410	86	— 8.16	+ 41.7	—4.3	—4.7	—10.5	+ 35.44	
Railway Area	2,583	2,307	814	378	126	— 21.70	+ 32.8					
Baroda Camp	975		319	383	407	— 07.73	+ 9.6	—13.6	+1.0	—19.0	— 75.31	

VI

TOWNS BY DIVISIONS AND COMMUNITIES

64. **Reference to Statistics**—Here we deal in Imperial Table V with the religious and communal distribution of the population in towns in the different divisions

The two subsidiary tables prepared from it are

- (i) Subsidiary Table i—Number per 1,000 of the total population and of each community who live in towns,
- (ii) Subsidiary Table ii—Communities of Urban and Rural population

Three other tables are added giving,

- (i) Subsidiary Table iii—Variation in population of towns continuously urban since 1891,
- (ii) Subsidiary Table iv—Total area (in bighas) and Residential area (urban and whole) by Talukas—1,089 bighas, as already pointed out, form a square mile, and
- (iii) Subsidiary Table v—giving by natural divisions the variation in the towns as classed in 1941 in the last ten years.

65. **"Community"**—It must be explained that unlike previous censuses, the present one seeks to study the variations in the different communal groupings, instead of the main religions, for which purpose the responses to question 3, which referred to Race, Caste and Tribe, were collated with question 4, which was about Religion, in the general Census Questionnaire. Thus Hindus or Muslims are no longer studied under their sect variations, but as communities. Hindus are further sub-divided into Scheduled Castes and other Hindus, these latter including Tribal Hindus. For purposes of Table V, Tribes are not required to be shown separately, as presumably, the vast bulk of them reside in villages. The few who live in towns and are not included under Hindus are shown under "Others"

66. **"Others"**—Under "Others" (columns 20-21 of Imperial Table V) are included persons shown in the following statement —

Town 1	Anglo-Indian		Other Christians		(Non-Hindu) Tribes		Jew		Buddhist		No Religion	
	M 2	F 3	M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7	M 8	F 9	M 10	F 11	M 12	F 13
Baroda State	79	65	87	41	57	57	25	21	45		1	1
Baroda City and Cantonment	36	38	44	30			11	13	15		1	1
Kodinar			1									
Dabhoi	1	1										
Siapor					3	2						
Patan		2										
Katol	2	3					1					
Visnagar			1	1								
Mehsana	29	15										
Unawa							1	3				
Navsari			3	4	1		10	2	9			
Bilimora	4	2										
Vyara			2	4	27	26						
Songadh					26	29						
Okha Port	7	4	36	2			2	3	21			

A reference to Imperial Table XIII, which will be dealt with in the next Section, will show that 272 out of 310 non-Indian Christians (Anglo-Indians and others), 46 out of 47 Jews and 45 out of 46 Buddhists live in towns. Most Anglo-Indians are concentrated in Baroda City and Mehsana town. Europeans are almost entirely confined to the City but on the Census date, 33 Europeans in a Norwegian boat, which touched at Port Okha, were counted as part of the State population. Buddhists are almost all Chinese: all males; either pedlars met with in Baroda City and Navsari town or ship's crew of a steamer which halted at Port Okha about the Census date. The non-Hindu section of the tribes enumerated in towns form only 4.8 per cent of their total. Tribal Hindus recorded in towns number 31 165 or 8.4 per cent of the whole.

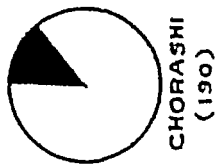
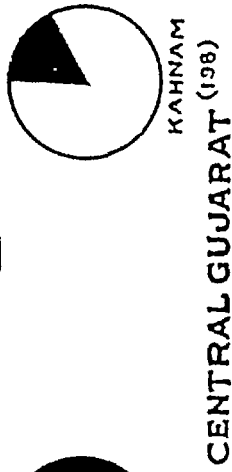
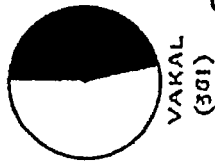
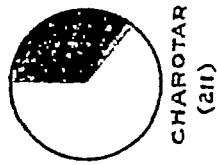
67 Subsidiary Table i—The extent to which the different communities contribute their quota is studied in two different ways in Subsidiary Tables i and ii. In i, the proportions of each community living as town-dwellers are compared to the general rural-urban ratio. The Hindus being the predominant community naturally correspond closely to the State average. As we know the urban population constitutes 25 per cent of the population but the Hindus are less urban than this, their ratio being a little over a fifth. This is due largely to the fact that in South Gujarat 61 per cent of Hindus belong to Primitive Tribes (who are almost wholly rural in their ways and therefore lower the Hindu urban ratio there). The communal composition of the population influences the variations in these ratios. For instance, the least urban areas are Semi-Rasti which contains only two towns of the smallest size and has a large aboriginal element, Rani which is predominantly Tribal in the composition of its population, and Trans-Sabarmati which contains only one town and is a backward tract rather ill-supplied with railway and other urban facilities and peopled mostly by holls and Thakardas (the "aboriginals of the plains") Chorashi, where the tribal element is substantial follows these regions in order of strength of the urban population. The Sea Coast area has a relatively large urban ratio, because the sea-faring Muslims there forming 27 per cent of the town-dwelling total are largely urban in their ways of living. Muslims in the State are far more urban than Hindus. Nearly half of them reside in towns. Only in Semi-Rasti alone, they display fondness for villages, their urban ratio dropping to 87 per mille, as most of their number are *Khadu* Voras, who are agriculturists and live on rural land. Indian Christians are less urban than Muslims, the proportion of 40.5 per cent shown in the subsidiary table being worked for all Christians; if only Indian Christians outside the City of Baroda are taken into account, their urban ratio drops to 26.2. Parsees are almost wholly urban in their ways of residence and standards of life over four fifths residing in towns. The bulk of them reside in the Rasti, being found in the towns of Navsari, Bilumora and Gandevi, where they form most influential sections in civic life. Among the town Parsees, females predominate, constituting 1 431 to 1 000 males, as their men-folk usually go out to Bombay or other places for business or other gainful employment. The sex ratio for the general Parsee population is 1,290 and the higher ratio for the urban areas is explained by the greater business enterprise of the town-dwelling Parsees. Similar reasons account for the high female ratio amongst Muslims of commercial and sea-faring classes in Sidhpur, Bcyt, Hathore, Vanav and Kholwad. Jains like the Muslims are about half rural and half urban ranging from 71 per cent in Rasti and 62.6 per cent in Vakil, to 27 per cent in Trans-Sabarmati and only 25.5 per cent in the Sea Coast.

68 Subsidiary Table ii—The communal composition of towns is here studied from the proportions they form of the total urban population. Hindus generally form 80 per cent of the strength of towns, and the variations in the different natural subdivisions are within narrow limits from Chorashi (with 86 per cent), Vakil (85 per cent) and Rani (84.7 per cent)—(where Hindus are mostly tribal), to 67 per cent in Semi-Rasti (where Muslim Voras are in evidence), 75.7 per cent in Rasti (where Parsees appear in large

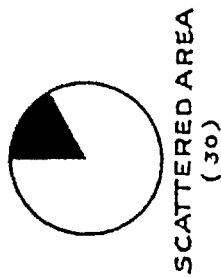
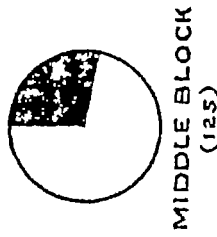
DIAGRAM SHOWING PROPORTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION BY NATURAL DIVISION

FIGURES IN BRACKETS REPRESENT POPULATION IN THOUSANDS

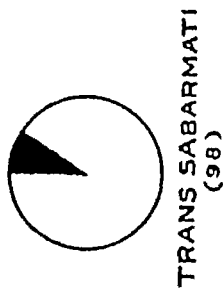
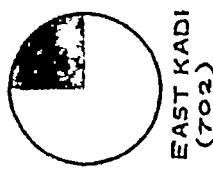
URBAN
RURAL



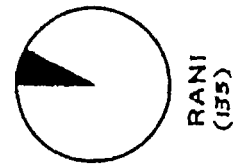
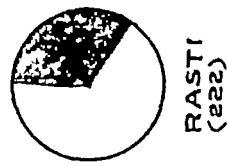
CENTRAL GUJARAT



KATHIAWAD



NORTH GUJARAT



SOUTH GUJARAT

CONGESTION IN VILLAGES AND TOWNS

numbers), and 72 per cent in Sea Coast, (where Muslims again form a considerable element) Muslims are, *cum longo intervallo*, the next largest element in the town population, their share being 15 per cent. In Sea Coast (27) and Kahnām (22), the largest Muslim proportions in the town population are observed.

In rural areas, Hindus dominate the figures much more than in towns being over 93 per cent. The other communities do not call for remarks, except Tribes (both Hindu and Tribal sections), who form 16 per cent of the rural population in the State. In the Rām tract, they constitute 95 per cent of the villagers, and in Semi-Rāstī, 69 per cent. In this Subsidiary Table, the attention of the reader is drawn to the footnote, in which it is pointed out that Hindu tribes have been twice reckoned in while casting the ratios, once under the general Hindu total and again under Tribes.

69 Variations in the town population—Subsidiary Table v—Changes in the urban strength from census to census can be studied in two ways. In the previous Section, we have seen how the strength of towns of the different classes have varied from decade to decade. Subsidiary Table i of Imperial Table IV showed the changes in the corresponding totals for each class. It may also be of interest to know how the population of places classed as towns in this Census has varied since 1931. Our 64 towns have now a population of 719,272. The corresponding figure in 1931 for 64 places was only 569,195, there being thus an increase of 26.4 per cent against only an increase of 16.6 in the general population, proving how the towns have gained at the expense of the countryside. The rural population of 1941 has increased only by 13.65 per cent. Class by class, the rural variation is only 11 per cent. The growth of towns has been most noticeable in South Gujarat (34.7 per cent) and Kathiawad (31.7 per cent).

70. Changes in the towns treated as continuously urban since 1891—Subsidiary Table iii—There are 35 places in the State (including the City) which have continued in the class of towns since 1891. These may be said to be pronouncedly urban in character having satisfied all reasonable tests of townhood in the last 50 years. Of these 32 are municipalities—14 have electrical supply, 12 water-supply schemes either in operation or in progress, and all have medical institutions, schools and libraries. The total population of these 35 places is now 591,211 having increased by 31 per cent in the last fifty years.

71 Congestion in villages and towns—Subsidiary Table iv—Lastly before we proceed to other Sections, a table which is attached showing residential area in towns and rural areas may be considered. The total residential area in the State has been already stated to be 103.2 square miles (*vide* Para 21 *supra*). This in bighas is 112,387 of this total, 27,085 form the residential area for the 64 towns and 85,302 bighas that of 2,896 villages. The average residential area of a town is now 423 bighas or 248 acres. The similar average for a village is only 29 bighas or 17 acres. The density per acre of a town is over 45, of a village, 43.4, the City density is 22 per acre—thus the congestion in the villages is actually almost twice as great as in the City of Baroda. If the City area is taken out and the congestion is calculated only on the 62 towns, i.e. on 8,860 acres, the rate goes up to 64 per acre. Indeed the problem of congestion is the most acute in the small aggregations which have developed without any municipal control or any town planning like Nar, Pij, Mehlav, Valam and Balisana. These five towns for instance, have between them only 250 acres or 426 bighas to house 27,501 persons, or over 110 per acre. This Census has promoted the two last named to the class of towns, and in respect of all the five, it is now imperative to extend their area and control ribbon-development through municipal bye-laws and administration. The problem is also seen in an acute form in the figures of certain towns, where marked development on industrial lines has

Imperial Table V

VI-TOWNS BY DIVISIONS AND COMMUNITIES

gone on in recent years. Kalol has grown by 91 per cent and Bilmora by 66 per cent and in case of both the female ratio has gone down seriously to 784 and 833 respectively showing that the growth of large scale factories has led to concentrations of labourers round about permanent residential sites, obstructing healthy civic development and rendering effective sanitary administration impossible. These fringe areas are completely alien to the town populations, which they attempt to strangle. In Dabhoi, the factory sites have almost choked the approaches to the town proper. In Karjan the railway line marks out the new town with its ginning factories from the old settlement.

72. Town planning development—On the other hand, town planning surveys have been fruitfully developed in certain areas. Amreli has spaced itself better since 1931—Vaghodia Savli Dhari Bhadran, Kheralu Vadnagar Bodeli and Kalol have all shown increases to their *gamthian* (village-site) area. Town planning surveys in each district are being undertaken and schemes are taken up on the basis of a long term programme. Pethapur the capital of the tributary area has a population of 5,444 spread over 387 bighas or about 225 acres. It is thus a well-spaced town with traces of old prosperity once a well-established centre for arts and crafts and famed throughout Gujarat for its calenderers and dyers, but now decaying through lack of railway and other facilities. There used to be 150 families of these dyers, but now only half a dozen remain. The neighbouring village of Randheja (in Kalol taluka) has increased by 14.2 per cent.

73. Development in Okhamandal—Port Okha and Suraj Karadi—In Okha mandal town development has gone on healthier lines. Dwarka is having a planned extension. Okha Port has developed from a small fishing village of only 78 inhabitants in 1921 to a spacious town of nearly 5,000 with excellent port facilities, a safe harbour a well laid out civil station with electric lights, telephones, water-works and other amenities. The port was established in 1926 and since then has had excellent progress, and would have shown more achievements, if it were not for the present war. The latest State Administration Report therefore, registers a little inevitable decline, but the following table summarises the main facts of progress—

Year	No. of Census going Boatsmen	Total Cargo loaded	Port and Customs Revenue in lakhs of Rupees
1	2	3	4
1925-27	17	16,165	Not available
1927-30	59	131,321	14.14
1930-32	97	254,526	28.62

Suraj Karadi although not yet a town deserves mention. It has a population of 5,238 but it is still out of the town-class, because it is so far a group of hamlets, but the Tatas have acquired land here in connection with their gigantic enterprise—The Tata Chemicals—and the village population has jumped up from 207 to its present strength. When the Tata scheme of buildings for its factory town, is completed with its 36 sections arranged on a concentric plan, its shops, hospitals, water-works and schools, its bungalows, hotels and other amenities, the next Census may reveal Suraj Karadi in a new guise perhaps with 20 or even 30,000 inhabitants.

74. Relief of congestion in villages—Early in 1936 the attention of Government was engaged on the question of relieving congestion in villages. On a scheme

RELIEF OF CONGESTION IN VILLAGES

developed by the Revenue department, the following principles were laid down for the extension of village sites -

- (i) where the village-site area falls short of 30 bighas for a population of 700 or 43 bighas for 1,000, the *gamthian* should be held to be insufficient,
- (ii) the Suba and the Sanitary Commissioner should inspect such villages and select suitable areas for expansion,
- (iii) the selected areas should be acquired and divided into convenient plots, with suitable building regulations,
- (iv) the Vahivatdar should give the first choice to build to the owner of the land acquired and sell the rest of the plots at an upset price,
- (v) no *kiraya* (site-rent) should be payable for the first three years, half the *kiraya* should be charged for the next five years and full *kiraya* should be charged after eight years

To further the ends of sanitation and relieve the lungs of congested towns, a plan was also ordered to be prepared to provide play grounds and open spaces for towns with a population of 7,000 and upwards, where such are not ordinarily provided. Under the scheme of village extensions, already twelve villages in Baroda and Mehsana *prants*, where congestion was acute, have had their village-sites extended according to reasonable standards. A plan has been developed to take up 5 to 10 such cases every year.

TABLE
TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

Division	Description	Population			Race			
		Persons	Males	Females	Scheduled	Castes	Other	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA STATE								
Baroda City and Cantonment	City Municipality with Cantonment, State Military Area and Railway stations and settlements	183,301	84,646	68,638	3,960	3,634	64,440	82,227
1 Baroda City Proper	Municipality	182,235	83,927	68,999	3,930	3,601	64,144	82,109
(a) Municipal Area		147,334	71,318	58,416	3,844	3,515	62,211	80,235
(b) State Military Area		2,907	1,324	813	25	31	1,723	671
(c) Railway Area		2,635	1,425	1,180	251	225	780	833
2 Baroda Cantonment	Cantonment	978	739	236	40	33	206	78
(i) Civil Area		287	171	125	12	11	70	44
(ii) Military Area		678	568	110	28	22	236	34
Amreli Division		49,049	28,073	23,996	982	970	17,989	16,768
3 Amreli	Municipality	28,488	13,007	12,478	361	362	9,749	9,674
4 Kodinar	Municipality	8,442	4,227	4,215	339	339	2,283	2,246
5 Dandi	Municipality	7,894	3,863	3,531	80	101	2,573	2,654
6 Dauskar	Municipality	8,822	4,543	2,479	117	117	1,829	1,821
7 Khambha	Taluka Headqrs.	2,726	1,433	1,293	35	51	1,091	963
Baruch Division		180,189	79,969	70,280	4,899	4,518	61,862	82,891
8 Dabhoi	Municipality	23,928	12,803	11,125	800	773	8,109	6,877
9 Dabhoi	Municipality	21,139	11,132	9,851	352	339	7,525	6,499
10 Parda	Municipality	32,885	16,713	16,143	378	298	5,410	4,831
11 Bopara	Municipality	11,604	6,074	5,530	329	347	4,917	4,434
12 Vaso	Municipality	9,867	5,005	4,561	256	279	3,838	3,493
13 Vaso	Municipality	7,888	4,195	3,163	133	129	3,256	2,794
14 Dharoi	Municipality	9,810	5,074	4,436	307	273	2,437	2,063
15 Bhac	Municipality	6,804	3,444	3,348	143	129	2,491	2,363
16 Bhadrak	Municipality	8,977	4,063	2,913	339	333	2,554	2,373
17 Bhac	Municipality	8,958	4,157	2,708	174	187	2,415	2,130
18 Bhadrak	Municipality	8,667	4,030	2,837	89	86	2,333	2,327
19 Karja	Municipality	8,666	3,309	2,557	284	231	2,333	1,821
20 Bhadrak	Municipality	8,120	3,790	2,770	204	209	2,292	1,831
21 Uj	Municipality	8,028	3,711	2,517	232	230	2,229	1,899
22 Mahes	Municipality	8,002	3,610	2,383	197	203	2,334	2,075
23 Vaghoda	Municipality	4,828	2,184	1,841	201	201	1,735	1,435
24 Bhola	Cotton Grounds	2,890	1,736	1,154	29	17	1,378	694
25 Talavada	Taluka Headqrs.	2,386	1,105	1,113	76	94	946	877
26 Mahes	Municipality	1,883	838	723	112	84	604	594
Mehsana Division		282,101	129,906	122,198	10,299	10,464	92,799	83,847
27 Dasa	Municipality	26,849	18,978	16,151	1,566	1,589	11,018	12,142
28 Dasa	Municipality	24,868	12,448	12,117	1,132	1,113	7,429	6,805
29 Kadi	Municipality	17,879	10,024	7,835	690	779	6,935	5,301
30 Vimsar	Municipality	17,227	8,494	6,731	463	537	6,815	7,300
31 Kadi	Municipality	17,168	8,023	6,137	827	732	6,196	5,400
32 Mahes	Municipality	16,736	9,180	7,826	497	432	6,841	5,821
33 Umva	Municipality	12,846	6,778	5,088	217	191	2,371	2,309
(Male Population)		7,710	(5,837)	(4,817)	(208)	(6)	(127)	(68)
34 Vimsar	Municipality	12,880	6,614	6,334	512	546	5,270	5,731
35 U. D.	Municipality	12,216	6,492	6,724	297	674	1,409	5,157
36 Vimsar	Municipality	11,861	5,413	5,448	407	478	3,425	3,723
37 Chausani	Municipality	9,922	4,946	4,976	498	546	3,835	3,751
38 Khambha	Municipality	8,141	3,950	4,131	322	372	2,946	3,054
39 Dasa	Municipality	6,771	3,522	3,249	216	237	2,624	2,324
40 Ladi	Municipality	6,282	3,124	3,078	232	314	2,673	2,402
1 Vimsar	Municipality	8,726	2,882	2,844	163	191	2,895	2,425
2 Dasa	Municipality	8,544	2,813	2,731	234	319	2,877	2,625
3 Gopara	Municipality	8,446	2,649	2,797	229	259	2,414	2,517
4 Umva	Municipality	8,179	2,507	2,672	218	255	2,844	2,133
5 Dasa	Municipality	8,183	2,532	2,571	312	313	1,960	2,018
46 Vimsar	Municipality	8,010	2,34	2,536	271	281	2,1	2,322
47 Dasa	Municipality	4,849	2,424	2,414	80	33	2,022	1,837
1 Amreli	Municipality	2,483	1,212	1,241	134	163	811	831

V

WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslim		Indian Christian		Jain		Sikh		Parsee		Other	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
59,448	51,690	2,013	1,558	11,861	11,526	366	158	2,348	3,361	294	185
13,276	10,312	889	694	1,510	1,338	198	93	286	255	107	82
12,995	10,263	859	663	1,510	1,338	135	70	275	240	89	75
12,678	10,024	647	477	1,507	1,336	123	55	265	230	73	54
229	119					7	2				
148	120	212	186	3	2	5	13	10	10	16	21
281	49	30	31			63	23	11	15	18	7
33	24	27	25					11	15	18	7
248	25	3	6			63	23				
5,028	5,207			1,092	1,061	7		4		1	
2,482	2,652			415	390						
1,598	1,630			1				3		1	
516	462			284	314	7		1			
250	291			287	270						
182	172			105	87						
11,132	10,156	785	671	2,265	2,012	42	14	20	15	4	3
3,185	3,009	381	306	192	146	12	9	4	3		
2,795	2,638	14	12	482	441	13	4	6	7	1	1
614	588	6	6	394	398	6	1	5	3		
548	502	46	32	233	215	1					
560	503	168	161	112	126			1			
73	60	75	60	156	123						
90	54	1		37	44						
688	698			119	116						
146	130	8	22	15	15					3	2
551	452	9	7	6	2	2					
362	348	1	1	23	15						
393	232	25	16	284	217	6		2			
239	226			15	3				1		
160	120	12	7	78	61						...
32	29	11	17	45	39						
238	197			10	8						
245	195	20	15	62	42			2	1		
171	142	..				2					
42	33	8	9	2	1						
20,762	16,765	62	55	5,817	5,943	81	41	52	56	34	24
2,164	2,090	4	2	1,600	1,719	1	1	5	6		2
3,801	4,001	4	8	68	79	11	6	3	4		
1,482	1,226	4	2	591	525	22	16	4		3	3
715	633	6	10	372	362					1	1
1,795	1,747	1	1	200	197	9					
1,179	988	35	32	531	466	30	16	18	14	29	15
6,018	2,402	3		145	151	1		22	32	1	3
(5,268)	(1,697)			(27)	(16)	(7)		(13)	(15)	(7)	(3)
394	479			138	158				...		
137	130	2		287	333						
957	986			412	466	2					
173	131			418	448	1	..				
592	653			127	160	3	2				
304	303	3		371	365						
79	59			80	83						
20	23			2	1						
183	168			199	176						
13	4			2	1						
139	187			82	95						
250	233					1					
26	16			16	20						
111	86			176	118						
230	220	...							..	...

TOWNS ARRANGED TERRITORIALLY

Division	Description	Population			Ethnic			
		Persons	Males	Females	Scheduled		Other	
					Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Navarri Division	—	89,849	46,276	43,573	2,389	2,237	33,886	30,281
40 Kawstri	— Municipality	38,448	18,129	17,316	1,680	1,017	12,919	11,314
50 Bakenza	— Municipality	18,480	8,434	7,036	473	409	6,628	5,363
51 Gaudern	— Municipality	8,688	4,379	4,309	83	83	3,327	3,359
52 Vyasa	— Municipality	7,181	3,629	3,552	68	83	3,100	2,719
53 Kithore	— Municipality	8,897	2,744	2,833	225	200	1,270	1,673
54 Talsara	— Taluka Headqn.	3,192	1,566	1,626	73	83	1,400	1,314
55 Varsar	— Municipality	3,867	1,407	1,460	130	131	783	790
56 Songadh	— Municipality	2,891	1,379	1,513	18	10	1,123	1,044
57 Mangrol	— Taluka Headqn.	2,813	1,316	1,497	77	71	777	878
58 Khohrad	— Elec. & Water-Works	2,497	1,173	1,324	79	87	643	834
59 Makura	— Taluka Headqn.	2,893	1,038	1,077	11	6	746	773
60 Kuzrej	—	1,788	865	890	52	63	739	736
Okhannadai	—	19,876	10,308	9,271	271	218	7,768	6,898
61 Densha	— Municipality	10,876	5,647	5,229	115	121	5,023	4,577
62 Okha Port	— Harbour & Port	4,464	2,638	2,006	137	73	1,519	1,106
63 Beyt	— Municipality	4,536	2,000	2,036	19	19	1,318	1,013
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	—	5,187	2,577	2,610	189	180	2,109	2,082
64 Pethapur	— Municipality	5,187	2,577	2,610	191	180	2,109	2,082

V—(concl'd)

WITH POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Muslim		Indian Christian		Jain		Sikh		Parsee		Other	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6,940	6,865	250	127	1,026	956	30	10	1,973	3,030	82	67
2 404	2 213	54	55	228	193	11	1	1 410	2 317	23	6
856	705	46	25	172	200	6	2	248	318	4	2
742	702			42	27	1		184	246		
300	300	135	37	132	108	1	2	44	43	29	30
1,131	1,265	4	2	101	103	4	5	9	5		
33	27										
475	523			17	10			2	6		
127	125	8	2	1				5	3	26	29
319	299	1	1	132	123	5		5	5		
415	560	2	4	32	28			2	1		
94	100			143	141			62	85		
44	46		1	26	23	2		2	1		
2,117	2,197	27	11	35	26	8		13	5	66	9
487	501	14	9	2		2		5	1		
887	711	13	2	15	9	4		8	4	66	9
743	985			18	17	2					
193	188			116	190						
193	188			116	190						

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I

NUMBER PER 1,000 OF THE TOTAL POPULATION AND OF EACH MAIN COMMUNITY WHO LIVE IN TOWNS

Natural Division	Number per 1,000 who live in towns						
	Population	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Tribes (Hindus and Tribes)	Jains	Parsees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
BARODA STATE	282	224	497	408	84	499	824
Central Gujarat (including City)	316	291	802	448	78	863	988
Chorwar	359	339	531	411	475	490	1,000
Chorwar	138	127	326	78	53	337	286
Kachch	171	144	307	676	78	836	714
Vakil (including City)	465	435	668	551	180	625	964
Kathlawad	276	235	890	779	649	861	647
Middle Block	234	242	709	—	834	603	1,000
Eastern Area	168	141	501	—	—	320	—
Sea Coast Area	299	237	523	786	128	255	636
North Gujarat	218	193	483	960	822	448	982
East Kach	241	213	531	581	793	465	880
Tran-Sabharwal Area	51	80	235	1,000	337	271	—
West Kach	208	185	419	625	862	562	1,000
South Gujarat	193	163	448	198	77	628	699
Rail	71	64	744	131	31	533	161
Rail	541	263	501	753	238	713	953
Sea-Rail	42	32	87	6	20	530	237

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

COMMUNITIES OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Natural Division	Per 10,000 of Urban Population							Per 10,000 of Rural Population					
	Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Tribes	Jains	Other		Hindus	Muslims	Christians	Tribes	Jains	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
BARODA STATE	7,967	1,548	83	410	328	88	9,320	827	26	1,895	110	—	—
Baroda City	8,106	1,639	113	121	183	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central Gujarat excluding City	8,194	1,418	97	433	285	6	9,172	690	61	1,866	83	—	—
Chorwar	8,293	1,214	173	2	316	4	9,110	635	139	3	126	—	—
Chorwar	8,819	1,287	20	1,114	71	3	9,307	427	39	3,208	21	1	—
Kachch	7,374	2,222	29	1,036	491	11	8,990	1,033	2	2,512	61	1	—
Vakil	8,535	884	20	85	551	10	9,173	637	74	474	113	—	—
Kathlawad	7,836	2,118	13	29	322	11	9,361	868	2	8	96	1	—
Middle Block	7,334	1,816	—	52	448	2	9,337	296	—	4	116	1	—
Eastern Area	7,822	1,077	—	—	1,101	—	9,377	216	—	—	207	—	—
Sea Coast Area	7,235	2,632	25	4	22	26	9,117	1,049	3	11	27	2	—
North Gujarat	8,042	1,473	7	109	469	9	9,398	439	—	7	163	—	—
East Kach	7,951	1,831	9	77	352	13	9,374	453	—	6	164	—	—
Tran-Sabharwal Area	8,033	1,146	3	32	798	—	9,402	390	—	4	218	—	—
West Kach	8,171	1,134	1	191	667	3	9,440	413	—	8	137	—	—
South Gujarat	7,623	1,836	44	2,228	221	864	9,338	485	41	6,369	31	31	—
Rail	8,474	873	187	4,047	247	106	9,713	21	91	9,466	17	37	—
Rail	7,569	1,005	23	1,913	161	837	9,432	310	3	3,194	31	16	—
Sea-Rail	8,711	1,763	4	3,172	1,170	352	8,979	812	30	8,376	46	43	—

NOTE.—Under column 5, Tribes include Hindu tribes as well, hence the total of columns 2 to 7 and 8 to 13 makes separately for each row may amount to more than 10,000.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

CONTINUOUS URBAN POPULATION SINCE 1891

Natural Division and Town	Number of Towns	Population					Net Variation since 1891		
		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BARODA STATE	35	591,211	466,144	398,068	385,791	420,443	451,415	+139,796	30 97
Baroda City	2	153,301	112,860	94,712	99,345	103,790	116,420	+ 36,881	31 7
City Proper		152,326	109,639	91,778	95,867	100,628	112,471	+ 39,855	35 4
Cantonment		975	3 221	2 934	3,478	3 162	3 949	— 2 974	75 3
Central Gujarat	9	105,080	89,280	75,048	68,580	77,642	85,041	+ 20,039	23 6
Petlad		23,928	19 236	15 159	14,863	15 282	15,528	+ 8 400	54 1
Dabhoi		21 139	18 156	15,870	9 117	14 034	14 539	+ 6 630	45 4
Padra		12 858	10,379	9 006	7 853	8 289	8 415	+ 4,443	52 9
Sojitra		11 604	10 649	8 851	9,315	10 578	11 412	+ 192	1 7
Vaso		9 567	8 712	5 986	7 508	8 765	10 271	— 704	6 9
Nar		7,358	6,481	5 856	5 722	6 525	7 921	— 563	7 1
Sinor		6 804	5,595	5 068	5 636	5 186	5,309	+ 1 495	28 2
Savli		5 955	5,089	4,650	3 620	4 687	6,551	— 596	9 1
Sankheda		5 867	4 983	4,602	4 946	4 296	5 095	+ 772	15 2
Kathiawad	6	61,255	48,377	43,861	41,434	44,724	40,568	+ 20,687	50 1
Amreli		25,485	20 186	17 793	17 443	17 997	15,653	+ 9 832	62 8
Dwarka		10 876	7 632	7,977	6,548	7,535	6,129	+ 4 747	77 5
Kodinar		8 442	7 384	6 430	6 075	6 664	7 447	+ 995	13 4
Dhari		7,394	5,336	4,243	4 397	4,262	3 763	+ 3 631	96 5
Damnagar		5 022	3 979	3,450	3 313	3 651	2 951	+ 2 071	70 2
Beyt		4,036	3 860	3 968	3 658	4 615	4,625	— 589	12 8
North Gujarat	13	199,234	164,342	143,097	136,532	151,692	169,286	+ 29,948	17 7
Patan		36,549	29 830	27,017	28 339	31,402	32,646	+ 3 903	11 9
Sidhpur		24 565	20 468	16,187	15 447	14 743	16 224	+ 8 341	51 4
Kalol		17 879	9,364	7,259	6 376	6 465	6,805	+ 11 074	162 7
Visnagar		17 227	15,050	13,855	14,137	17 268	21,376	— 4 149	19 4
Kadi		17 165	13,455	11 919	11,556	13 070	16 331	+ 834	5 1
Mehsana		16 986	14 762	11 888	10,141	9 393	9 985	+ 7,001	70 1
Vadnagar		13 550	12 692	11 671	11 228	13 716	15,941	— 2 391	15 0
Unjha		13 216	11,344	9 832	9 258	9,800	11,287	+ 1,929	17 1
Vijapur		11 061	9 481	8 306	6 408	8 510	9,716	+ 1 345	13 8
Chanasma		9 922	8,918	7,940	7 003	8 183	8 560	+ 1,262	15 9
Kherala		8 141	7 290	6 866	6 574	7 617	8 905	— 764	8 6
Dehgam		6,771	5 861	4 954	4 636	4 884	5 472	+ 1,299	23 7
Ladol		6,202	5,827	5,403	5,429	6,641	6,038	+ 164	2 7
South Gujarat	5	72,341	51,285	41,350	39,900	42,595	40,100	+ 32,241	80 4
Navsari		35,445	24 397	19,437	17,982	21 451	16 276	+ 19 169	117 8
Bilumora		15 460	9 318	7,321	6 462	4 693	5 915	+ 9 545	161 4
Gandevi		8 688	6 342	5,721	6 482	5 927	7,919	+ 769	9 7
Vyara		7 151	6 189	4,932	4 604	6 117	5 171	+ 1 980	38 3
Kathore		5 597	5 039	3,939	4,370	4,407	4,819	+ 778	16 1

NOTE —Pethapur is not included in above. Its present population is 5,187. The Bombay Census Report Tables Volume of 1931 (on page 26) showed population for Pethapur town as under —

1891	7,159
1901	5 616
1911	3 712
1921	4,985
1931	5,370

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV (a)
TOTAL AREA AND RESIDENTIAL AREA BY MAHALS
(1 089 BIGHAS = 1 SQUARE MILE)

Name of Taluka or City 1	Total Area (in bighas) 2	Residential Area (in bighas)	
		In Towns 3	In whole Taluka 4
BARODA STATE	8,903,798	27,885	112,387
Baroda City with Cantonment	11,902	11,902	11,902
Baroda City Proper	11,003	11,003	11,003
City Municipality	9,174	9,174	9,174
State Military Area	1,089	1,089	1,089
Baroda Railway Area	740	740	740
Cantonment	89	899	899
Amarli Division	1,167,246	1,343	6,899
Amarli	277,779	751	2,213
Durgam	123,139	213	813
Dhari	371,204	146	1,122
Kharabha	160,993	93	811
Kotwar	225,698	140	1,213
Ratanpur	58,331	—	317
Baroda Division	2,890,561	3,594	29,626
Baroda	261,347	47	5,573
Dharwad	94,040	137	1,216
Dabhol	236,831	252	3,356
Karjat	258,504	224	2,798
Nadi	218,351	211	3,233
Porbandar	197,438	1,183	3,350
Ratnagiri	213,968	300	4,899
Savli	231,122	145	2,890
Sion	134,600	178	1,741
Talukda	41,273	118	551
Vaghoda	181,332	294	2,429
Melbore Division	3,342,383	5,638	40,169
Atterwadi (aka Lal Mandar)	103,776	61	1,231
Chavara	372,813	321	4,081
Dahaga	364,101	135	2,807
Dharj	162,117	165	1,002
Kali	362,807	379	4,332
Katol	289,022	324	4,266
Kolhapur	287,733	746	3,672
Melbore	259,883	256	4,816
Naras	440,374	800	3,937
Se Darg	280,011	1,221	4,547
Vijapur	251,979	831	2,213
Vasav	187,530	473	2,924
Nevadi Division	1,972,119	2,741	1,091
Canal	30,213	609	2,153
Karav	171,317	449	1,609
Mahara	156,627	116	3,601
Maharaj	378,636	99	3,136
Nevadi	136,029	601	1,643
Palam	97,957	136	3,463
Sonapur	634,176	361	2,411
Vasav	348,678	330	2,491
Othomandal	206,823	1,464	143
Pav	4,839	143	33
Pavani	8,095	—	2,795
Othomandal	295,088	1,321	346
Pethapur (Tributary Area)	13,336	286	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV (b)
RESIDENTIAL AREA IN INDIVIDUAL TOWNS

Town	Residential Area in bighas	Town	Residential Area in bighas
1	2	1	2
BARODA STATE	27,085	North Gujarat	6,041
Baroda City	11,902	Patan	824
City Proper	11,003	Balisana	96
Cantonment	892	Sidhpur	781
Central Gujarat	3,594	Unjha	276
Pethad	399	Unawa	162
Sojitra	208	Kalol	321
Va. Co	200	Vismagar	410
Nar	115	Valam	65
Dharmaj	116	Kadi	372
Pij	82	Mehsana	256
Mehlav	63	Kheralu	180
Dabhoi	552	Vadnagar	372
Padra	211	Umia	194
Sinor	178	Vijapur	198
Bhadran	137	Ladol	151
Savli	145	Vasai	166
Sankheda	253	Gopari	116
Bahadarpur	127	Chana ma	185
Bodell	120	Dhunoj	133
Va. hodra	294	Dohgam	155
Tilakwada	118	Harij	165
Makarpura	47	Attarsumba	61
Karjan	224	Puthapur	306
Kathiawad	2,807	South Gujarat	2,741
Anireli	751	Nasari	601
Kothinar	140	Gandevi	231
Dhari	146	Bilimora	378
Damnagar	213	Vyara	330
Khamblia	93	Kamrej	74
Dwaraka	573	Va. ra	131
Okha Fort	748	Kathore	164
Deyt	143	Kholvad	89
		Pulsara	156
		Songadh	381
		Mahuva	116
		Mangrol	92

SUBSIDIARY TABLE V
VARIATION IN POPULATION OF PLACES CLASSIFIED AS TOWNS IN 1941

Natural Division	Population of 1941	Population of 1931	Variation since 1931	
			In figures	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
BARODA STATE	719,272	569,195	+150,077	26.4
Baroda City and Cantonment	153,301	112,172	+ 41,129	36.6
Central Gujarat	157,172	123,335	+ 33,837	27.4
Kathiawad	6,745	52,113	- 45,368	- 67.3
North Gujarat	257,201	202,125	+ 55,076	27.2
South Gujarat	129,953	133,712	- 3,759	- 2.8

VII COMMUNITY

75. **Reference to Statistics**—This Section is concerned with Imperial Table XIII and the three subsidiary tables prepared from it, which are

- (i) Subsidiary Table i—General Distribution of Population by Communities
- (ii) Subsidiary Table ii—Distribution of the Main Communities by Districts
- (iii) Subsidiary Table iii—Christians—Percentage Variation

State Table II is also here subjoined, as it gives the community details for talukas. It gives also figures for literates per community and taluka, which will be studied when dealing with State Table IV and its various parts.

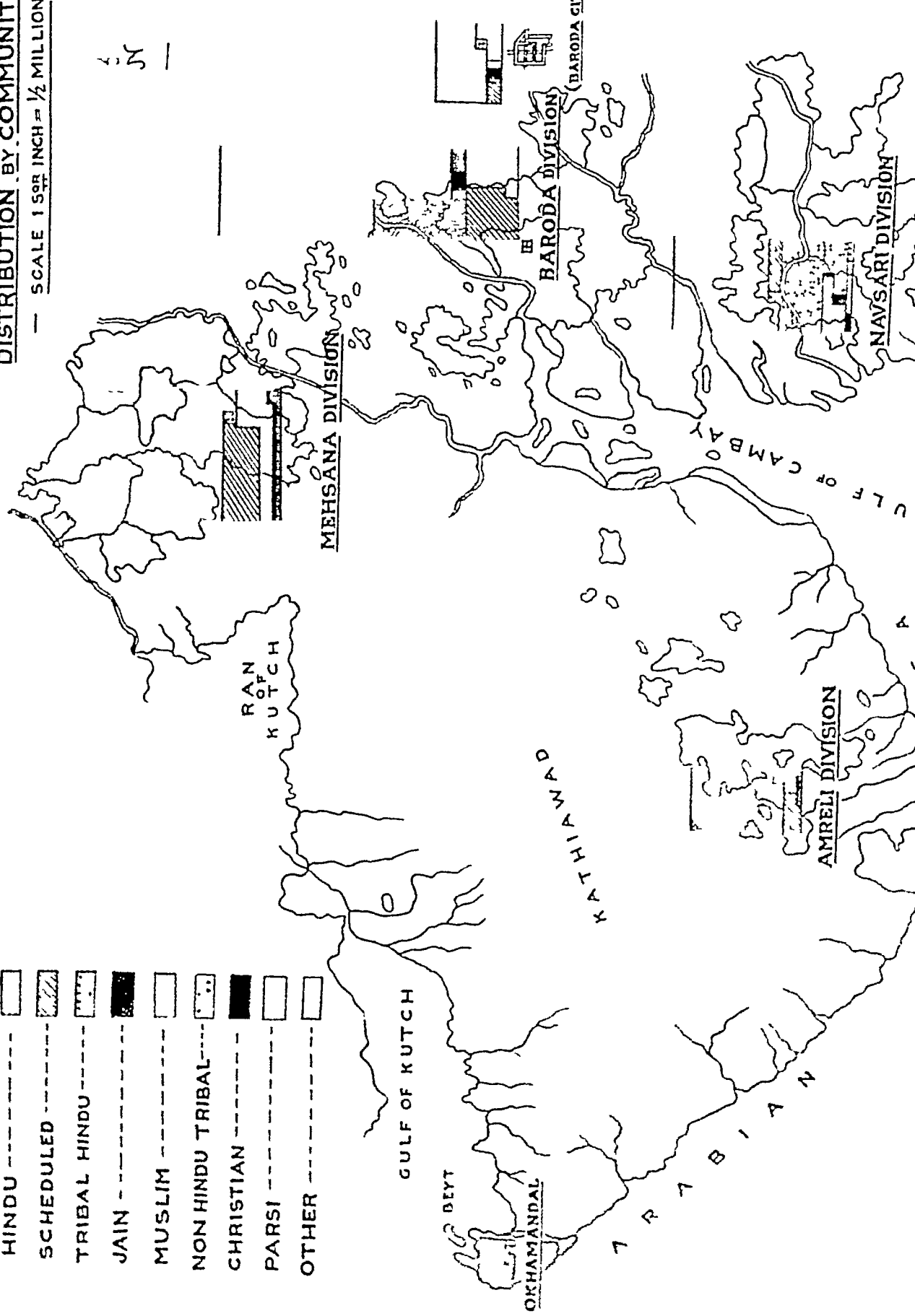
76. **"Community"**—As already explained in the previous Section in this Census, we are concerned not so much with the main religions as with the main sub-divisions of the population which both from the point of view of their social alignments and also religious affiliation claim distinctiveness from one another. By such combination some groups are shown twice. Thus the bulk of Primitive Tribes are returned as Hindus. Therefore, they have been shown (i) as included under "Other Hindu" and (ii) under the Hindu section of Primitive Tribes also. Similarly, Tribal is shown twice in the Table. Thus the proportional figures calculated in the subsidiary tables when added up, come to more than the unit on which they are reckoned (i.e. in the present instance, 10 000 of the population). Under Hindu, the sect variations are not compiled on this occasion but the broad divisions between what are called the "Scheduled Classes" and other Hindus are used as a basis for the statistics. Jains and Sikhs have as before been shown separate from "Hindus." Claims have been made with increasing emphasis in recent years by educated Hindus and their representative organisations to include Jains and Sikhs under the total of Hindus. Indeed if in future censuses the community principle as apart from religion, is to be emphasised on the foundations of racial and cultural affinity there is no doubt that Jains and Sikhs will have to come under the generic name of Hindu. Hitherto so far Sikhs have not, however shown any marked desire for such amalgamation but a tendency in this direction amongst Jains has become increasingly noticeable. Muslims are not sub-divided under group or tribe for this Table, but in the special State Table III, which we shall examine in a later Section the main racial groups in the Muslim community broadly dividing themselves under "Foreign Elements" and "Indigenous" will be shown. "Primitive Tribes" are another substantial element in the State population. Here the global figure for the whole group of tribes taken together is shown with the two religious divisions of "Hindu" and Tribal.

77. **"Community" Principle borrowed from Burma**—In the Burma Census for many decades, Caste has been forbidden entry and details for Race have been recorded instead for the population. The test for Race is what the language variations show but the two returns for Race and Language are by no means identical so that a Tamilian for instance long resident in Burma and having forgotten his mother tongue still continues to be shown as Tamilian. The race divisions of the Indian community are therefore, mainly

— MAP of BARODA —
 — SHOWING —
DISTRIBUTION BY COMMUNITY
 — SCALE 1 SQ. INCH = 1/2 MILLION

— LEGEND —

- HINDU -----
- SCHEDULED -----
- TRIBAL HINDU -----
- JAIN -----
- MUSLIM -----
- NON HINDU TRIBAL -----
- CHRISTIAN -----
- PARSI -----
- OTHER -----



MAIN FIGURES OF COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION

based on language, with territory influencing in a subsidiary way. Thus the "Bengali" sub-division of the Indian Community has a special section, "Chittagonian", marked off from it and shown separately. The other main divisions of the Indian race shown are Hindustani, Tamilian, Telugu or Andhra and Urya. This scheme is natural, and has been tried successfully for many decades, and there is no reason why the Indian Census should not adopt it. For some unaccountable reason modern territorial names such as Bengali, Gujarati, Madras are anathema to the orthodox census authorities, but the community names based on well-marked language groups are well known and something like the sentiment of 'race' and 'nation' has clung round each language for centuries. There is no reason, therefore, why the Census whose special function is the recording of the dynamics of social change, should not recognise this as a substitute for caste or even religious divisions. If the Religion-detail is still required for political and administrative purposes, a separate table for Religions on the old lines may be continued along with a new table for Race as above. A composite table collated from two different types of responses, as attempted on this occasion, cannot be wholly satisfactory.

78 Value of a Religious Census—The value of a Religious Census for purposes of demography, it must be made clear, is likely to be overestimated. As it was pointed out in the Baroda Census Report of 1921, "the religious differentiation is so broad that the data prepared on that basis are the resultant of a wide range corresponding to the sharp contrasts in the social strata comprised in each religion. The variations by social strata are the divisions of real significance, and not differences by religion. But any scientific compilation of statistics on the basis of differentiation by social strata is met at the outset by the difficulty that there is no readily intelligible test which can be of general application to India by which such differences can be appraised and distinguished. Any social classification on a provincial basis, e.g., Gujaratis, Decanais, etc., although now tabooed in the Census Code, is, however, more satisfactory and of more practical use than the religious basis. But even the provincial distinction has its disadvantages as it does not take sufficient count of the social and economic differences within the provincial group itself."

79 Main figures of Community Distribution—The main figures of the Table may now be given. In the

inset, the absolute as well as the proportionate strength and variation of the different heads are culled from Imperial Table XIII and Subsidiary Table 1. Hindus again dominate the figures—they have increased by 19.2 per cent. Muslims have grown even by a higher rate, and have improved their position proportionately to the

Community	Number (1921 omitted)	Population per 10,000	Variation per cent. 1921
Hindu	2562	64.4	+19.2
Scheduled	231	58.4	+15.7
Other	2331	81.2	+19.75
Islam	24	7.2	+14
Jain	47	16.4	+12
Christian	95	23.2	+11.7
Others	62	7.1	+7
Total	24	5.1	+1.7
European Tables	3732	1115.6	+6
British	2705	1217.2	+6
Foreign	1	5.1	+1.7
Others	0.7	2.3	

population. Jains and Parsees have declined slightly. Primitive Tribes have increased at a slightly higher rate than Hindus. Over 90 per cent of the Primitive Tribes have been returned as Hindus, so that their higher rate of growth has influenced the general Hindu progress in population. Without the Tribal Hindus, the rest of the Hindu community show an increase of 16.1 per cent. "Others" include 569 Sikhs and 95 "Others."

80 Details of "Others"—Details for Sikhs by divisions are shown in the Imperial Table. Details of "Others" are required for all-India purposes and are here subjoined:—

Divisions	Jew		Buddhist		No Religion	
	M 2	F 3	M 4	F 5	M 6	F 7
Barrid Bhat	26	21	46	—	1	1
Daroch City	11	13	15	—	1	1
Chahamanal	3	3	21	—	—	—
Daroch	—	—	1	—	—	—
Maharaj	2	3	—	—	—	—
Narayan	10	2	9	—	—	—

As most of these belong to towns, they have been referred to already in the previous Section.

81 "Scheduled Castes"—Some remarks are necessary to enable the reader to understand what exactly is meant by "Scheduled Castes" and "Primitive Tribes." In this State and also if the suggestion is hazarded, in Western India generally the connotation of these terms is well known and is not open to doubt or confusion. Scheduled castes are simply those on whom definite religious and social disabilities have been enforced through long established custom. Although in recent years, these disabilities have been relaxed mainly through enlightened State effort, these castes are still marked off from the rest of the community by a kind of indelible stamp. Other castes hitherto low in the social scale or else backward and held in less esteem than the so-called higher groups, have tried to pass off under other names, or even successfully to falsify the census record by retarding them as belonging to one or other of the higher castes. But these unfortunates of the scheduled fold are still beyond the pale of Hindu society and cannot attempt these evasions with much hope of success. Sporadic cases of individuals belonging to Scheduled Castes passing off as "Arya" "Rajput" "Kshatriya" "Maratha" are easily detected and promptly restored by the enumerators, even in their presence to their proper labels in the inexorable census returns. In State Table III the details of sub-castes included under the Scheduled Caste lists will be shown—here only the global figures are given. Subsidiary Table 1 shows the variations since 1901—the figures follow the general census trend but at a slower pace. That is all.

82. "Primitive Tribes"—It is clear that so far as this State is concerned, the Scheduled Castes do not include any section of Primitive Tribes. These are entirely separate. Their various sub-divisions are detailed in Imperial Table XIV here only global figures are analysed. Here also there is no confusion or doubt as to what tribes or groups should be included within the class of Primitive Tribes. "Baniya" "holi" "Thakarda" and allied castes although still recognised ethnically as "aboriginals" of the plain have long since been absorbed in the Hindu community with caste organisations analogous to any other Hindu castes and Brahman priests freely offering services to them. They have therefore, been recognised as part of "caste" Hindus since 1901. Among Primitive Tribes, the Hindurung movement has gone on apace; the Mata-movement of 1923 was a definite move towards Hinduism initiated by leaders from among the tribes. Since then sophistication has developed to a remarkable extent, particularly amongst those tribes, that have shown the greatest progress relatively in education and have

The practice of not including Primitive Tribes from the list of Scheduled Castes does not appear in the summary of census results of the Census of the United Provinces, according to the Statement of P. 465, 7-4-1921. It appears that persons of P. T. are included under Scheduled Castes in the Census of the Province Imperial Table XVII of 1911 & section of the Tribes is included under Depressed (page 413 of Tables & notes)

TESTS OF HINDUISATION NOT NOW APPLICABLE

come longest in contact with caste Hindus. Chodhras and Dhodias in the Rani and Semi-Rasti areas, Dublas in the Rasti tract, Tadvis in Chorashi, Bhils in Central Gujarat, Bavchas in Baroda City and isolated Bhil settlements in North Gujarat appear to be completely absorbed into Hinduism of the popular type, indistinguishable from the intermediate agricultural castes. Even Gamits and to a less extent the Rani Bhils of Vyara and Songadh have shown eagerness to return themselves as Hindus.

83 Hindu Primitive Tribes—Having made the above general observations, we shall now turn to the actual figures of Tribes returned as Hindus. These Hindu tribes now form no less than 99 per cent of the global figure for all tribes. In South Gujarat, the Raniparaj Hindus form 60.6 per cent of the entire Hindu population. For the whole State the non-Hindu section now numbers only 2,395, mostly found in Navsari *prant*. The 154 persons returned as Tribal in Baroda *prant* are Talavias, Nayakas and Bhils of low grade labourer type, some being immigrants from the Panchmahals and neighbouring Gujarat States for temporary work in the fields. There is no question about the accuracy of the religion return for these tribes in any other *prant* except in Navsari. There the Tribals have decreased from 44,890 to 2,241 or by 95 per cent. On the other hand, the total of Tribes of both sections have increased from 218,352 to 257,297 or by 17.8 per cent. If this rate of increase were applied to the Tribals of 1931, the number expected in their strength in 1941 in Navsari should have been 52,880. Thus over 50,000 of these tribes appear to have been converted to Hinduism within the decade. Who converted them? Was the enumerating staff responsible? Or else was it whipped-up propaganda? Or was it the accelerated phase of a natural movement going on for years? Local officers were particularly asked to make close enquiries on these points. Care was taken before the enumeration to issue strict injunctions to all the staff that no one was to be returned as Hindu if he did not wish to do so, and where a member of the tribe was so ignorant as not to know about Hinduism, or if he professed adherence to the aboriginal deities, he was to be entered as "Ranipanth" or tribal religion. Quite a few Muslims and Christian converts who were forest employes or teachers were enlisted as enumerators so that where the change-over was most marked, there no suspicion of bias could be entertained against the census staff. Then again there was no propaganda of any kind reported amongst these tribes about the census season. Such propaganda as did go on operated only amongst the caste Hindus and Muslims of towns and such like places and could have influenced only the higher classes of these tribes. There was further no political or administrative incentive to force up Hindu totals amongst these sections or any other in the State, as it is, the Hindus form well over four fifths of the population. The Suba of Navsari moved in this area at my request, and with the help of his Naib Suba and mahal officers, made close enquiries. I also travelled and elicited information from the local leaders of tribes, educationists and Christian missionaries operating in this region. They all pointed to the powerful influence of the Mata movement already referred to. The Suba also writes about the social influence of Hindu neighbours in the forest tracts—large land owners, masters and contractors, operating as a powerful factor of absorption, and to a minor extent he ascribes the variation to the growth of education and such like causes. Missionary workers in their discussions with me have spoken about the increasingly "kill-joy" effect of Hinduism on the tribes' primitive attitude towards life, village dances and festivals, adult marriage and relations between the sexes, even to the extent of approximating their tribal organisations to the rigid cast-iron Hindu pattern.

84 Tests of Hinduisation not now applicable—In the last Census Report certain tests about changes in tribal organisation and the abandonment of the tribal dialects were laid down as indications of Hinduisation. These tests had obvious limitations, and on the present occasion in the absence of language data, they cannot be applied. The most that can be averred is that the number of tribes outside Hinduism has

largely declined although the rate of absorption may not have been quite so rapid as the figures would appear to indicate.

85. Variations amongst Primitive Tribes—Taking the global figures of all the tribes, they form now a little more than one eighth of the population, and they have nearly doubled themselves since 1901 as against a general increase of 45·8 per cent in the last 40 years. The locale of these tribes is almost entirely confined to South and Central Gujarat—69 per cent living in the former and nearly 30 per cent in the latter. They have shared in the general well-being resulting from the excellent health-record in the last decade and, in spite of malaria and drink with which they are riddled they have increased by 19·6 per cent since 1931.

86. Muslim Population: Distribution and Variations—The Muslims now number 223,610 and form nearly 8 per cent of the population as against only 7·5 in 1931. Their rate of increase has been faster than the Hindus being 22·4 since 1931. But the progress since 1901 (35·5 per cent) is about half the rate of Hindus (65·8) during the same period. A substantial element of their population consists of enterprising emigrants, who had gone out for trade and business generally to Africa, Burma and other places. The Italian War in Abyssinia, the present conflict in Europe and the continuing slump in trade have led many of these emigrants (*safaris*) to return to their home towns and swell their community's totals. As a community also, they allow remarriage of widows and favour large families, so that their natural rate of increase is higher than the Hindus. The gain from conversions, however, does not appear to be large. Just as the Hindus have their tribal elements, the Muslims also have what may be called a spurious fringe. A large number of semi-converted elements still observe a mixture of ceremonies, and castes like Mumna Patidars, Shaikhs (hitherto called Shaikhdas opprobriously), Satya Keral and other Pirana sectaries form quite appreciable elements of the rural Muslim population in Chorashi, Kahnaw, West Vadi, and Rastli areas. Formerly the bulk of these mixed-religion people returned themselves as Hindus. Amongst these sections Muslim religious organisations have now worked with success, resulting in the greater part naturally and genuinely describing themselves Muslims. Muslims are somewhat unevenly distributed in the State. They are in the greatest strength in the City where they form over 15 per cent (*vide* Subsidiary Table II). In Kathiawad, particularly in the Sea Coast areas, they have strongholds in Kodmar and Amreli mahals. Patan and Sidhpur show them in large numbers—so also Harjan and Pettad in Central Gujarat, and Navsari and Mangrol in South Gujarat (*vide* State Table II).

87. Jains—The figures of Jains show a decline of 3 per cent since 1901. Within 10 years, this rate of decline has accelerated. The variations since 1901 show curious ups and downs. In 1931 the increase was explained away by the coming back of the returned emigrant. In 1911 it was stated that the Jain total for the whole State was unduly swollen by a marriage feast at Gandevi on the Census day! The marriages were functioning merely also on the present occasion but did not bring much zest to the Jain mill. In 1931 it was confidently claimed that the Jain record was accurate and that the community showed no desire to be included under Hindus. Taking the Jain and Hindu sections of all Varnas in the State (from the State Table III to be discussed later) we find that the combined total shows an increase of 9 per cent. So the Jains, who are exactly in the same social milieu as the Hindu Varnas, should have increased normally at that rate. The suggestion is, therefore, made with some assurance that the Jain decline must be put down largely to many Jains calling themselves Hindus and electing to be known under the common name. This move towards Hinduism which is due to nationalist tendencies in present-day India has gathered strength within recent years. Another cause for the Jain decline may be attributed to the increasing number of Jain guls given in marriage to

CHRISTIANS SUBSIDIARY TABLE 111

Vaishnav Vania families the Vaishnav sections of Vantias often take Jain girls as brides, but seldom give any to the Jains in exchange. The distribution of Jains is not shown in Subsidiary Table II, but can be seen from State Table III and judged from the main Table XIII. Nearly 60 per cent of them are found in North Gujarat, particularly in Vijapur, Patan, Mehsana, and Kalol talukas. In North Gujarat, they form nearly 23 per mille of the total population. Next in order of importance of the Jain population are Central Gujarat including the City and Kathiawad.

88 Parsees—This small community is obviously declining and now numbers only 6,930, registering a decline of 2.8 per cent, rather less than the Jain decrease, which as shown above, is more apparent than real. The Parsee decline in this State is governed by two factors—a continuing loss through migration and a decreasing birth-rate. Of the total number, over 89 per cent are found in Navsari *prant* (mostly in the Rastri talukas). Females outnumber males mostly because of absence of males through migration, and also because natality conditions approximate European standards where the female ratio always predominates. Economically the community, in the State at any rate, does not show much progress, although in educational and social advancement, they still lead the rest of the population.

89 Christians Subsidiary Table III—A whole subsidiary table is required for all-India purposes for this community, although they only form 3 per mille of the population. Their number is now 9,492, of whom 9,182 are Indian by race. 150 Anglo-Indians and 160 Europeans make up the rest. The European Christian total received an unearned increment of 33, because of the temporary advent of a Norwegian steamer at Port Okha. Thus the proper strength of Europeans is only 127 with 2 returning "no belief" or 129 in all. They numbered 111 in 1931. Anglo-Indians have increased from 63 to their present number. Armenians are not met with in the State. Indian Christians naturally form the largest element (nearly 97 per cent). They are confined mostly to Central Gujarat and South Gujarat. The City, Petlad, Baroda mahal (where in a village adjacent to the City, the American Methodist Episcopal Mission have their Hospital, Theological College and Girls' Hostel), and Padra (in Baroda *prant*), and Vyara taluka (in Navsari *prant*) are the chief contributory centres. The Catholics concentrate on Petlad and the City, the American Church of the Brethren in Vyara and the Methodist Episcopalians in Baroda and Padra. The patient educational effort of these Missionary agencies is, as we shall see later, bearing good fruit. The Christian increase of 31 per cent in the last ten years is a composite of varying averages from 11.5 in Central Gujarat to 126 per cent in South Gujarat. The Indian Christians are mostly from Scheduled Castes and Primitive Tribes, where the variation is 14 and 20 per cent, so that at least 15 per cent of the Christian increase must be put down to conversion. In the instructions issued to the enumerating staff, they were directed not to press the Indian Christians to state the tribe or caste of their origin. Nearly all the converts, therefore, described themselves *Deshi Khristi*. Only about 6 persons in South Gujarat were shown in column 3 of the enumeration slips under tribal names. As their number was so few, they were not shown separately under the Tribal total.

POPULATION

HINDU

Division	Total Hindu						Scheduled Caste		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BARODA STATE	2,548,810	1,472,909	1,382,181	2,548,066	1,322,838	1,232,976	230,794	114,498	116,299
Baroda City (including Cantonment)	183,301	84,695	68,635	124,261	64,400	55,861	7,894	3,960	3,934
Anand	296,543	105,417	101,125	186,180	95,210	90,970	17,027	8,007	8,430
Baroda	806,118	434,120	331,985	724,693	331,314	343,354	74,631	37,577	36,954
Mahesana	1,178,897	597,103	577,980	1,069,808	542,531	527,274	189,888	81,906	83,983
Narsund	468,923	236,798	229,325	421,207	214,231	206,976	22,002	10,453	11,549
Oldhamnadi	42,837	22,379	20,303	34,148	17,891	16,157	3,813	1,733	1,580
Pachapur (Tributary Area)	8,444	2,712	2,732	4,767	2,403	2,354	339	159	180

CHRISTIAN

SIKH

JAIN

TRIBAL

Division	Other											
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34
BARODA STATE	160	103	58	846	480	166	46,846	23,746	23,120	2,395	1,310	1,188
Baroda City (including Cantonment)	74	44	30	291	195	93	2,848	1,510	1,338	—	—	—
Anand	2	2	—	14	12	2	3,817	1,679	1,873	—	—	—
Baroda	10	2	8	66	51	15	9,826	5,116	4,710	184	83	71
Mahesana	3	2	1	182	90	43	26,780	13,301	13,479	—	—	—
Narsund	28	12	13	48	36	10	3,186	1,804	1,402	2,241	1,127	1,114
Oldhamnadi	46	43	3	18	11	4	183	70	63	—	—	—
Pachapur (Tributary Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	206	116	100	—	—	—

XIII

MUNITY

HINDU			MUSLIM			CHRISTIAN					
Othe. including Primitive Tribes returned as Hindu						Indian Christian			Anglo-Indian		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
2,334,262	1,207,585	1,126,677	223,610	117,322	106,288	9,182	4,865	4,317	150	83	67
116 667	64 440	52,227	23,588	13 276	10 312	1,583	889	694	74	36	38
169,153	86 603	82 550	16,526	8 250	8 276						
650,067	343,637	306 430	65,870	34,798	31 072	5,427	2 722	2 705	3	2	1
963,917	490,625	473 292	78,086	41,030	37,056	124	66	58	52	32	20
399,205	203 778	195 427	31,036	15 706	15 330	1,994	1 149	845	10	6	4
30,835	16 258	14 577	8,123	4,069	4 054	54	39	15	11	7	4
4,418	2,244	2,174	381	193	188						

PARSEC			OTHER			TRIBES								
						Total (Hindu and Tribal)			Hindu			Tribal		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
6,930	3,025	3,905	95	73	22	373,207	191,646	181,561	370,812	190,436	180,376	2,395	1,210	1,185
541	286	255	41	27	14	1,858	1,039	819	1 858	1 039	819			
4	4					288	159	129	288	159	129			
60	40	20	1	1		110,315	57 054	53,261	110 161	56 971	53 190	154	83	71
110	54	56	5	2	3	3,432	1 775	1,657	3 432	1 775	1 657			
6,185	2 616	3 569	21	19	2	257,297	131 609	125 688	255 056	130 462	124 594	2,241	1 127	1 114
30	25	5	27	24	3	17	10	7	17	10	7			

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1

GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY COMMUNITIES

Community	Proportion per 10,000 of population in						Variation per cent				
	1941	1951	1971	1911	1901	1931-41	1921-31	1911-21	1901-11	1901-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Blacks...	8,084.4	8,809	8,196	8,351	7,922	+ 19.19	+ 23.48	+ 8.60	+ 9.74	+ 63.81	
(a) Scheduled...	808.4	830	812	813	835	+ 13.22	+ 16.7	+ 7.22	+ 6.22	+ 47.44	
(b) Other Hindus...	8,176	7,979	7,384	7,538	7,087	+ 19.75	+ 26.47	+ 3.80	+ 70.03	+ 64.62	
Muslim...	783.2	747	763	791	845	+ 21.44	+ 13.51	+ 0.9	- 2.50	+ 35.43	
Jain...	164.2	193	203	214	247	- 3.19	+ 11.99	- 0.5	- 10.0	- 2.94	
Christian...	33.2	30	31	31	39	+ 30.70	- 2.14	+ 3.0	- 6.35	+ 23.41	
Parsi...	24.3	20	35	39	43	- 2.77	- 5.35	- 5.3	- 3.40	- 17.99	
Other...	2.3	3	1	2	1	+ 6.78	+ 500.97	- 20.77	+ 182.61	+ 1,336.52	
Primitive Tribes...	1,315.6	1,277	1,215	1,215	975	} + 10.78	} + 20.7	} + 4.7	} + 29.6	} + 99.9	
(a) Hindu...	1,207.2	1,063	648	647	72						
(b) Tribal...	1.4	134	767	668	803						

NOTE.—Figures for 1931 and previous censuses are not available for Pithapur Taluk, therefore the proportion for these censuses as given in the previous reports have not been adjusted.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN COMMUNITIES BY NATURAL DIVISION

Natural Division 1	Number per 10,000 of the population									
	1941 2	1931 3	Hindu 1921 4	1911 5	1901 6	1941 7	1931 8	Muslim 1921 9	1911 10	1901 11
BARODA STATE	8,985	8,809	8,196	8,351	7,922	783	747	763	791	845
Baroda City	8,106	7,915	7,964	7,891	7,783	1,539	1,643	1,604	1,732	1,809
Central Gujarat	8,991	9,004	8,690	8,409	8,202	817	780	831	834	840
Kathiawad	8,844	8,762	8,821	8,736	8,662	989	1,037	1,045	1,061	1,140
North Gujarat	9,102	9,112	9,089	9,035	8,939	664	606	608	632	667
South Gujarat	9,040	7,986	4,714	6,479	4,215	666	646	670	692	847

Natural Division 1	Number per 10,000 of the population									
	1941 12	1931 13	Christian 1921 14	1911 15	1901 16	1941 17	1931 18	Others 1921 19	1911 20	1901 21
BARODA STATE	33	30	35	35	39	199	414	1,006	823	1,194
Baroda City	113	111	111	76	75	247	331	321	301	333
Central Gujarat	67	69	92	103	126	125	147	387	654	832
Kathiawad	5	2	2		4	162	199	201	203	194
North Gujarat	2	2	2	4		232	250	301	329	394
South Gujarat	44	22	15	2	1	250	1,346	4,602	2,827	4,936

NOTE.—Figures for 1931 and previous censuses have not been adjusted with reference to figures of Pethapur, as community details for that Taluka are not available for these years.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

CHRISTIANS—PERCENTAGE VARIATION

Natural Division and District 1	Percentage variation				
	1931-1941 2	1921-1931 3	1911-1921 4	1901-1911 5	1901-1941 6
BARODA STATE	+ 30.71	- 2.14	+ 3.02	- 6.35	+ 23.42
Baroda City	+ 36.94	+ 20.61	+ 40.10	- 3.36	+ 123.61
Central Gujarat	+ 11.52	- 13.82	- 6.27	- 11.05	- 19.8
South Gujarat	+ 126.20	+ 80.12	+ 730.0	+ 37.53	+ 461.55

NOTE.—Figures for Kathiawad and North Gujarat for Christians have not been calculated as the absolute figures in these divisions are too small to need any such treatment.

State Table II

STATE

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKAS
P = Persons L = Literate

District and Taluka	1	Scheduled Castes				Hindus				Other			
		P		L		P		L		P		L	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9				
1 BARODA STATE	--	114,498	116,299	24,682	8,879	1,207,808	1,126,677	368,201	187,987				
2 Baroda City and Cantonment	--	3,960	3,634	1,097	236	64,440	82,227	34,997	14,360				
3 Baroda City (Municipal Area)	--	3,644	3,343	1,035	225	61,841	80,825	33,981	14,174				
4 Cantonment	--	40	33	7	2	296	78	216	28				
5 Railway Areas	--	291	225	58	8	780	263	322	82				
6 State Military Areas	--	23	31	6	--	1,123	671	477	66				
7 Amreli Division	--	8,687	8,428	1,764	731	86,603	82,880	31,436	14,887				
8 Amreli (Mabul)	--	1,337	1,840	461	220	29,874	28,586	13,104	6,399				
9 Dahanu	--	691	740	133	46	10,261	9,776	3,568	1,339				
10 Idan	--	1,375	1,194	263	90	16,748	15,089	6,074	2,837				
11 Khambhat	--	414	413	49	25	7,929	7,483	1,789	733				
12 Kutch	--	4,191	4,043	814	330	19,290	18,426	6,026	2,956				
13 Rajapur	--	109	191	44	11	2,501	2,250	783	373				
14 Baroda Division	--	37,677	36,984	18,207	3,276	343,637	306,430	138,398	43,922				
15 Baroda (Mabul)	--	3,316	3,331	1,579	369	43,910	41,211	18,414	6,322				
16 Bhamburda	--	2,839	2,838	956	361	21,344	20,445	9,820	3,683				
17 Dahanu	--	3,039	3,342	908	236	33,449	30,833	13,019	3,845				
18 Khambhat	--	4,798	4,636	1,331	410	28,877	24,839	10,965	3,532				
19 Pardi	--	3,412	3,251	1,773	634	42,351	38,474	18,577	7,003				
20 Pardi	--	6,281	6,033	2,015	634	67,541	57,678	26,772	11,349				
21 Shahada	--	2,809	2,183	418	104	31,470	30,103	8,917	3,332				
22 Sank	--	3,773	2,573	408	98	27,332	23,514	7,333	1,851				
23 Nand	--	2,423	2,437	303	156	17,372	15,863	7,197	2,229				
24 Talasada	--	2,40	315	31	5	6,381	5,883	1,256	362				
25 Vaghoda	--	1,447	1,424	263	71	19,771	15,037	5,630	1,161				
26 Mahesana Division	--	81,906	81,982	9,987	3,335	490,628	473,292	133,246	44,280				
27 Ahmednagar	--	1,343	1,377	335	54	12,029	11,968	2,833	834				
28 Ahmednagar (with Lal Mandra)	--	(867)	(899)	(778)	--	(7,788)	(7,608)	(1,177)	(74)				
29 Ahmednagar	--	4,368	4,303	608	156	43,387	42,165	10,340	2,749				
30 Dahod	--	2,490	2,463	264	82	31,381	28,893	7,432	2,022				
31 Kadi	--	988	982	47	23	10,748	10,056	1,308	214				
32 Kadi	--	8,383	5,061	907	271	81,189	62,037	15,971	5,005				
33 Khambhat	--	4,308	4,494	1,137	448	39,315	37,006	10,833	4,164				
34 Mahesana (Mabul)	--	4,701	5,008	997	401	43,303	42,763	13,714	4,440				
35 Pardi	--	7,099	7,091	1,157	386	38,279	36,002	13,122	5,043				
36 Talasada	--	5,844	6,090	1,030	487	48,213	45,648	14,315	3,436				
37 Vaghoda	--	6,486	7,090	1,066	435	63,648	63,698	19,299	7,099				
38 Vaghoda	--	3,354	3,706	870	386	34,150	34,343	11,023	4,227				
39 Narmada Division	--	10,483	11,849	2,831	987	203,778	196,427	82,639	19,867				
40 Gandevi	--	1,091	1,241	273	136	22,483	21,441	8,426	4,013				
41 Gandevi	--	2,102	2,449	877	201	20,874	20,198	8,473	3,082				
42 Gandevi	--	764	818	230	81	11,241	11,750	5,678	1,572				
43 Gandevi	--	1,028	1,841	290	37	34,376	32,004	8,144	624				
44 Gandevi (Mabul)	--	2,774	3,284	834	444	32,832	31,294	14,348	6,541				
45 Gandevi	--	1,210	1,264	260	80	13,770	13,418	5,327	1,777				
46 Gandevi	--	309	191	7	--	28,041	23,827	1,787	379				
47 Gandevi	--	360	361	50	6	38,139	36,303	4,817	1,218				
48 Okhamandal	--	1,733	1,880	78	11	16,288	14,877	4,916	1,613				
49 Deyi	--	19	10	--	--	1,218	1,013	521	219				
50 Gandevi	--	84	76	17	6	498	477	189	84				
51 Okhamandal (Mabul)	--	1,030	1,483	58	5	14,572	13,071	4,185	1,310				
52 Pethapur (Tributary Area)	--	189	180	19	--	2,244	2,174	858	188				

TABLE II

BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY
LE = Literate in English

Jain				Sikh				Muslim				
P		L		P		L		P		L		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
23,746	23,120	17,200	8,638	400	166	265	51	117,322	106,288	46,999	11,392	1
1,510	1,338	1,173	625	198	93	137	30	13,276	10,312	5,396	1,255	2
1,507	1,336	1,171	624	123	55	77	14	12 618	10,024	5,157	1 230	3
3	2	2	1	63	23	53	15	281	49	107	12	4
				5	13	3	1	148	120	52	8	5
				7	2	4		229	119	80	5	6
1,939	1,878	1,323	676	12	2	8	1	8,250	8,276	3,664	1,519	7
644	610	447	262	5	2	3	1	2 894	3 062	1 363	658	8
466	406	307	126					450	489	217	74	9
558	594	390	220	7		5		1,226	1 162	610	297	10
123	107	85	25					403	375	161	35	11
52	58	36	26					3,213	3 132	1 277	447	12
96	103	58	17					64	56	36	8	13
5,116	4,710	3,697	1,907	51	15	31	2	34,798	31,072	14,523	2,908	14
487	473	348	182	2				2 733	2,259	1,102	257	15
430	396	302	156					1 238	1 092	493	121	16
611	569	443	239	13	4	8		4,342	3 933	1 856	516	17
650	627	499	262	11	1	10	1	5,989	5 379	2 493	367	18
1 019	994	730	418	6	1	3		4 535	4,101	1 850	393	19
1,324	1,190	945	503	13	9	8	1	8 008	7 334	3 475	715	20
150	97	97	23					1 511	1 318	707	142	21
41	28	35	8	4		1		2,887	2 524	977	98	22
285	241	218	87					2 369	2 217	1,061	229	23
66	48	42	15	2		1		374	232	202	15	24
50	47	38	14					801	683	307	55	25
13,301	13,479	9,616	4,662	90	42	55	15	41,030	37,056	14,736	2,843	26
133	89	96	43					653	554	201	20	27
(21)	(5)	(18)	(2)					(262)	(225)	(36)	(2)	
1 455	1,373	1,065	454	1		1		1 367	1,295	455	66	28
1,256	1 237	908	433	3		3		1 632	1,659	528	85	29
317	252	202	57					380	325	82	5	30
746	754	549	224	9		6		4 283	4 128	1 383	261	31
1,286	1 195	948	486	22	16	14	4	2 263	1 931	779	49	32
875	958	672	331	5	3	1	2	3,768	3 865	1 281	279	33
1 583	1 563	1,138	578	30	16	20	6	2 345	2 216	865	102	34
2 197	2 219	1,556	738	2	1	1		5 093	4,929	1,584	352	35
681	753	504	277	12	6	7	3	15 532	12,496	5 960	1 213	36
1 905	2 228	1 334	732	6		2		1 841	1 811	838	182	37
837	858	644	289					1 873	1 907	780	129	38
1,694	1,462	1,265	667	38	10	27	2	15,706	15,330	7,813	2,707	39
223	234	186	113	7	2	3		2 342	2,153	1 171	463	40
266	229	205	97	14	5	10	1	2 700	2 975	1,258	623	41
299	299	219	141					577	554	308	67	42
245	174	156	66	5		4		4 114	4 086	1 926	500	43
375	296	290	138	11	1	9		4 696	4,343	2 515	874	44
44	20	35	9					647	674	323	96	45
1								210	154	100	22	46
241	210	174	103	1	2	1	1	420	361	212	49	47
70	63	45	12	11	4	7	1	4,069	4,054	788	154	48
18	17	11	1	2		1		743	955	71	6	49
52	46	34	11	1		1		12	7	5		50
				8	4	5	1	3 314	3 062	712	148	51
116	190	81	89					193	188	79	6	52

State Table II

STATE

POPULATION OF DISTRICTS AND TALUKAS

P = persons L = Literate

Indian Castes Tribes (Hill and Tribes)

District and Taluka		P		L		P		L	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1	BARODA STATE	4,898	4,317	2,307	1,027	191,646	181,861	19,870	4,484
2	Baroda City and Cantonment	839	694	814	218	1,639	619	149	87
3	Baroda City (Municipal Area)	647	477	409	182	937	728	142	84
4	Cantonment	30	31	27	18	4	4	2	2
5	Railway Areas	212	186	78	15	29	34	5	1
6	State Military Areas	—	—	—	—	60	33	—	—
7	Amerli Division	—	—	—	—	189	129	29	9
8	Amerli (Minal)	—	—	—	—	22	44	11	2
9	Dhanuwar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10	Dhar	—	—	—	—	67	49	12	7
11	Kumbhar	—	—	—	—	4	3	3	—
12	Kodnar	—	—	—	—	38	23	3	—
13	Rampur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	Baroda Division	2,722	2,708	1,327	878	87,084	83,261	6,989	1,882
15	Baroda (Minal)	322	521	214	180	4,195	3,820	351	26
16	Bharuch	73	113	65	24	2	2	1	—
17	Dahisar	20	17	4	1	10,597	9,934	1,619	339
18	Karjan	34	24	10	2	7,644	7,186	1,311	340
19	Padra	261	872	129	62	1,190	1,121	149	44
20	Padra	1,796	1,509	814	294	23	23	2	2
21	Sankheda	23	30	7	4	15,381	14,317	1,703	380
22	Sark	342	504	90	22	3,471	3,190	186	14
23	Sank	5	—	3	—	4,709	4,625	748	230
24	Talavada	1	—	1	—	3,712	3,547	286	29
25	Vaghoda	3	3	—	—	8,070	5,547	660	138
26	Mehsana Division	66	88	42	29	1,778	1,687	187	9
27	Ataramba	—	—	—	—	27	9	1	—
28	Ataramba (with Lal Hanab)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	Chokana	1	—	1	—	9	13	—	—
30	Dahisar	3	—	2	—	12	8	—	—
31	Har	1	—	—	—	77	71	—	—
32	Kadi	4	1	—	—	78	77	6	1
33	Kadi	—	2	1	1	48	37	—	—
34	Kharva	—	—	—	—	16	16	1	—
35	Mehsana (Minal)	36	22	20	20	181	116	19	7
36	Padra	6	5	3	2	788	691	74	—
37	Padra	9	8	3	1	207	461	32	1
38	Vijapur	—	—	—	—	60	78	2	—
39	Vijapur	6	10	4	8	81	80	3	—
40	Narmadi Division	1,149	848	393	198	131,609	128,683	12,293	2,797
41	Chandri	63	32	18	4	7,294	6,733	1,180	280
42	Kachari	31	9	3	4	8,478	8,445	1,304	591
43	Mehsana	—	—	—	—	19,808	19,300	3,483	730
44	Mehsana	131	160	32	9	18,213	16,776	544	51
45	Mehsana (Minal)	62	62	42	31	2,730	2,531	1,255	265
46	Palana	—	—	—	—	3,573	8,478	646	330
47	Songadh	225	164	78	24	27,830	25,240	882	149
48	Vyas	577	418	213	125	25,444	24,221	3,020	650
49	Okhamandal	39	18	31	7	10	7	3	—
50	Dayi	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51	Okhamandal	39	18	31	7	10	7	3	—
52	Okhamandal (Minal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53	Pithapur (Tributary Area)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE II—(concl'd)
BY COMMUNITIES AND LITERACY
LE = Literate in English

Other				Number Literate						LE		
P		L		All ages 5 and over		Age 5—50		Age 50 and over				
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
3,253	4,049	2,666	2,964	482,353	170,622	428,361	166,906	53,992	3,716	52,300	4,653	1
393	337	350	265	43,664	16,986	38,545	16,176	5,119	810	15,407	2,377	2
338	284	302	223	42,123	16,673	37,063	15,879	5,060	794	15,016	2,283	3
29	22	25	21	435	96	418	87	17	9	94	35	4
26	31	23	21	539	146	512	139	27	7	220	49	5
				567	71	552	71	15		77	11	6
6		6		38,203	17,514	34,321	17,292	3,882	222	2,486	120	7
1		1		15,469	7,549	13,714	7,428	1,755	121	1,535	82	8
				4,228	1,585	3,783	1,575	445	10	177	2	9
1		1		7,342	3,494	6,595	3,451	747	43	432	17	10
				2,084	818	1,878	816	206	2	74	15	11
4		4		8,157	3,759	7,523	3,717	634	42	254	4	12
				923	309	828	305	95	4	14		13
45	29	40	21	160,227	52,615	141,361	51,780	18,866	835	13,186	676	14
9	8	9	7	21,666	7,709	19,317	7,660	2,349	49	1,242	179	15
				11,726	4,345	10,332	4,279	1,394	66	820	75	16
9	10	8	5	16,248	4,843	14,260	4,758	1,988	85	1,279	32	17
3		3		15,352	4,564	13,637	4,475	1,715	89	837	14	18
7	4	5	3	23,047	8,513	20,610	8,441	2,437	72	1,143	27	19
5	3	5	3	37,037	13,499	31,898	13,147	5,139	352	5,408	268	20
8	4	6	3	10,152	2,628	9,153	2,603	999	25	786	57	21
3		3		8,841	2,077	7,847	2,040	994	37	629	6	22
1		1		8,983	2,741	7,879	2,717	1,104	24	612	12	23
				1,537	395	1,317	382	220	13	105	1	24
				5,638	1,301	5,111	1,278	527	23	325	5	25
90	80	73	56	166,725	55,193	149,577	54,463	17,148	730	11,880	360	26
				3,305	951	2,892	939	413	12	144	12	27
				(253)	(18)	(262)	(18)	(27)		(7)		
				12,530	3,427	11,227	3,401	1,303	26	503	5	28
				9,186	2,612	8,023	2,561	1,163	51	473	4	29
				1,639	299	1,453	296	186	3	74	3	30
7	3	6	1	15,515	3,683	14,024	3,624	1,491	59	1,011	27	31
				18,616	5,831	16,772	5,802	1,874	79	1,408	45	32
47	29	34	17	13,964	5,264	12,542	5,208	1,422	56	620	22	33
5	5	3	6	16,797	5,564	15,263	5,520	1,534	44	1,014	46	34
26	39	25	32	17,426	6,577	15,403	6,445	2,023	132	1,827	95	35
4		4		21,834	7,471	19,719	7,338	2,115	133	2,152	56	36
1	1	1		22,513	8,358	20,253	8,299	2,260	59	973	20	37
				13,370	5,106	12,006	5,030	1,364	76	1,019	22	38
2,653	3,588	2,107	2,608	66,815	26,249	58,721	25,206	8,094	1,043	8,222	1,057	39
456	579	372	436	11,450	5,167	10,138	5,006	1,312	161	1,915	217	40
49	43	46	31	10,576	4,042	9,217	3,974	1,359	68	892	51	41
191	197	143	126	6,611	1,997	5,938	1,951	673	46	222	7	42
112	112	71	56	5,603	1,292	4,911	1,254	692	38	369	25	43
1,495	2,382	1,203	1,655	19,239	9,603	16,634	8,979	2,605	624	3,542	717	44
14	9	9	6	5,954	2,168	5,177	2,141	807	27	474	14	45
85	63	65	40	1,635	426	1,497	403	138	17	207	4	46
251	203	201	58	5,717	1,554	5,209	1,492	505	62	601	22	47
99	15	90	14	5,952	1,812	5,196	1,747	754	65	1,008	62	48
				615	226	483	212	127	14	53	1	49
99	15	90	14	212	90	189	90	23		5		50
				5,125	1,496	4,521	1,445	604	51	920	61	51
				767	253	638	242	129	11	111	1	52

VIII

VARIATION IN THE POPULATION OF TRIBES

90. **Reference to Statistics**—The global figures for the Baroda State tribes and their distribution by divisions have been already reviewed in the previous Section. In Imperial Table XIV are given details of the strength of the different tribes (showing figures for the Hindu and Tribal sections separately) for this and the last Census.

91. **Standard list of eighteen Tribes**—Since 1911 the eighteen tribes selected for this Table, have been definitely recognised as belonging to the Forest and Primitive Tribes of the State. The list has been officially sanctioned for administrative purposes and for protective legislation in behalf of the tenants belonging to these tribes. This list does not include, as pointed out already Kolia and Thakors (commonly known as Thakardas) who though once forming the aboriginals of the plains now are part of the normal Hindu community. It may be mentioned that 12 out of these eighteen find place in the list given in Section XII (page 290) of 'Gujarat Population Volume of the Bombay Gazetteer of 1901. *Mavchas* and *Tadvis* are omitted from the above list but are shown in Enthoven's *Tribes and Castes* as sept of Khandeshi Bhils (Volume I page 156). *Bavchas* (1 501 persons in this Census) do not find mention in the Gazetteer and are treated separately by Enthoven but they find place in the State list as one of the eighteen forest tribes, although they themselves will hotly repudiate this, as they claim descent from Vanias and are Hindus of the Balasundari sect. But they tenaciously cling to their *Bavchi* dialect, even though residing in the City of Baroda. This dialect has been proved to have close affinity with the now extinct *Mavchi* dialect, and as the *Bavchas* originally came as grooma from Khandesh with their Marathi masters, they may be confidently assigned like the *Mavchas* as a sept of Khandeshi Bhils, long since differentiated out of their Bhil congeners. It is best, however to treat *Bavchas* and *Mavchas* as separate early tribes, pending fuller information. As regards *Vasawas*, the Bombay Gazetteer refer to them as a section of *Dublas* and Enthoven dismisses them in one line as a sub-division of *Dublas* and *Bhils*. They cannot surely be sub-divisions of both and the suggestion that they have anything to do with *Dublas* can hardly be accepted, as the *Vasawas* belong to a turbulent section of the great Bhil race most unlike *Dublas* who are content to remain as weaklings and obedient serfs of *Parnees* and *Anavils*. The *Vasawas* (26 035 in all) are met with in the extreme north west of Songadh and west of Mangrol (in Navsan) and in *Suor Vaghoda* and *Sankhoda* mahals of Baroda *prant*. *Talavias* are referred to as a specially superior section of *Dublas* both in the Gazetteer and by Enthoven. Thus there remain only the *Kotwalas* and *Valvi*, which do not occur either in the Bombay Gazetteer or in Enthoven's *Tribes and Castes*. *Kotwalas* (2,248) for whom the reader is referred to the Caste Glossary published along with the State Census Report of 1931 (page 461) owe their name presumably to their being once utilised for village protection. *Válvas* (591) who must not be confused with *Valvi* or *Valvi* section of *Chodhras*, are a small community who together with *Kolghas* (1,245) form what may be called the despised (and untouchable) elements amongst these tribes. But these two tribes are not included under the *Scheduled Castes*, as their social disabilities are not so marked as of the latter. In the Bombay Census Report of 1931 Imperial Table XVIII contains nine of these tribes as belonging to Gujarat but also includes *Kolis* and *Thakors*, and incidentally *Europeans*! The Bombay Caste Table XVII however includes 16 of these tribes.

* see Appendix VIII of Baroda Census Report, 1931 (page 370 of seq.)

MAIN VARIATIONS

92 "Dhanka", "Raniparaj"—"Dhanka" is shown by all the authorities as a separate tribal name, but it is a generic term applied loosely to all these tribes. Formerly these tribes had no specific name in the Gujarati language "Kaliparaj" (black fellows), "Dubla" (weak-lings), "Narda" (savages) were some of the opprobrious epithets used. Now through a happy inspiration of Gandhiji, all these tribes are commonly known as *Raniparaj*. This term is now officially sanctioned in the State legislation also, and has served to give all of these tribes something of a unity of outlook, and even of status.

93 Main divisions amongst the Raniparaj—Thus the eighteen tribes really resolve themselves into

- (i-iv) Bavcha, Mavchi, Kotwalia, Kathodia, unclassifiable early tribes (4,575 persons in all, showing normal variations, except Mavchis who have declined by over 60 per cent),
- (v-vii) Bhil and Vasawa, with the Tadvī differentiated section (114,241 persons),
- (viii-ix) Dubla and Talavia (76,479),
 - (x) Chodhra (43,205),
 - (xi) Gamit (69,271),
 - (xii) Nayak (or Nayakda) (16,276),
 - (xiii) Dholia or Dhundia (32,448),
 - (xiv) Kokna (10,025),
 - (xv) Vārli (226),
- (xvi-xvii) Kolghā and Vālvī (1,836), and
- (xviii) Dhanka, almost the same as Raniparaj unspecified. Together they number 4,625, an increase of over 33 per cent since 1931. This explains why the number of Mavchis has so largely declined.

94 Main variations—The census variations in the chief sections since 1931 are indicated in the inset. The largest increase is shown by the Dholia section, the most go-ahead of the Raniparaj. The Bhil and allied come next. These are the only sections showing higher rates of increase than all the global figure for Tribes. Dublas and Gamits show higher rates of increase than the general population. The different figures for variations in the Hindu and Tribal sections show broadly that Vasawas and next Gamits show the largest turnover to Hinduism. Chodhra tribals show a decline from 9,050 to only 563 in this Census. Probably the Tribal religion return for Chodhras for 1931 and previous censuses was not correct, as this tribe has been long Hinduised for many decades and certain sections of them, like the Chokrapuri, even claim Rajput descent.

name of Section	Per cent variation since 1931
Bhil etc	23
Dubla and Talavia	16.5
Chodhra	11.4
Gamit	17
Dholia	22.2
All Tribes	19.6

TABLE XIV

VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED PRIMITIVE TRIBES- RANIPARAJ

Tribe and Locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation	1941	1931	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL TRIBES ..	873,207	812,061	+ 61,146	191,446	169,828	+ 22,221	161,861	162,726	+ 28,536
Hada ..	370,812	267,161	+ 103,651	100,436	136,632	+ 33,804	180,376	130,539	+ 49,847
Tribal ..	2,393	44,900	- 42,493	1,210	22,093	- 21,483	1,183	22,197	- 21,013
1 Baroda (City) ..	1,501	1,184	+ 318	784	873	+ 181	747	613	+ 134
Hada ..	1,301	1,180	+ 315	734	573	+ 181	747	613	+ 134
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Badi (Baroda and Marwar Division)	63,032	64,842	+ 8,491	32,404	27,789	+ 4,615	30,629	26,783	+ 3,876
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ghodara (Marwar Division)	48,208	38,784	+ 4,419	22,041	19,982	+ 2,059	21,164	18,824	+ 2,320
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Dhanu (Baroda Division)	2,903	2,487	- 884	1,482	1,808	- 222	1,420	1,682	- 232
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Dhanu (Marwar Division)	32,448	24,132	+ 6,316	16,694	12,260	+ 3,426	18,784	12,864	+ 2,890
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Dhanu (Marwar Division)	36,664	12,894	+ 28,770	19,427	6,446	+ 12,981	19,237	6,448	+ 12,789
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Gault (Marwar Division)	69,271	89,213	+ 10,888	28,617	20,229	+ 8,378	23,654	28,974	+ 4,660
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Kathodi (Marwar Division)	476	881	- 78	286	279	- 23	220	272	- 82
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Kakra (Marwar Division)	10,028	7,982	+ 2,072	8,300	4,127	+ 1,163	4,728	3,818	+ 910
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Kakra (Marwar Division)	1,248	991	+ 284	622	472	+ 160	612	819	+ 94
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Kakra (Marwar Division)	2,248	2,307	+ 41	1,149	1,148	+ 9	1,099	1,067	+ 32
Hada ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tribal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE XIV—(concl'd.)

VARIATION IN POPULATION OF SELECTED PRIMITIVE TRIBES—"RANIPARA"

Tribe and Locality	Persons			Males			Females		
	1911	1931	Variation	1911	1931	Variation	1911	1931	Variation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12. Marcho (Nawa District)	350	919	— 569	229	510	— 281	121	409	— 288
Hindu Total	10	35	— 25	22	49	— 27	11	40	— 29
13. Narakda (Nawa District)	16,276	11,502	+ 4,774	8,484	6,053	+ 2,431	7,792	5,749	+ 2,043
Hindu Total	1,135	1,165	— 30	849	655	+ 194	775	5,677	+ 2,012
14. Tadre (Nawa District)	25,173	20,417	+ 4,756	12,940	10,768	+ 2,172	12,193	10,049	+ 2,144
Hindu Total	1,173	1,117	+ 56	12,940	10,768	+ 2,172	12,193	10,049	+ 2,144
15. Talawa (Banda District)	37,515	52,565	— 14,750	19,442	26,728	— 7,286	18,373	25,837	— 7,464
Hindu Total	2,510	2,437	— 73	12,431	2,631	— 1,400	18,373	25,769	— 7,396
16. Valra (Nawa District)	591	132	+ 459	310	74	+ 236	281	58	+ 223
Hindu Total	591	101	+ 490	310	55	+ 255	281	13	+ 268
17. Varli (Nawa District)	226	365	— 142	138	203	— 65	88	165	— 77
Hindu Total	226	151	+ 75	138	112	+ 26	88	73	+ 15
18. Vawwa (Banda District)	26,035	17,527	+ 8,508	13,397	8,486	+ 4,911	12,638	8,641	+ 3,997
Hindu Total	2,035	13,270	+ 11,235	13,397	6,711	+ 6,686	12,638	6,556	+ 6,082
19. Unspecified (Ranipara)	1,722	10	+ 1,712	909	3	+ 906	813	7	+ 806
Hindu Total	1,717	7	+ 1,710	909	1	+ 908	813	6	+ 807

IX

CHIEF CASTES

95. **Reference to Statistics**—This Section is only concerned with State Table III which shows the details for chief castes by administrative divisions. The chief castes selected for compilation are those with a strength of 10 000 and over and a few others which are locally important e.g. Barot (as apart from Brahmbhatti), Chonvalia, Kachhia Maratha Kunbi (as apart from Maratha or Maratha Kshatriya) Prabhu and Vagher. All sections of Brahmans, Vannas, Patidars, Scheduled castes and of Primitive castes have also been included in this table. Altogether out of a total strength of 2,614,317 Hindu and allied groups, only 123 393 (or less than 5 per cent) have been left out. Of a total of 223,610 Muslims, eight principal groups (three of foreign origin) have been taken (forming nearly 63 per cent). Altogether 2,630 905 out of a total of 2 837 927 Hindus, Jains, Tribals and Muslims (or nearly 93 per cent) have been compiled by castes. Thus the table gives a fairly comprehensive idea of the caste (or race or tribe) variations within the two main communities.

96. **Chief Groups**—The margin shows the figures for the chief castes or races in the two main communities, and the strength of each is proportioned per mille of the population. The big-

Name	Strength in 1941	Proportion of total population per mille
Hindu and allied		
Banyas	144 473	31
Bediyas	159,003	49
Scheduled or Depressed	230,794	31
Patidar	205,663	177
Thakur or Thakur	231,978	31
do	373,207	131
Trium	101 136	33
Rajput	94,338	33
Vannas		
Muslims		
Shah	30 051	11
Pathan	17 429	6
Vora	32,680	13

gest group, Patidar has two sections Lova localised in Central Gujarat and Kadwa found mostly in North Gujarat. The Patidar total is almost equally divided between these two—the Kadwa showing a slight majority. Among the larger Muslim elements is the Shaikh a somewhat vague generic term to which it appears many adherents on the fringe of Islam (hitherto known as Shaikhdas) usually get themselves included at every census. It no longer retains its original ethnic significance.

97. **Advanced, Intermediate and Backward**—The variations amongst the castes selected for this table can be studied in two ways. In the first place the castes etc. may be divided into Advanced Intermediate and Backward according to their progress in education and their variations examined to see whether their increasing sophistication has or has not influenced their rate of movement. Following the practice of previous censuses, castes have been classed as Advanced if they show a male literacy percentage of 50 per cent and over (reckoned on the total strength of each caste aged

ADVANCED, INTERMEDIATE AND BACKWARD

seven years and over), and Backward, if they show the proportion of their male literates to be below 10 per cent The rest of the castes have been classed as Intermediate

(a) *Advanced*—After the above classification is made, we can take selected castes and races from both Hindu and Muslim sections belonging to each of these three classes, and find out the contrast in variations taking the Advanced first, the marginal table collects figures for four typical advanced Hindu groups, and three Muslim, and studies their individual and collective variations Collectively, the advanced groups have advanced only by 10·3 per cent, as compared to the general increase of 16·6 The increases are invariably less amongst the Hindus than amongst similarly advanced Muslim groups—the very large Memon increase must be, however, put down partly to gain through migration and partly also to faulty return Without Memons, the advanced rate is considerably lowered In any case the Muslim natural growth is far less governed by modern influences than the Hindu

Name	Strength in 1941	Percentage Variation since 1931
Advanced	547,367	10·3
Hindu and allied		
Brahman	139 063	12·6
Luhana	16 187	19·3
Vania	94 338	9·2
Lewa Patidar	241 339	6·9
Muslim		
Saiyad	11 325	18·1
Memon	12 226	36·3
Vohra	32 889	16·0

(b) *Intermediate*—For the Intermediate groups six Hindu and two Muslim representative samples have been chosen and their individual and collective variations are shown in the inset. Rajputs with only a female ratio of 907 have a low birth rate and therefore show the smallest rate of increase Bariyas, who have little of the high caste Hindu inhibitions show the largest rate of increase Here the Muslim races selected actually show less rates of increase than the Hindu castes On the whole, the Intermediate groups collectively show a higher rate of increase than the Advanced

Name	Strength in 1941	Percentage Variation since 1931
Intermediate	758,427	16·9
Hindu and allied		
Anjana Chaudhari	43 653	13·5
Kadwa Patidar	251,204	14·6
Rajput	101 156	6·7
Bariya	144 475	39·2
Vankar	121 978	13·0
Chamar	48 481	13·3
Muslim		
Pathan	17 429	9·7
Shaikh	30 051	15·3

(c) *Backward*—Lastly with respect to the Backward, three representative castes and tribes from the Hindu and Tribal sections are chosen As among the Muslim races compiled no backward class exists, none has been selected The collective rate of increase is 18·6 the highest of the three classes, while individually also the castes show higher rates of growth than the general population

Name	Strength in 1941	Percentage Variation since 1931
Backward	189,086	18·6
Hindu and allied		
Bharwad	75 648	17·5
Gamit	69 271	17·0
Vaghri	44 167	23·4

98. Trend of population deduced from above—The general results confirm the thesis put forward in the previous Census Report that the trend of population seems to be that it rests itself more from the more backward and socially less affluent elements than from the higher. This tendency is more marked amongst Hindus than amongst Muslims, as the dyogenic influence of social practices such as early motherhood, prohibition of marriage of widows, caste restrictions on marriage and other causes operate more powerfully amongst the former. These trends are illustrated most markedly by the variation amongst Brahmans and Varnias amongst whom they are most operative. The Brahman rate of increase is 12.6 in this Census. In 1931 the increase noted was 8.6. The Varnias have increased by 9.2 in this Census, having increased by 10.2 in 1931. Thus generally these two representative higher class communities amongst the Hindus have shown a tendency for rates of increase well below the general rate of movement.

99. Variation amongst castes by their traditional or distinctive occupations—A second way of reviewing the movement of population amongst castes, tribes and races in the State is to divide them according to their traditional or distinctive employments. It is true that traditional occupations have long ceased to be the badge of many castes. Large sections amongst Brahmans have abandoned their priestly avocations and the local Rajputs have been so long associated with land that the bulk of them have forgotten the use of arms. But the tradition lingers and influences their social milieu and affects to some extent their population changes.

100. Six Classes of population—The whole community from the point of view of occupation may be thus divided into six classes:—

- (i) Public Administration Learned Professions and Religion.
- (ii) Military and Dominant.
- (iii) Trade and Commerce.
- (iv) Land holding and Farming.
- (v) Artisan groups.
- (vi) Others including Industry Labour and Pasturage.

Under (i) would come Brahmans, Prabhus and Saiyads. Under (ii) will be grouped Marathas, Rajputs, Molesalams and Pathans. Trade and Commerce would mean Varna (although so many are in the administration) Luhars, Memon and Vohra. Under (iv) will come the great Patidar community with its two sections—Lawa and Kadwa,—the Anjanas and Karadias (amongst Hindus), and Munias and Maleks (amongst Muslims). Class (v) will include the craftsmen like Luhars, Sutaras and Kumbhars, besides Mochar, Darjis, Sonas and Valandas. The unclassified rest will be composed of the great body of tribes and scheduled castes, industrial workers of all kinds and persons engaged in pasturage and agrestic labour. The castes included in each of

ACCURACY OF THE RETURN

the five classes of above do not exhaust by all means castes that can be put under that head, but an attempt is made to include the majority of castes under each class. The method of classification adopted permits a horizontal grouping of population according to social well-being and the degree of receptivity to modern influences, thus constructed, the marginal table shows that the rate of increase varies inversely with the social competence and modernisation of the groups. The Class (i) rate of movement is influenced by the high rate of 18.1 per cent for Saiyads. Class (ii) shows the smallest growth, in spite of the fact that Marathas (including Maratha Kunbis) in the State have now increased by 49.8 per cent. This large increase in this community is due to a large influx of immigrants to Baroda City and Navsari *prant*. The new major industries in both Navsari town and the City have absorbed a large proportion of these immigrants. Agriculturists should show a larger rate of increase than the class above, with which latter economic motive operates powerfully,—but the Lewa Patidars, who are included in Class (iv), have only increased by 6.9 per cent. A large proportion of them have been driven out of agriculture by economic necessity and have found place in the professions and administration, so that they really deserve a place in Class (i). If the number of Lewas (241,339) is excluded from Class (iv), the rate of increase rises to 15.0 per cent. Thus judged from this angle, caste variations would also seem to show that the rates of increases are higher as we go lower down the horizontal scale of the occupational scheme.

Class	Strength in 1940	Percentage Variation since 1931
i	154,559	13.1
ii	154,214	11.3
iii	155,640	13.3
iv	586,029	11.5
v	194,480	19.5
Unclassified	1,593,005	20.0

101 Muslim Groups—Of the Muslim groups selected, Pathan, Saiyad and Shaikh represent outside elements with whom Gujarati is not the native tongue. Other foreign elements are Baloch, Khokhar, Makrani, Mughal, Sindhi etc., but these have not been separately compiled. Molesalams, who are of Rajput descent, Mumnas and Maleks are agriculturists. Vohras have a trading and an agricultural section—the latter being the bigger section forming nearly 59 per cent of the whole. These sections, however, have not been separately compiled in this Census. Other indigenous elements, not specially compiled are Ghanchi, Fakir, Behlim, Bhadela, Pinjara etc. Mumnas have only increased by 10.4 per cent, but then the Hindu section of these half-Muslims has practically disappeared and is now included presumably under “Muslim unspecified”. Part of the slowness of the Mumna increase may be due to the confusion repeated at every census by the enumerating staff by confusing them with Memons. Nearly 6,000 Mumnas were estimated to have been wrongly entered as Memons in 1921. In 1931, the return was accepted as correct. On this basis, the Memon figure (which shows an exceptionally high increase of 36 per cent which cannot be wholly explained by migration-gain), must be open to doubt. If a rate of 25 per cent be applied to Memons, their number cannot be much more than 11,200. The balance from the census return of Memons must be added to the credit of Mumnas.

102 Accuracy of the Return—The mention of the Memon-Mumna confusion brings up the general question of the accuracy of the Caste return. The errors of record can be put down to either genuine mistakes at the time of enumeration or to undetected falsification of returns. In this Census, the census staff was not left with much discretion in the matter of record of castes or communities. They put down on the slips, whatever was stated in the responses of the people. Therefore changes of name, where they are

innocuous, as from Hajam to Valand, or Kumbhar to Prajapati did not affect the accuracy of the return, but where one caste or section of it through social ambition sought to call itself by a higher caste name, there was trouble. But figures were not much affected by this factor of social climbing. Individuals as well as communities are always eager to show themselves better in the eyes of their fellows. The story of the Indian baker who got on in the world's goods as supplier of bread to a European regiment in a Cantonment and called himself thereafter "European Loafers" is typical of this tendency. The policy of the Baroda Census has been always to encourage with sympathy the efforts of castes lowly in the social scale to develop social ambitions in a legitimate way but the problem of the surreptitious social climber is always perplexing. Occasionally the attempts were planned on a concerted basis and demands were pitched on a higher and higher scale at each census. For instance Bariyas were hitherto content to ask to be returned as separate from Kolis. This was allowed in 1931. In 1941 sections of them in certain villages in Karjan Vaghodia, Padra and Savli passed off as Rajputs, and even made formal demands either to be classified as Banya Rajput Gohel or Chohan Rajput or simply Rajput. Karadhas were not content with being called Karadia Rajputs, but simply as Rajputs. Some Bariyas wished to call themselves "Grasia kahatriya". In spite of these attempts, it cannot be said that the figures have been affected much. The Rajput total which should have been swollen with these unwanted aspirants only shows 6.7 per cent increase, and the Bariyas themselves have increased by 39 per cent. Perhaps these may have received spurious accessions from the Koli group but the last named have increased by nearly 30 per cent. Karadhas themselves increased by over 22 per cent. Other instances of castes feeling a new-found dignity and utilising the Census as a kind of college of heraldry to exploit their ambitions were Kumbhars wishing to be shown as Prajapati, Malis (or Rajput Malis) as Sainik or Saini Rajputs and Turis as Vankar-Barot. Their wishes were easily acceded to on the general principle that they could return what they liked. The community of Hindu-Muslims hitherto known as Shaikhdas were told they were free to call themselves Muslims and Shaikhs. The Hindu section of them wished to be returned as Shaikh Patidar or simply Patidar. As to the Scheduled Castes, their progress in literacy will be noted in the Section dealing with State Table IV. The most remarkable feature in their social progress was the gradual elimination of untouchability and other disabilities from their normal life. The State temples have been long open to their use throughout the State, the special schools reserved for their use were being abolished and the bulk of the pupils from this community are freely attending the general Gujarati schools. The community is now known generically as Harijans—another of Gandhiji's happy inspirations—and under that name they are showing signs of consolidation and organised constitutional activity. They are represented specially in local boards and the State Legislative Assembly. In every *pram* headquarters town, there is functioning under the Suba a local Harijan protection board to devise measures for their welfare and defence against unfair treatment from caste Hindus.

103. *Attitude towards return of Caste, Tribe or Race*—One other aspect of social change that may be mentioned before the Section is concluded is the growing tendency to disregard caste, race or tribal divisions. Amongst Hindus, though there was much talk about this, a request also to drop the caste return and strongly worded behests from Arya Samaj, Hindu Mahasabha and other organisations to stick to Hindu pure and simple, the number of these Hindus who did not specify their caste in 1941 was only 152 in the State. This was progress indeed, compared to 1931 when the number of Hindu unspecified was only 57. On the other hand turning to Muslims, appeals to their communal solidarity had more effect, at least so far as census figures are concerned. These tendencies of course take decades to work out, but even then it may be

ATTITUDE TOWARDS RETURN OF CASTE, TRIBE OR RACE

mentioned that in 1921, the number of Muslim unspecified was only 5,179 while the corresponding figure in 1941 was 24,331. Caste still remains firmly entrenched in the Gujarat Hindu mind, (and amongst certain indigenous Muslim communities also),—and a return of castes, showing the varying reactions of different social environments on age, civil condition, gainful employment and educational progress has still some value which cannot be overestimated.

			Baroda State			Baroda City		Amul	
Caste and Tribe			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Hindu Jain and Tribes	—	2,614,317	1,347,036	1,267,281	69,918	57,199	97,149	92,648
2	Arjun Chaudhari	—	43,683	22,432	21,251	41	5	9	3
3	Bani (Hindu)	—	144,433	76,312	68,121	1,940	1,303	40	35
4	do (Jain)	—	42	18	24	—	—	—	—
5	Bavot (Hindu)	—	3,444	1,836	1,608	330	231	109	95
6	do (Jain)	—	8	3	5	—	—	—	—
7	Bhawanichand Robert	—	75,448	35,533	39,915	345	230	2,986	2,715
8	Bhawanichand	—	12,825	6,151	6,347	232	170	14	12
9	Bhawanichand	—	139,063	71,898	67,065	12,600	10,163	5,779	5,537
10	Bhawanichand	—	12,716	6,531	6,183	279	225	13	14
11	Bhawanichand	—	30,214	23,653	24,551	2,110	1,303	2,818	2,707
12	Bhawanichand	—	14,164	7,499	6,665	3,561	5,009	76	69
13	Bhawanichand	—	9,272	4,870	4,602	433	336	480	445
14	Bhawanichand	—	8,559	4,197	4,362	834	737	173	149
15	Other Brahmins	—	44,138	23,408	20,670	3,383	2,240	2,211	2,173
16	Bhawanichand	—	7,870	4,042	3,828	—	—	2,925	2,806
17	Do (Hindu)	—	19,248	9,431	9,817	704	664	1,239	1,241
18	do (Jain)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	Depressed Classes	—	238,794	114,425	115,209	3,560	3,634	6,677	8,422
20	Bhawanichand	—	36,632	18,374	18,000	1,343	1,256	1,074	1,074
21	Bhawanichand	—	107	53	54	—	—	—	—
22	Bhawanichand	—	48,481	24,143	24,338	374	334	619	617
23	Bhawanichand	—	8,351	4,034	4,317	66	56	132	102
24	Bhawanichand	—	55	34	21	34	21	—	—
25	Bhawanichand	—	877	446	431	302	310	—	—
26	Bhawanichand	—	48	28	20	—	—	—	—
27	Bhawanichand	—	567	301	266	115	105	—	—
28	Bhawanichand	—	11,463	5,720	5,743	8	3	—	—
29	Bhawanichand	—	45	21	24	—	—	—	—
30	Bhawanichand	—	3,118	986	1,133	14	23	7	10
31	Bhawanichand	—	181,078	90,117	91,861	1,636	1,463	6,773	6,817
32	Bhawanichand	—	17,248	8,801	8,444	1,222	1,139	4	10
33	Goat (Goat, Vaggar and Bani)	—	19,531	11,094	8,437	503	300	2,308	2,065
34	Bhawanichand	—	9,420	4,898	4,522	718	631	2	2
35	do (Jain)	—	12	6	6	—	—	—	—
36	Bhawanichand	—	10,676	5,311	5,365	—	—	5,308	5,361
37	Bhawanichand	—	38,467	17,904	17,563	95	48	4,493	4,480
38	Bhawanichand or Prapras	—	61,878	31,302	30,566	823	732	4,321	4,321
39	Bhawanichand	—	24,187	8,399	7,818	741	572	2,738	2,614
40	Bhawanichand	—	23,788	11,746	12,042	810	664	920	935
41	Bhawanichand	—	21,534	11,581	10,953	7	4	9	5
42	Bhawanichand	—	22,761	12,530	10,211	9,076	7,879	274	236
43	Bhawanichand	—	2,690	1,542	1,148	1,120	934	15	18
44	Bhawanichand	—	12,264	6,341	5,923	658	643	1,344	1,131
45	Bhawanichand	—	37,778	19,940	17,835	115	73	27	14
46	Bhawanichand	—	804,867	390,823	414,044	5,136	5,536	30,181	28,849
47	do (Jain)	—	798	436	362	15	11	2	1
48	Bhawanichand	—	231,196	128,364	124,832	644	492	1,332	1,491
49	do (Jain)	—	8	3	5	—	—	—	—
50	Bhawanichand	—	240,549	127,360	113,180	4,298	2,947	28,375	27,277
51	do (Jain)	—	790	435	357	15	11	2	1
52	Unspecified and other Hindu	—	13,122	6,709	6,333	224	140	74	61
53	Bhawanichand	—	6,171	2,936	2,135	1,283	1,284	78	78
54	Primitive and Forest Tribes (Hindu)	—	370,812	190,436	180,376	1,679	819	159	120
55	do (Jain)	—	2,398	1,210	1,188	—	—	—	—
56	Bhawanichand	—	1,301	734	567	485	409	108	96
57	Bhawanichand	—	62,723	32,443	30,282	394	198	47	43
58	do (Jain)	—	308	161	147	—	—	—	—
59	Bhawanichand	—	42,642	21,779	20,863	8	6	—	—
60	do (Jain)	—	363	203	160	—	—	—	—
61	Bhawanichand	—	2,871	1,477	1,394	14	6	—	—
62	do (Jain)	—	12	6	6	—	—	—	—
63	Bhawanichand	—	31,045	16,423	15,222	14	24	—	—
64	do (Jain)	—	303	171	132	—	—	—	—
65	Bhawanichand	—	36,628	19,423	18,215	27	11	4	—
66	do (Jain)	—	6	4	2	—	—	—	—

TABLE III

AND TRIBE

Baroda		Mehsana		Navsari		Okhamandal		Pethapur		
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	1
386,513	348,165	555,832	540,753	217,052	209,552	18,061	16,220	2,519	2,544	
153	155	21,678	20,555	549	503	1		1		2
74,269	66,607	14	44	49	42					3
18	24									4
404	316	925	878	43	45	21	15	4	8	5
2	3									6
4 661	4 183	27 500	26 295	2,394	2,276	975	874	72	63	7
1 917	1 854	3 933	4 266	81	41	4	4			8
14,289	12,492	26,134	27 053	10 489	9 385	2 611	2,330	96	83	9
67	45	38	28	6 132	5 864	3	6			10
5 091	4 385	13 766	14,406	1,411	1,203	410	306	57	39	11
557	474	626	507	568	493	81	53			12
905	818	2 099	2,284	709	683	29	30	6	6	13
422	390	2,602	2 910	74	59	75	75	17	22	14
7,247	6,380	7,003	6,918	1 595	1 083	2 013	1 860	16	16	15
63	52	844	800	9	5	131	115			16
1 668	1,479	4 493	4 807	1,187	1,475	116	113	34	38	17
					1					18
37 677	36 954	51,906	53 982	10 453	11 549	1 733	1 580	159	180	19
8 512	8,683	6,312	6 101	870	803	120	98	42	35	20
	3	9	13	60	53					21
6 585	6,138	15 217	15 824	1 226	1,288	101	108	21	27	22
798	803	2 857	3 165	85	89	69	66	27	36	23
										24
18	2	1	2	125	97					25
				3	1					26
		188	163							27
326	302	5,213	5 295	156	135	17	10			28
21	24									29
150	90	804	1 003					11	7	30
20 967	20 909	21 305	22 416	7 928	9 083	1,426	1,298	58	75	31
412	347	5 000	4 955	2 143	1 947	2		38	46	32
2 112	1 451	5 211	3 887	362	269	584	484	14	1	33
2 937	2,651	430	418	811	820					34
8	4									35
				2	1		2			36
4,286	4 161	2 451	2,226	6 310	6 535	169	133			37
4 080	3 677	17,826	17 655	3 302	3 420	806	777	94	96	38
1 038	1 005	1,785	1 578	69	56	1 998	1 993			39
2 509	2,248	6 552	7 374	662	569	233	223	21	29	40
83	66	11 457	10,168	16	5			9	7	41
880	716	374	225	1 715	1 115	231	90			42
199	118	13	2	102	45	63	33			43
1 481	1 295	1 871	1 687	955	1 079	69	63	33	26	44
13 772	12 241	5 821	5 343	185	167					45
75,905	64 925	137 278	135 696	11,832	10 953	164	37	197	158	46
407	340	5	6	7	4					47
2 926	2 643	118 779	117 465	2 513	2 425	3	3	167	136	48
	2	3	3							49
69 411	58 997	17 151	16 844	7 828	7 093	125	29	2	2	50
407	338	2	3	7	4					51
3,568	3 285	1 348	1,387	1 491	1 435	36	5	28	20	52
130	119	213	212	281	282	55	62			53
56,971	53,190	1,775	1 657	130 482	124 574	10	7			54
83	71			1 127	1,114					55
5	5	146	150	1	2	8	5			56
22,170	20,798	1,573	1 466	8,059	7,977					57
32	22			129	125					58
5	1	1	1	21,768	20,855					59
				262	301					60
1,437	1,390	25	17	1	1					61
6	6									62
12		1		16 396	15 498					63
				271	232					64
64	81	9	2	19,319	19,141					65
				4	2					66

Caste and Tribe			Baroda State			Baroda City		Aurang	
			Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8
67	Gauk (Hindo)	---	58,938	25,448	33,490	17	12	---	---
68	do (Trihal)	---	333	180	153	---	---	---	---
69	Kathoda (Hindo)	---	432	245	207	---	---	---	---
70	do (Trihal)	---	34	11	13	---	---	---	---
71	Kokta (Hindo)	---	9,773	5,170	4,603	1	---	---	---
72	do (Trihal)	---	230	130	100	---	---	---	---
73	Kolita (Hindo)	---	1,072	553	519	---	---	---	---
74	do (Trihal)	---	173	79	94	---	---	---	---
75	Korvata (Hindo)	---	2,178	1,113	1,065	---	---	---	---
76	do (Trihal)	---	72	34	38	---	---	---	---
77	Machhi (Hindo)	---	320	220	100	---	---	---	---
78	Mavida (Hindo)	---	18,133	8,409	7,724	18	7	---	---
79	do (Trihal)	---	141	75	66	---	---	---	---
80	Tadvi (Hindo)	---	25,173	12,880	12,293	11	10	---	---
81	Talavat (Hindo)	---	37,810	19,438	18,372	22	13	---	---
82	do (Trihal)	---	5	4	1	---	---	---	---
83	Vah (Hindo)	---	501	310	221	---	---	---	---
84	Vark (Hindo)	---	326	158	88	---	---	---	---
85	Vasava (Hindo)	---	26,055	13,597	12,458	23	22	---	---
86	Trihal Unspecified (Hindo)	---	1,317	903	614	0	6	---	---
87	do (Trihal)	---	5	4	1	---	---	---	---
88	Rajput	---	101,186	53,034	48,152	4,322	3,173	1,300	1,231
89	Rawal	---	36,224	18,104	17,000	430	404	343	234
90	Sool	---	14,988	7,827	7,161	1,081	963	650	705
91	Suter	---	38,417	15,804	14,513	1,196	987	1,314	1,253
92	Talabda	---	46,892	24,887	24,305	539	313	5,029	2,803
93	Thakarda (Hindo)	---	231,977	120,965	111,012	300	191	38	8
94	do (Jain)	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---
95	Vaghar	---	6,493	3,423	3,070	6	---	3	1
96	Vaghar	---	44,167	21,528	20,771	1,976	1,694	907	860
97	Valsad	---	31,904	15,830	14,054	918	713	1,154	1,109
98	Vasva (Hindo)	---	49,619	25,746	23,872	5,379	4,369	2,619	2,324
99	do (Jain)	---	44,719	22,641	22,078	1,420	1,353	1,028	1,000
100	Dawadi (Hindo)	---	4,039	3,409	3,230	236	215	5	9
101	do (Jain)	---	20	4	25	2	---	---	---
102	Lad (Hindo)	---	2,440	4,456	3,968	1,197	1,051	1	3
103	do (Jain)	---	200	131	88	9	4	---	3
104	Porwad (Hindo)	---	1,956	931	807	264	232	1	3
105	do (Jain)	---	3,443	3,676	2,708	72	60	---	---
106	Seravda (Hindo)	---	8,181	3,140	3,041	525	373	394	371
107	do (Jain)	---	27,411	13,035	13,476	900	780	1,783	1,713
108	Other Varna (Hindo)	---	26,330	13,808	12,522	2,737	2,160	2,318	2,136
109	do (Jain)	---	11,828	5,905	5,923	437	432	143	147
110	Hindo Unspecified	---	182	80	62	27	9	6	---
111	Other Hindo	---	122,108	63,180	58,915	8,567	7,183	2,713	2,131
112	do, Jain	---	1,288	641	647	73	45	0	17
113	Muslim	---	223,610	117,322	106,288	13,376	10,312	8,280	8,276
114	Mishik	---	10,763	5,361	5,302	300	264	33	31
115	Misoon	---	12,328	6,377	5,950	376	314	1,789	1,089
116	Mohamud	---	10,178	5,411	4,767	194	131	---	---
117	Morvan	---	18,272	7,476	7,796	10	3	7	3
118	Pudra	---	17,429	9,374	7,855	1,942	1,088	440	403
119	Sayed	---	11,228	5,981	5,344	1,104	821	430	470
120	Somali	---	29,681	16,362	15,099	4,105	3,390	371	330
121	Votva	---	32,889	16,430	16,459	1,434	1,418	244	263
122	Muslim Unspecified	---	24,331	13,278	11,053	1,371	1,025	182	119
123	Other Muslim	---	89,146	30,802	25,384	2,180	1,711	4,323	4,168

TABLE III (concl'd.)

AND TRIBE

Baroda		Mehsana		Navsari		Okhamandal		Pothapur	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
		1		35 428	33 476	2	2		67
				169	164				68
				245	207				69
				11	13				70
2	1			5,167	4,604				71
				130	120				72
				553	519				73
				79	94				74
				1,115	1,061				75
				34	38				76
1	1			228	120				77
3,794	3 381			4 599	4 338				78
41	42			34	24				79
12 967	12,177			2					80
10,181	9,528			9 235	8 832				81
4	1								82
				310	281				83
				138	88				84
5 807	5 423	19	21	7 548	7,172				85
526	404			370	402				86
				4	1				87
20,045	18 553	22 204	20 686	3,397	3 212	778	631	588	584
2 299	2 082	15 015	14,200	63	48	49	45	56	57
2,070	1 866	2 569	2 294	1 234	1,141	211	184	12	8
3 170	2 353	7 963	7,783	2,013	1 891	172	168	76	78
10 664	9 676	44	56	10 167	11,430	44	25		
1,337	1 054	118,536	109,139	166	148	31	30	488	445
			1						
2	1					3,410	3 267		1
9 336	8,032	10 757	9 866	286	278	70	67	44	38
5,005	4 451	7,517	8 441	1 027	1 042	153	176	76	100
9 357	8 473	6 481	6,790	1,768	1,574	83	77	59	67
4 547	4 240	12,920	13 042	1,641	1,402	70	63	115	189
1,089	965	2,050	2,064	5	1	4	5		
		2	17		8				
2,667	2 340	20	13	569	579	4	2		
10	3	90	66	10	12	2	3		
257	226	323	331	35	26	4	2	47	57
367	290	1,626	1 733	518	518	1		92	165
897	898	774	856	131	129	18	12	1	
2,866	2,674	8 076	8 056	257	199	43	40	8	8
4,447	4 044	3 314	3 526	1,028	839	53	56	11	10
1,304	1 273	3,126	3,170	856	665	24	20	15	16
9	9	24	30	9	6	15	8		
16 124	14,532	15 937	16,226	9,618	9,048	2 999	2,544	232	241
134	99	376	430	46	55			1	1
34,798	31,072	41,030	37,056	15,706	15,330	4,069	4,054	193	188
									113
4,032	3 831	930	932	204	143	1		1	1
640	470	2,072	1,643	162	117	1,317	1,335	1	1
5 057	4 471	54	58	106	107				
738	740	6 644	6 975	76	75	1			
2 765	2 353	3 568	3 303	652	540	161	101	56	65
1,660	1 499	2 142	1 835	477	472	141	128	8	9
2 882	2 344	6 235	5 106	2 514	2,229	70	56	5	14
6,572	5 927	3,272	3 789	4 398	4,728			10	17
2 349	2 041	5 078	3 627	4 275	4 166	16	43	6	2
8,103	7,396	11,035	9,788	2,842	2,753	2,362	2,391	106	79

X

LITERACY

104. Reference to Statistics.—This Section deals with the literacy details of State Table II the different parts of State Table IV the six subsidiary tables prepared therefrom and the statistics of educational progress and of the ancillary library movement in the State furnished by the Department of Education. The four parts of State Table IV are (A) the literacy details for each community recorded in the State, (B) the details of literacy by administrative divisions, (C) the details of literacy by chief castes, divided according to their educational progress into Advanced Intermediate and Illiterate, and (D) literacy in selected towns. The literacy figures compiled for State Table II and parts (A), (B) and (D) of State Table IV are shown by broad age-groups, 5-50 and 50 and over. The child-population below the age of 5 has been deemed to be illiterate and excluded from the calculations. In respect of Part (C) the details of literacy for each caste have been compiled for all ages 7 and over to allow comparison with the figures of 1931. From the totals of each caste, persons aged 0-7 have been also excluded. For State Table IV the categories "Able to Read Only" and "Literate in English" have been also specially compiled for the above two age-periods. The six subsidiary tables prepared from the above tables are the following:—

- (i) Subsidiary Table i -Literacy by Age, Sex and Community
- (ii) Subsidiary Table ii -Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality
- (iii) Subsidiary Table iii -Literacy by Community Sex and Locality
- (iv) Subsidiary Table iv -Literacy in English by Age, Sex and Locality
- (v) Subsidiary Table v -Progress of Literacy since 1901
- (vi) Subsidiary Table vi -Progress of Literacy among Chief Castes

Besides the above subsidiary tables, figures furnished by the Department of Education are given illustrating educational progress and State effort (Subsidiary Tables vii and viii). An Appendix after the tables summarises briefly the work of the Library department.

105. Difference between Imperial Table XI and State Table IV.—It will be noticed from the above that the statistical data prepared are based on the lines of Imperial Table XI and the subsidiary tables contemplated in the full scheme of tabulation approved by the Government of India. But the State data do not go to the full length prescribed—in so far as they are based only on two age-groups above mentioned and not on the full scheme of 0-5 5-10 10-15, 15-20 20-30 30-50 and 50 and over required for the Imperial Table. On the other hand, the State Table contains details for the partially literate (*i. e.* those who are only able to read) and gives figures also for castes and the urban population, which the all-India Scheme omits. Details for partial literacy were first introduced into the Baroda Census in 1921 and have continued to be an essential feature, as they have proved to be a most useful corrective for the whole statistical material compiled in this direction. The existence of an intermediate class between the Wholly Illiterate and the Literate (*i. e.* those who are able both to read and write) has helped the State authorities to gauge accurately from decade to decade, the educational progress achieved and the success or otherwise of the experiment of compulsory education towards which the eyes of all India are turned.

106. General results.—A summary of the actual results may be at once stated. There are now 652,975 literates (males 482,355, females 170,622) in the State,

COMPARISON WITH THE OTHER STATES AND PROVINCES

an increase of 50.2 per cent over the last Census figures. The number of male literates has increased by 55.8 per cent while literacy amongst women has shown the remarkable progress of 111.2 per cent. Still there is great disparity amongst the sexes in the matter of education. One out of every three males is able to read and write, while the female literacy ratio is even now one in eight. The ranks of those who are only able to read (i.e. the partially literate) have also increased from 102,778 to 169,515 (97,025 males and 63,190 females) or by 56 per cent. The Wholly Illiterate now form 715 per mille of the population, while they were 780 in 1931.

107. Variation in English Literacy—On the other hand, at the top of the literate population stand the advanced section comprising those who are able to read and write in English. This proficiency usually means in respect of Indians an additional qualification. The literate in English now number 56,953 (52,300 males and 4,653 females). These figures represent an increase of 77.9 per cent over the strength of English literates in 1931 (73.1 per cent for males and 157.9 per cent for female). These rates of increase are much more remarkable than the progress in general literacy.

108. Proportionate increase since 1931 calculated on total population—Progress since 1931 may be broadly described in proportions calculated on the total population. The calculations should be properly based on the exclusion of the child population below 5, and indeed most of the subsidiary tables are prepared accordingly, but the ratios calculated on the total population are useful in so far as they enable us to compare the State figures with the provisional results of literacy so far received from British India and other States. The proportion of literates to the whole population of the State has now increased from 17.8 per cent in 1931 to 22.9 per cent in 1941, but as indicated already, the rate of progress in the two sexes is entirely different. The proportion of male literacy has increased from 282 per mille of the male population ten years ago to 328 in 1941, while the rate for women's progress has now nearly doubled from 67 to 124 per mille of the sex. It is as well perhaps that men should now be resting a while in their race for educational advancement, till such time as their sisters made up the leeway and came up to them in rivalry.

109. Comparison with the other States and Provinces—Before proceeding to a more detailed examination of the figures, it will be of interest to compare the literacy proportions of this State as disclosed by the latest Census with the corresponding figures of States and Provinces of India. The marginal table is compiled on the basis of figures as are available. The information about Bengal and Madras is taken from *The Times of India*. The above figures, it must be understood, are mostly provisional, except for the United Provinces for which the final figures for literates have just arrived; the provisional figures must be accepted with reserve, as they are prepared from hastily furnished charge summaries in which enumerators were liable to the error oftentimes of reckoning in the partially literate under the literate total.

Name of the State or Province	Strength of Literates	Literates per mille of the total population
Travancore	2,624,416	477
Cochin	509,900	354
Baroda	652,975	229
Bombay Presidency	4,667,700	195
British Gujarat	969,700	237
Gujarat States	119,100	82
Western India States	717,200	146
Bengal	9,722,000	161
Malabar	6,420,960	130
Mysore	919,915	129
Central Provinces	1,907,656	114
Assam	1,231,700	113
U. P. &	4,728,297	84
Gwalior	296,849	74
Hyderabad	1,111,245	69
Kashmir	264,195	66

*The final figure for U. P. literates reached this office on the 8th July 1941.

It is quite likely therefore that the corrected figures of literates, as finally ascertained, will be below these totals. The United Provinces final figure for literates is less by nearly 20 000 than their provisional total. The final figure for literates in the State has similarly decreased by 3,729. Therefore some of the startling increases reported are bound to be modified after final totals are received. In some places according to the provisional totals, female literates have more than trebled themselves as in Travancore. In Bengal, the provisional census figures reveal that literates have increased by more than 100 per cent over the number recorded in 1931. In British Gujarat, the number of literates has more than doubled itself from 421,385 to 969,700 in ten years, but here the increase may be safely put down it may be suggested with respect, to a great extent to better record. In 1931 British Gujarat districts were stricken with the non-co-operation movement, and the record of literacy then suffered more than any other item in the census operations. Generally it may be said, however that Baroda State retains its place below Travancore and Cochin and above all other Provinces and States of India.

110 British Gujarat, Bombay Presidency Gujarat States and Western India States—The nearest neighbours of this State are the British Gujarat districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat and Broach and Panch Mahals, the Gujarat States of Rajpipla, Chhota Udepur Cambay etc. and the whole group of Indian States in Kathiawar that cluster round Amreli *prant* and Okhamandal and form the Western India States. British Gujarat literacy figures by sex are not available from the little brochure of 7th April 1941 issued by the Bombay Census, but separate provisional figures of literates by sex are available for the Presidency as a whole Gujarat States and Western India States. The increase in British Gujarat literacy incredible as it may seem at first sight is largely explained as has been stated already by the non-co-operation movement in Ahmedabad, Surat and other towns, where the literacy return must have been completely spoilt. The

Provinces and States	Percentage of literates per sex	
	M	F
Baroda State	32.8	12.4
Bombay Presidency	20.4	8.7
Gujarat States	13.0	5.1
Western India States	21.0	7.0

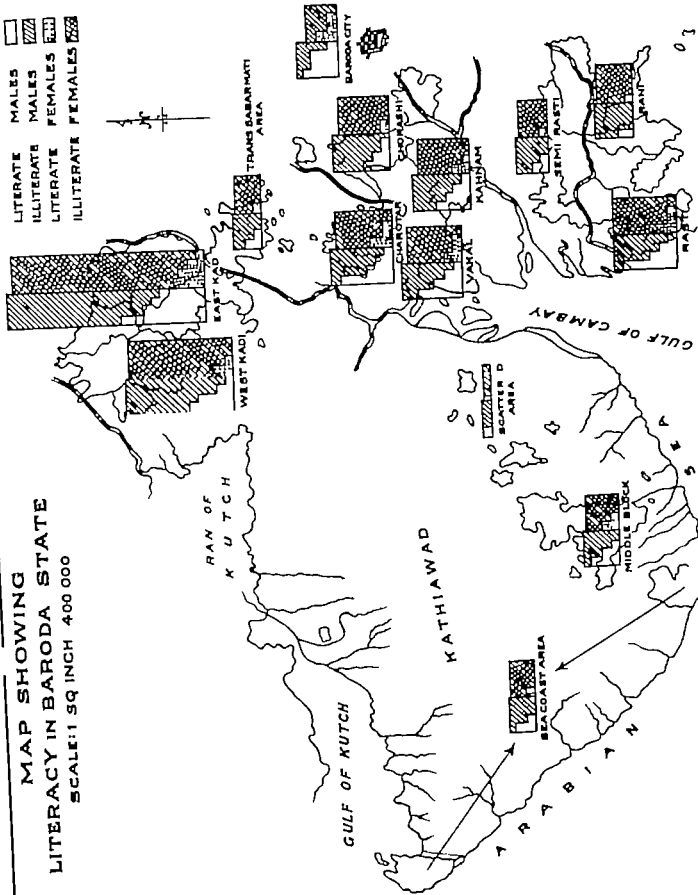
higher literacy ratio in British Gujarat if it is correct, must be put down generally to the fact (i) that this territory is not afflicted as in Baroda State with a large aboriginal and Scheduled Castes element—they only form about 16 per cent there, but over 21 per cent of the State people belong to these classes, (ii) that the greater part of British Gujarat districts is within the fertile well-watered zone so that the decade's season-variations let these districts off relatively lightly as compared to our dry belt in North Gujarat and the perpetually scarcity-affected Kathiawar area. The consequence is that wherever the seasons are

bad the compulsory machinery is usually suspended school attendance suffers and there are consequently fewer literacy recruits in this State, while in British Gujarat, seasonal vagaries have but little effect on the progress of primary education, (iii) lastly the British Gujarat population has a larger proportion of advanced classes e.g. Brahmans and Vannias (over 20 per cent) whose children do not want a compulsory system to be driven to schools—than this State has (8.2 per cent). These are the reasons why the British Gujarat literacy ratio may be expected to surpass the State figure. That it has been just able to do so may after all be found to be not true to fact, when the Literacy Table for Bombay is finally prepared. The marginal table shows, however how the Bombay

*The brochure above mentioned does not show provisional figures of the population by sex, so the sex ratio for 1931 (from the Bombay Census Report of that year) has been assumed to apply to this Census also and the marginal table is prepared on this basis.

MAP SHOWING LITERACY IN BARODA STATE SCALE:1 SQ INCH 400 000

REFERENCES -
LITERATE MALES
ILLITERATE MALES
LITERATE FEMALES
ILLITERATE FEMALES



LITERACY BY NATURAL SUB-DIVISIONS

Presidency as a whole, as well as Gujarat States and Western India States, are much behind this State in literacy

111 Expected and Actual Literacy—Before proceeding to review the proportionate results as shown in the subsidiary tables, it will be useful to test the accuracy of the Census record through data furnished by the Education department of admissions to Class IV in primary schools during the last ten years. Usually the army of literates is recruited from this source, the first three classes of compulsory education being deemed not adequate enough to give the individual pupil requisite ability to come up to the census test of literacy, which is ability to read a letter and write a reply to it. Of recent years, this State has joined other parts of India in setting up an adult literacy drive. But so far this drive has resulted in either retarding the process of relapse to ignorance, so inevitable in an agricultural population, or in adding to the strength of the partially literate. It has done little so far as the census statistics show to increase the number of literates. Thus, assuming that admissions to Class IV are almost the only source of literacy recruitment, the method of estimating what should be the number of literates returned in the Census, is to take the literate population of 1931, which is aged 5 and over, subject it to the rate of mortality proper to this age-period and similarly deduct from the literacy recruits of the decade (aged 5-20) the loss due to natural causes at the healthy mortality rate usual for the school-going population, and then if the two sets of survivors are added, we get the result. In the margin the literacy recruits year by year are arranged. Each annual batch is subjected on an average to 5 years' risk of mortality at the rate, say, of 6 per mille per annum. Although these recruits have tended to increase year after year, this rate of mortality may be applied to the annual average of 27,205. In 1931, for a similar set of calculation, the mortality rate of 8 per mille per annum was applied. In 1941, with a far healthier record, we are justified in accepting the lower rate as above. Thus the survivors amongst these literacy recruits in 1941 will be 263,890. Now as to the literate population of 1931, numbering 434,734, a mortality rate of not more than 12.5 need be applied per mille. In 1931, 15 per mille was the rate assumed. Thus the survivors of these would be 380,392. Totalling these two sets of survivors, we get an estimate of expected literates for 1941, purely from this source, of 644,282. The Census shows 653,000. So the additional number must be put down to adult literacy campaigns or gain through migration.

Year	No. of Students admitted to Class IV
1930-31	21 743
1931-32	20 959
1932-33	22,320
1933-34	26 074
1934-35	28 984
1935-36	27 602
1936-37	29 797
1937-38	30 522
1938-39	31 419
1939-40	32 629
Total	272,049

The inset table is also instructive in that it shows how the wastage in primary education, inevitable to a compulsory system, is being rapidly repaired by larger admissions in the higher standards. The admissions in 1939-40 show an increase of 50 per cent or more than three times the rate of increase in the State population.

112. Literacy by Natural Sub-divisions - State Table II — The varying progress of literacy is illustrated in the map showing proportions of literates

(calculated on the total population in each area) in the different natural sub-divisions, arranged according to proficiency in this respect. The marginal table collects the literacy ratios per sex for each of the 13 Natural Sub-divisions and the City separately arranging them according to order in literacy and compares this to the order revealed in 1931. The City continues to retain its primacy of place, while the Rasti gives place to Charotar in this Census, as the increasing industrialisation of Navsari and Bulmora towns has lowered the literacy level for the whole of that area. Mid-Block is now below Kahanam because owing to continued agricultural depression there education has suffered. Semi Rastri and Rastri continue to keep to the bottom.

Natural Sub-division	Proportion per mille of Literates (all ages)		Order according to the Male Literacy in	
	Males	Females	1941	1931
Baroda City	31.6	24.7	1	1
Charotar	43.3	18.1	2	3
Rastri	41.7	18.0	3	2
Vastri including City	41.5	16.3	4	4
Kahanam	30.3	12.8	5	5
Mid-Block	26.9	10.3	6	3
Southern Area	35.1	15.6	7	7
East Kutch	30.3	10.9	8	9
Sea Coast	22.7	12.1	9	8
Chavunda	22.2	7.3	10	10
West Kutch	24.3	7.5	11	12
Tyasa	24.1	7.4	12	11
Barwani	21.7	6.2	13	13
Semi-Rastri	10.6	3.0	14	14

113. Subdiary Table i - Literacy by Age, Sex and Community - Now coming to details of proportional figures shown in the subsidiary tables, we shall take Subdiary Table i for which communities selected are Hindu Scheduled, Other Hindus Muslims, Jains, Parsees and Indian Christians. The Tribes are also separately shown (Hindu and Tribal sections together). The general State average for Literacy is 267 per mille (for ages 5 and over) (380 per mille of males and 145 for females). In the subsequent discussion all ratios will be referred to as for ages 5 and over except when otherwise mentioned.

(a) *By Community* - The Parsees easily lead in the race for literacy with more than four fifths of their total being able to read and write. Unlike the other communities, the sexes amongst the Parsees approach parity in this proficiency - 88 per cent of males and 77.5 per cent of females being literate. The only other approach to anything like this parity is seen amongst the Jains, amongst whom 82 per cent males are literate while women who possess this qualification form 42 per cent of their sex. Indian Christians follow the Jains closely both in this respect, as also in general literacy 54 per cent of males and 28 per cent of females are literate in that community. The two main communities - Hindu and Muslim - bring up the rear with 25.5 and 30 per cent literacy respectively. Muslims are thus more literate than Hindus: though in the ability to read and write English they are far outdistanced by the latter. It is true that the Hindu ratio is weighted with the inclusion of Tribes returned as Hindus, but even if we exclude them the literacy ratio for Hindus only goes up to 28.4 per cent (40.3 for males and 15.6 for females). The Tribes (both the sections taken together) show only the modest literacy figure of 7.7 per mille, and in that respect are behind even the Scheduled Castes who have 16.9 per mille. The literacy ratios by sex for the Tribes are only 12 per cent for males and 3 for females.

(b) *By Age* - Taking the two age-periods for which the figures have been compiled for this Census, the years between 5 and 50 are the only period that can be said to be amenable to the educative influences of State schools and the compulsory system. The effect of this is seen in the sharply contrasted ratios for this and the next age-period, in those communities hitherto outside the pale of educative influences and

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 11

now brought under the net of the general school system. Thus Scheduled Castes show 29 and 10 per cent for males and females respectively in the first age-group, and only 7 and 0·1 in the next. Similarly for Tribes, this startling disparity is even more apparent, being 13 and 3 per cent in 5-50 and only 4·6 for males and 0·07 for females in the ages 50 and over.

(c) *Partial Literacy*—As to partial literacy, it is interesting to note that only in such communities that are not used to reading that partial literacy is most prevalent showing evidence of relapse to semi-ignorance after schooling is over. The proportion of the partially literate to the literate section in each community may be usefully compared. The Primitive Tribes the lowest in the scale, show the high proportion of 57·5 for the partially literate, as compared to their own motley literate crowd. The Scheduled, who come next, show nearly 39 per cent. Muslims, who are next higher in educational progress, show nearly 22·7 per cent, while the Jains and Parsees show only 11 and 6·4 per cent respectively.

(d) *English Literacy*—In English literacy, with which we shall deal more in detail, later, again the Parsees lead. More than half their men (aged 5 and over) are able to read and write in English and more than one fifth of their women. Jains come next, but far behind, with only 16 per cent of their men proficient in English. Amongst females, with the exception of Parsees, and to a smaller extent of Indian Christians, English literacy is everywhere low, ranging from 7 per thousand amongst Jains to 3 amongst Hindus and Muslims. Indian Christians show 77 per mille of their women with this qualification.

114 Subsidiary Table 11—Literacy by Age, Sex and Locality—Here the varying progress in literacy is shown in the different natural divisions of the State. We have already had a general idea of this from the map, and the inset table of para 112 above in the different natural sub-divisions. Here in this table literacy figures by age are correlated with natural and administrative divisions. The range of variations is not great, but, the City ranks by far the foremost in literacy showing 58 per cent males and 29 per cent females who are literate. Central Gujarat, which includes the progressive Charotar area, ranks next, followed not by South Gujarat although it includes Rastri, nor by North Gujarat, in spite of its large residential towns, but by poor impoverished Amreli *prant*, where compulsion has had the longest trial. In Amreli mahal, as early as 1893, compulsory education was experimentally introduced, first in a few villages, then in the rest of the taluka, before it was gradually extended to the whole State in 1906. Even with this long continued trial, it must be admitted that, Amreli is still far away from the goal of universal literacy, such as is seen in modern European countries. Even now in Kathiawad only 41 per cent of its males and 19 per cent of its females are able to read and write. This is due of course to the desiccating influence of agriculture as a retarding factor, and to the composition of its population, which contains large uneducable elements, as yet untouched by the leaven of schools. In South Gujarat, the presence of the large tribal population in the Rani and Semi-Rastri sub-divisions, forming over 60 per cent of the local Hindu community there drags the literacy ratio down to only 23 per cent (33 for males and 13 for females). Mehsana *prant* closely follows with 22 per cent literacy (32 per cent male and 11 per cent female). Pethapur is a little behind this *prant* in general literacy, but in the ability to read and write English, it beats almost every other part of the State, except the City and Okhamandal. In Baroda City, about a third of the total number of literates in English in the State are concentrated, although in general population it is only about one eighteenth of the whole State. The divisional distribution of partial literacy does not call for remarks, except that in Amreli, where a special adult literacy campaign was persevered with, the ratios for this class are the highest for both sexes.

As to age-periods, the sex-disparity in the age-period 50 and over—where State educational effort ceases to operate, is the most marked. Even in the City one woman for every six men belonging to this age-group is literate. In the whole State, this ratio is one to fourteen. In *Mehsana prant* it rises to one to twentythree.

115. Subsidiary Table iii—Literacy by Community Sex and Locality—This table differs from Subsidiary Table i, as it studies the literates by sex of each main community in the different divisions. The age-detail is left out of count, nor is partial or English literacy considered. The three main communities are studied, also the Christian community as a whole. The last named community is almost entirely confined to the City. Central and South Gujarat, so that literacy ratios for Christians for only these localities need be considered. In Kathiawad and North Gujarat, their number is so small that the proportional figures (calculated on 10,000) have only an astronomical interest. Parsees are similarly localised in South Gujarat and in the City and are, therefore, not included in this table. The Hindus against a general average of 36 per cent male and 14 per cent female literacy show the highest ratios in the City and Central Gujarat for male, and in Kathiawad for female, literacy. Muslims show generally higher figures than the Hindus everywhere, particularly in South Gujarat where over 57 per cent of their men and over a fifth of their women are literate. The highest female literacy amongst Muslims is, however, found in Kathiawad, where the proportion rises to 29 per cent. Jains everywhere show high proportions, but evidently the most educated Jain elements are met with in South Gujarat, where the sexes also most approach equality in progress. The Christians, considering the congeners from whom they have sprung, have a remarkably high average of 56 per cent male and 29.5 per cent female literacy but in South Gujarat, where the converts are largely from tribal elements, this ratio declines to 40 per cent for males and 29.7 per cent for females.

116. Subsidiary Table iv—Literacy in English—We have already briefly referred to figures of literacy in English. In Subsidiary Table iv the figures are proportioned by age for the different administrative divisions and comparative figures for three previous censuses to show the extent of progress achieved. For these years, the figures did not require adjustment, as Pethapur figures of literacy are not available. As may be expected the City shows the highest ratios in every respect, and also in the measure of progress made since 1911. From 80 males literate in English per 1,000 thirty years ago, the rate gradually improved to 118 in 1921, 166 in 1931 and 205 in the latest Census. Amongst City females, the proportion of English literacy has multiplied more than six times in the last thirty years. It is now 40 per mille. For the age-period 5–50 it goes up to 46 but in the next age-group it drops to only 5 per mille. The next in order of prevalence of the knowledge of English is Okhamandal, where owing to its ports, its heavy industries and its growing towns, a cosmopolitan English-knowing population has developed in recent years. Pethapur follows Okhamandal in order of male literacy in English. It is really a town and is naturally expected to have the urban scale of educational progress. English literacy amongst females however is at its lowest ebb in *Mehsana prant* and Pethapur. Finally as to progress in English literacy all the divisions of the State evidence satisfactory rates of increase. Female literates in English for the whole State now number nearly 8 times proportionately compared to 1911.

117. Progress in Literacy since 1901 Subsidiary Table v—Here the different degrees of progress in the divisions are exhibited from census to census. The ratios are in this table calculated on the total population (including the child group aged 0–5). General literacy amongst males has increased from 163 per mille forty years ago to 328 per mille now. Females have galloped towards knowledge from the negligible ratio of 8 per mille to 124 in

LITERACY AMONGST MALES

— ADVANCED —



DAKSHINI



LAD



PORWAD



NAQAR



DISAWAL



ANAWALA



SHRIMALI



SONI



MODH



LUHANA



AUDICH



GHANCHI



KACHHIA



VOHRA



LEWA PATIDAR



BRAHMABHAT



MEMON



SUTAR



DARJI



SATYAD



MARATHA

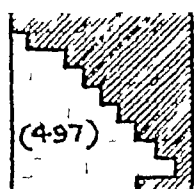


MOCHI

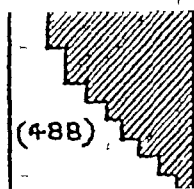


N SELECTED CASTES —

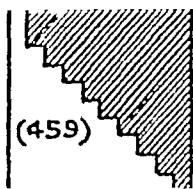
— INTERMEDIATE —



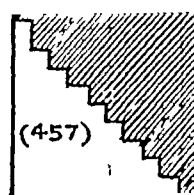
VALAND



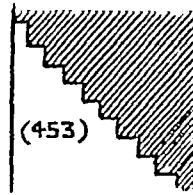
KADWA PATIDAR



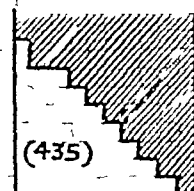
PATHAN



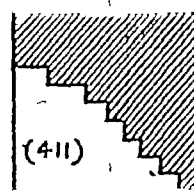
MOLESALAM



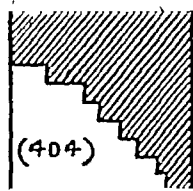
SHAIKH



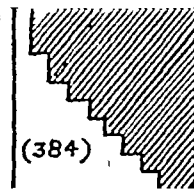
TALABDA



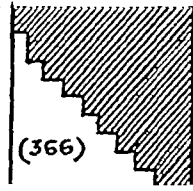
MALEK



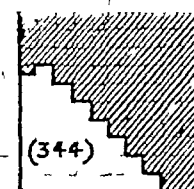
RAJPUT



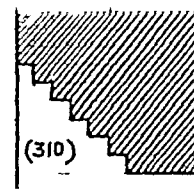
KUMBHAR



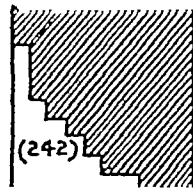
BARIYA



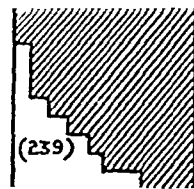
ANJANA CHO.



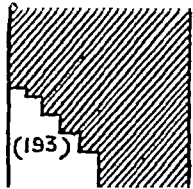
VANKAR



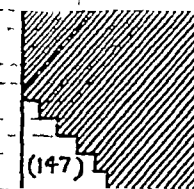
PATANWADIA



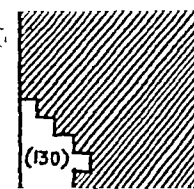
CHAMAR



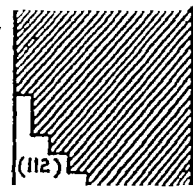
BHANGI



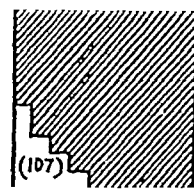
CHODHRA



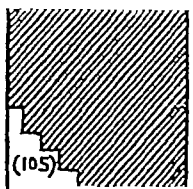
BHIL



THAKARDA

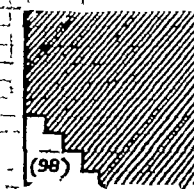


SHENVA

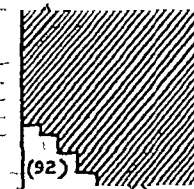


VASAWA

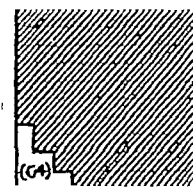
— ILLITERATE —



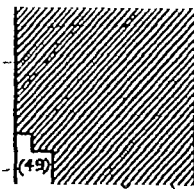
VAGHARI



BHARWAD



GAMIT



VAGHER

FIGURES BRACKETED
IN SQUARES INDICATE
LITERATES PER 1,000

I K P.

LITERACY AMONGST CHIEF CASTES—SUBSIDIARY TABLE VI

the same period. The City shows the highest ratios of literacy. Such being the case, the City offers the least scope for literacy advance under present conditions, and therefore shows the smallest rates of increase from census to census. But even so, literacy amongst the City females has progressed more than ten times (from 24 to 248 per mille) in the last forty years. With men, who were already literate to the extent of 367 per mille in 1901, the progress has been slower. 1931 actually registered a decline, and the ratio for 1941 is a little more than that for 1921. The Census Report for 1931 enquired closely into the causes for the City's decline in literacy, and its general conclusion was that when literate totals were added to the figures for the partially literate, it was possible to state that although the ratio of literates declined, illiteracy was on the down grade. Also it was found as a secondary reason that the increase in the number of low-grade immigrant labour largely recruited from the United Provinces and Rajputana helped to lower the literacy ratio in 1931. On the present occasion, the immigrant factor continues to be a disturbing problem, but the adult literacy drive started in 1938 was fairly continuous and successful. In Central Gujarat (without the City) literacy proportions have doubled for males and multiplied more than 22 times for females since 1901. Female literacy stands highest in Kathiawad, after the City, and there the increase since 1901 may be rightly called phenomenal, from only 6 per mille to 159. North Gujarat is the lowest in point of literacy with 279 per mille males and 96 per mille females able to read and write. But even these modest figures mean a tale of remarkable progress, specially in female literacy, which has advanced from 2 per mille to its present ratio (i.e. 48 times).

118 Literacy amongst chief castes—Subsidiary Table vi—Coming to the figures of literacy for chief castes, Subsidiary Table vi reveals varying stages of progress. The castes are divided into Advanced, Intermediate and Illiterate according to the measure of literacy attained by their males aged seven and over. Wherever male literacy (for this age period 7 and over) comes to more than 50 per cent, in a caste or group it is classed under Advanced, and where male literacy on this basis ranges from below 50 per cent to above 10, we get the vast body of Intermediate groups while all those below this last grade of 10 per cent male literacy belong to the Illiterate.

(a) *Advanced*—Taking the Advanced groups first, we find several castes (previously intermediate) have now to be found room for in the Advanced section. Some of the big artisan groups like the Soni and the Sutar, have permanently pushed into this section and now the Luhar and Darji, and even the humble Mochi, have forced themselves into this hitherto exclusive preserve of Brahmans and Vantias. The Mochis have a male literacy of 56 per cent and quite a respectable showing in literacy for their females (22 per cent). It may well be that with this progress, the enterprising elements amongst them will now want a new name for their caste—something high sounding with an antique *Pauranik* flavour, but it is to be hoped that they will not desert their useful calling. In 1931 they had already 49 per cent literacy for their males. Bavas and Gosains are also in the Advanced Class with 52 per cent literates amongst their males. Brahmans generally have advanced from 78 per cent to 79.7—Vantias from 87.9 to 88.1, Memons from 60 per cent to 64 and Lewa Patidars from 59.5 to 66.4. The rate of progress in male literacy in these representative advanced classes with whom education may be said to have reached saturation point is not great, while Darjis show 10 per cent more proportionate increase and Garodas (the only one of the Scheduled Castes now figuring amongst the Advanced) over 8 per cent. Female literacy, wherever there is scope for improvement, shows much more rapid progress. The highest rates of female literacy are observable amongst Prabhus (72.4 per cent), Dakshini Brahmans (62.9 per cent), Nagar Brahmans (60.3 per cent) and Anavil Brahmans (52.7). Vantias, who in male literacy surpass many Brahman castes with Lad showing 91 per cent, Porwad (89.8) and Disawal (89.2), do not show equal interest for progress of education for their females—their highest progress is amongst Lad females (with 47.1 per cent literacy).

Lowra Patidars also show this relative disparity in advance—their female literates being only 30.7 per cent. Marathas, whose males are 57.2 per cent literate show a big drop for females to 24.5. The recently promoted groups from the Intermediate section also show marked disparity in the sexes' proficiency in literacy. As to literacy in English, only Prabhus, Dakshini Brahmans, Nagars, Lads, Anavils and Dhaswals show more than 30 per cent amongst their males. Prabhu women show the highest progress in English education with 25 per cent able to read and write in that language. Dakshini Brahmans and Nagars follow at a distance with 11.6 and 8.5 per cent respectively. Marathas for whom English education has been specially encouraged through State effort show only 15 per cent males and only 3 per cent females able to read and write English.

(b) *Intermediate*—The most remarkable feature in this class in this year's educational Census is the accession of large groups from the ranks of the Illiterate. Of the 18 Primitive Tribes, three were already part of the Intermediate section in 1931—Chodhra, Dhanka and Dhoda. Six others are now in it—Bhil, Dubla, Nayakda, Tadvi Talavia and Vasawa. Gamit is the only one left below and for the remaining tribes—which are small and unrepresentative,—literacy figures were not compiled. Of the 12 Scheduled Castes, three were there in 1931—Garoda, Chamar and Vankar. The first name is now promoted to Advanced. The remaining two still remain Intermediate. The Bhangi and Shenva have now joined up their brother Harijans from below. The other untouchables such as Burud Mahar Mang etc., are small groups, not compiled in this table. The Bhangis and Shenvas progress is noteworthy—in both the male literates have more than doubled. Of the Koli group Chunvalias and Thakardas now have come up to the intermediate rank. Rayals have also scraped in. At the top of the Intermediate scale are found castes and communities which are already knocking at the gates of the Advanced—the great Kadwa Patidar community with 48.8 per cent male literacy the Valand (the new name for the worshipful company of barbers) with 49.7 the Pathan (45.9) the Shaikh (40.3), the Raj put (40.4)—all hoping to be promoted to the first class in the next Census. Female literacy shows poor growth amongst intermediate groups, but is relatively high amongst Karadas, Valands, Kadwa Patidars, Talabdas and Shaikhs. With the exception of Shaikhs, Muslim intermediate groups show little interest about educating their girls. As to literacy in English amongst intermediate females, it is practically non-existent. Indeed in the whole class of Intermediate communities there is general indifference to English education. Pathans, Shaikhs and Valands are the only groups worth noting as showing some kind of meritorious progress.

(c) *Illiterate*—This last group now contains only the most uneducable elements—Gamits, Bharwads (Rabaris), Vaghns and Vaghers. None amongst the selected Scheduled Castes figures in this list. Rabaris and Vaghns are wandering communities, the bulk of them without fixed abodes, and are therefore practically untouched by schooling influences. Only the small proportion of them as have farms or are settled in towns take to education. The Vaghers come at the very bottom—the most dismally backward of all. They have a boarding school which is persevering amongst them for many years—but long continued famine and want have killed all impulse, it would seem for regenerative effort. Until their economic condition improves generally and special welfare schemes are resolutely taken in hand such as the colonisation schemes now begun for Rabaris and Bharwads, there will be only small chance for literacy gaining ground among these sections of the people.

A two-page diagram plots the comparative progress of the different castes tribes and races selected from each of the three grades.

119 *Literacy in urban areas* State Table IV-D—Literacy figures have been compiled for all the 64 towns taken together and also separately for the City and Cantonment

STATE EDUCATIONAL EFFORT-SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

and 17 other towns with a population of 10,000 and over. There are altogether 244,346 literates counted in the urban area. Of the total literate population in the State, 37.4 per cent live in towns, so that the ratio for urban literates is much above the general urban ratio. As regards literates in English, out of a total of 56,953, no less than 44,948 or nearly 79 per cent are town-dwelling. This is not surprising as the advantages of secondary education are almost entirely confined to towns. The general literacy is 267 per mille for the State population, while the urban proportion of literates is 391 per mille (527 for males and 238 for females). Rural literacy on the other hand is only 224 per mille for both sexes (328 for males and 114 for females). In the margin are collected literacy ratios for the City and ten other towns which are contrasted with the general urban literacy proportions for each sex. Of the eighteen towns for which State Table IV-D is compiled, the most highly educated from the census point of view would seem to be Sojitra with a general literacy of 525 per mille (661 for males and 377 for females). Padra follows closely with 454 per mille. These two towns therefore out-distance the City whose growing industrial population has complicated its educational problems. After the City, Amreli and Navsari rank next. In female literacy Sojitra is also at the top closely followed by Navsari. The City and Padra come next in order. Bilimora, Sidhpur and Kalol being industrial towns are somewhere near the bottom. Bilimora is however above Patan which for a residential town ranks low—being just above Sidhpur. Exact comparison is not possible with the results of 1931, as town literacy figures for that year were compiled, like for castes, for all ages 7 and over. But it is interesting to note that Sojitra led also on that occasion in male literacy, followed among others by Padra, Amreli, Dwarka, Navsari and the City.

Name of town	Proportion of Literates of each sex per 1 000 aged 5 and over	
	Male	Female
All Towns	527	238
Sojitra	661	377
Padra	615	276
City with Cantonment	581	288
Amreli	574	256
Navsari	550	317
Dabhol	542	208
Petlad	527	200
Bilimora	515	239
Patan	510	202
Sidhpur	505	199
Kalol	468	163

120 State educational effort : Subsidiary Table vii—We will now turn to see how far the machinery of compulsory primary education has helped in the progress of literacy. We have seen how the seasons have fared in the last decade. Generally the whole period was unpropitious. There were at least four bad years in which the compulsory process was suspended, and no fines were levied. In other years, while compulsion was in force, fines were lightly levied and a large amount of arrears was written off. Attendance, therefore, suffered, and the educational census for the school-going population held in the middle of each year did not succeed in getting its proper haul of pupils entering the school-going age. The marginal table gives the estimated population for each year in the decade, as calculated in para 45 *supra*, the number of admissions to Class I (the lowest form of primary schools) for each year, and the percentage to the estimated population of that year. The figures show an almost continuous, though slight, shrinkage in the rate of admissions to the portals of compulsory education. This should naturally affect the number of admissions to standards like Class IV and above, which alone ensure literacy, but as we have seen already, such admissions show an increase of more than 50 per cent in the last ten years.

Year	Estimated population (000 omitted)	Number of admissions to Class I	Percentage of 3 on 2
1	2	3	4
1931	2 448.2	72,840	2.98
1932	2 484.9	72,351	2.91
1933	2 524.0	70,201	2.78
1934	2 563.8	69,428	2.71
1935	2 603.5	69,113	2.65
1936	2 643.8	68,182	2.58
1937	3 684.8	69,813	2.60
1938	2 726.4	68,658	2.52
1939	2 768.6	68,036	2.46
1940	2 811.5	66,678	2.37
1941	2,855.0		

Subsidiary Table vii—Not only was the machinery of education thus affected by the prevailing economic distress of the people, but large elements of the population, the forest tribes for instance, Vaghers and such like were exempt for the greater part of the decade from the purview of compulsion. It was only a year or two before the Census date that the Primitive Tribes were brought again under the compulsory provisions. But as yet the machinery cannot be said to be effective in their respect, as these tribes usually reside in villages of the smallest size, and it is in these places that the department has not yet opened any schools. As Subsidiary Table vii shows, only 1 425 villages out of 2,896 (less than half) are provided with schools. 1 401 villages in the State (*vide* Imperial Table III) are of the smallest size *i.e.* with a population of less than 500. The bulk of these are without schools. Then there are about 200 other villages which are within a mile from those villages that have schools. Village schools number 2,094 and are found in 1 425 villages,—thus there are about 15 schools for every 10 such villages. 62 out of 64 towns are shown in the Return as having primary schools, Pethapur for which figures are not available, and Baroda Cantonment being excluded. Baroda City has no less than 55 institutions of the primary type, besides 8 High Schools and 3 Colleges. The other 61 towns have 251 primary schools—more than four to a town. 174,578 pupils take advantage of primary education in rural areas and 71,027 in towns. Thus there are now 1 487 towns and villages equipped with facilities for primary schools. In 1911 there were 1 433 towns and villages provided with corresponding facilities.

12L *Subsidiary Table viii*—Number of institutions with their strength since 1911—This table is interesting reading, and shows how in spite of many difficulties, the State department of Education has persevered in its efforts.

(a) *Collegiate and Secondary stages*—The progress achieved specially in collegiate and secondary stages is very gratifying. In 1911 there were only 329 students (no girls) in one College then in existence. In 1941 there are now 1,672 pupils (179 girls) in the Arts College, the Secondary Teachers Training College and the Karve Indian Women's College. The figures have thus more than quintupled. In secondary education the progress is no less remarkable. In 1911 there were only 40 institutions (public and private) of the secondary stage (giving high school and anglo-vernacular instruction) with a strength of 6,577 pupils (no girls). In 1941 there were 152 such institutions with a total strength of 24,776 (2,741 girls). These figures sufficiently illustrate how the female literacy ratio in English has multiplied 8 times, and that the corresponding rate of progress amongst males is about four times.

(b) *Primary Education*—Coming to primary education, institutions since 1911 have decreased from 2,958 to 2 400 owing to the policy of consolidation, which has now abolished the single teacher schools and amalgamated them with neighbouring stronger schools. As a result of this policy wastage has been diminished and some increase has been effected in the strength of the school population. This increase is far more satisfactory in respect of girls than with the other sex. There are now 245,603 children in the primary stage (including 102,443 girls) as against 175,624 children (54,320 girls) in 1911. Thus girls in primary schools have increased by 88.6 per cent in thirty years, and boys by only 21,856 or 18.0 per cent during the same period. Since 1911 population has increased by 40.2 per cent, so that while girls education has more than kept pace, actually boys strength in primary schools has been seriously contracted, as compared with the increase in the population although literacy amongst males (in absolute figures) has increased by 161 per cent in the last thirty years from 184,883 to 482,353. This successful result achieved in spite of contraction in the strength of primary schools is entirely due to the policy of consolidation to which reference has been already made. This policy may have meant the abolition of weaker schools and even the temporary exclusion of whole

CONCLUSION

communities from the orbit of compulsion and from the doubtful advantage of nominal schooling, but the annual averages of admissions to Class IV have now substantially improved from 9,269 in 1910-12, to 18,015 in 1928-30 and to 27,205 in the last decade. The proportion of trained teachers has risen from nearly 59 per cent in 1920 to over 76 per cent in 1941. There are now 4,903 trained teachers out of 6,436. Further steps have been taken to improve the quality of teaching and to raise even more the proportion of trained teachers. As regards forest tribes, the establishment of model boarding houses at several centres (including one for girls at Songadh) and of centre schools in large villages has done more for spreading education amongst them than nominal enforcement of compulsion in weak schools in scattered villages would have done.

122 Adult Literacy Drive—The drive against illiteracy amongst adults was begun in 1938. The latest report of the department of Education states that in 1940, 1,226 classes for adults were working all over the State, with an attendance of about 20,000, of whom 8,587 were awarded certificates of literacy. The department does not state if there is any follow-up method after certificates are given. The Census of 1941 does not disclose any spectacular or even measurable success for this campaign, so far as actual increase in the ranks of literates is concerned, but perhaps, the efforts made were responsible largely for increasing the number of partially literate by 56 per cent since 1931.

123 Results of University Examinations in the Decade—As illustrative of educational progress, we may now give here the details of passes in University examinations during 1930-40 with figures for 1920-30 placed side by side for comparison. The figures for the latest year, 1940, are also shown in juxtaposition. It is evident that the people are now flocking to the portals of the University in an ever increasing number. The passed matriculates of 1940 already exceed by more than 65 per cent the annual average of 1930-40 which itself is more than twice as numerous as in 1920-30. The Science degree is now almost as popular as Arts.

Examinations	Annual average of passed students (1920-30)	Annual average of passed students (1930-40)	1939-40
Matric and School Final	366	641	1 058
First Year Arts and Preliminary Science	185	237	254
Inter Arts and Science	124	196	258
B. A. (Pass and Honours)	71	103	107
B. Sc	Not available	91	106
M. A. and M. Sc	"	6	10

124 Conclusion—The Literacy Census, although it may not have come up to expectations, does show many signs of healthy and substantial progress. Large groups of communities hitherto considered illiterate and uneducable have progressed remarkably in education. As we have seen in para 118 above, Bhangis and Bhils, Thakardas and Talavias, now have left the lowest grade and joined the great body of intermediate castes, while scheduled castes like the Garodas have entered the portals of the Advanced and artisan communities like the Mochi and the Darji have also invaded the exclusive preserves of the Brahman and the Vania. Female literacy has progressed much faster than the male and thus the existing gap between the sexes in the rudiments of learning is being spanned—to attempt which is really one of the major problems of Indian education.

STATE TABLE IV

LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE
PART A—STATE SUMMARY

All ages 5 and over	Total (aged 5 and over)			Literates			Able to read only			Literates in English		
	Persons 1	Males 2	Females 3	Persons 4	Males 5	Females 6	Persons 7	Males 8	Females 9	Persons 10	Males 11	Females 12
ALL COMMUNITIES	447,992	1,269,239	1,178,783	682,978	482,383	170,622	160,818	97,028	63,490	86,983	82,340	4,643
5-50	1,071,861	1,074,444	996,817	595,267	428,361	166,906	149,831	87,630	61,881	52,870	46,337	4,541
50 and over	376,731	194,795	181,936	57,709	83,992	3,716	10,653	9,073	1,608	4,074	3,903	111
Indian Total (including Tribal Indians)	2,196,186	1,137,480	1,058,708	889,389	412,853	146,536	143,337	86,697	56,640	46,346	43,180	3,196
5-50	1,890,071	961,330	896,512	512,735	368,060	144,675	134,361	78,850	55,411	43,223	40,064	3,161
50 and over	337,087	174,891	162,196	46,654	44,193	2,441	9,075	7,847	1,228	3,121	3,096	35
A. Scheduled castes	196,788	97,444	90,221	31,231	24,853	6,378	12,826	8,341	4,322	367	337	30
5-50	166,260	82,307	83,933	32,140	23,778	8,362	12,486	7,854	4,372	350	320	30
50 and over	30,478	15,137	15,339	1,091	1,074	17	800	487	13	8	8	—
B. Others	1,899,422	1,040,036	968,487	858,158	388,001	137,957	130,511	78,346	52,268	43,070	42,813	3,166
5-50	1,692,811	880,232	812,139	480,615	315,082	135,513	121,836	70,996	50,840	42,860	39,726	3,131
50 and over	306,611	159,754	146,357	43,543	43,119	2,424	8,575	7,390	1,213	3,113	3,078	35
Muslim	193,189	102,189	90,970	33,291	46,999	11,292	13,278	8,828	4,480	3,743	3,858	187
5-50	161,858	87,184	74,674	25,533	41,480	11,112	12,066	7,737	4,339	3,480	3,326	154
50 and over	30,301	15,005	14,296	5,399	5,579	280	1,209	1,088	131	263	299	3
Jain	41,387	20,949	20,438	78,838	17,206	6,436	2,868	1,641	1,819	3,899	2,463	136
5-50	33,893	17,395	16,498	21,340	13,881	8,350	2,953	928	1,637	1,408	3,278	150
50 and over	7,494	3,554	3,940	3,998	3,319	270	263	163	162	191	183	6
Parsee	6,463	2,776	3,687	8,302	2,443	2,889	340	106	234	2,177	1,897	790
5-50	4,736	2,033	2,701	3,828	1,737	2,191	224	86	136	1,762	1,023	737
50 and over	1,727	741	986	1,374	706	698	116	20	90	415	372	43
Christian Total	8,217	4,417	3,800	3,898	2,469	1,121	688	318	332	978	600	278
5-50	7,371	3,933	3,416	3,363	2,291	1,074	633	302	331	892	543	349
50 and over	846	484	384	233	178	47	17	16	1	81	97	24
A. Indian Christians	7,824	4,137	3,687	3,334	2,307	1,027	644	316	323	757	473	254
5-50	7,118	3,798	3,320	3,146	2,131	969	627	300	317	707	433	274
50 and over	806	439	367	188	156	33	17	16	1	30	40	10
B. Other Christians	293	730	713	254	762	84	8	3	4	310	727	88
5-50	253	157	96	219	140	70	6	2	4	165	110	75
50 and over	40	23	17	37	22	15	—	—	—	31	17	14
Primitive Tribes	312,274	162,812	151,262	24,824	19,870	4,484	12,903	9,982	2,901	127	126	1
5-50	275,205	141,777	133,828	23,067	18,625	4,443	13,551	9,458	3,803	136	125	1
50 and over	36,169	30,635	17,234	957	943	23	432	444	8	1	1	—
A. Hindu	311,361	160,265	150,568	23,847	19,307	4,440	13,771	9,877	3,284	177	126	1
5-50	273,433	140,473	132,081	21,902	18,564	4,428	13,330	9,434	3,586	128	125	1
50 and over	37,927	20,213	17,407	945	943	23	421	443	8	1	1	—
B. Tribal	2,011	1,027	891	77	63	14	21	26	7	—	—	—
5-50	1,772	905	807	73	61	14	31	24	7	—	—	—
50 and over	239	122	127	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other	567	481	186	368	226	62	21	18	6	116	109	12
5-50	500	411	149	371	211	60	21	13	8	113	101	11
50 and over	67	20	7	17	13	2	—	—	—	4	4	—

STATE TABLE IV A—(concl'd)

Under "Other" are included the minor religions shown in the following statement

All ages 5 and over	Total (aged 5 and over)			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Buddhist	46	46		46	46					24	24	..
5-50	41	41		41	41					22	22	
50 and over	5	5		5	5					2	2	
Jew	33	18	15	25	14	11	3	2	1	15	10	5
5-50	30	16	14	23	12	11	3	2	1	13	8	5
50 and over	3	2	1	2	2		..			2	2	
Sikh	506	366	140	316	265	51	18	11	7	76	70	6
5-50	487	353	134	306	257	49	18	11	7	76	70	6
50 and over	19	13	6	10	8	2						
No religion	2	1	1	1	1		..			1	1	
5-50	2	1	1	1	1					1	1	
50 and over												

STATE TABLE IV
LITERACY BY COMMUNITY AND AGE
PART B--DETAILS FOR DIVISIONS

All ages 5 and over	Total (aged 5 and over)			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
CITY OF BARODA												
All Communities	134,133	75,893	59,842	60,680	43,644	16,986	8,172	5,898	3,114	17,784	18,487	2,377
5-50	117,106	64,323	50,413	51,721	34,545	16,178	7,320	4,543	2,784	16,321	13,997	2,313
50 and over	16,920	8,770	8,179	8,279	5,119	810	843	513	330	1,463	1,418	44
Hindus	106,666	60,842	48,104	50,690	34,894	14,896	6,438	3,844	2,571	18,483	18,484	2,829
5-50	95,017	53,797	41,420	43,868	31,014	13,854	5,765	3,489	2,376	14,290	13,338	2,011
50 and over	13,649	6,965	6,684	4,822	4,180	642	670	373	293	1,214	1,196	18
Muslims	20,421	11,839	8,782	6,681	5,396	1,285	1,583	1,120	433	868	813	85
5-50	17,030	10,373	7,532	5,046	4,267	1,179	1,398	987	411	790	738	53
50 and over	2,691	1,464	1,227	703	627	76	153	133	22	78	73	3
Jains	2,829	1,342	1,167	1,796	1,173	628	92	28	64	688	888	58
5-50	2,171	1,175	996	1,390	991	599	81	25	56	553	804	49
50 and over	328	187	171	808	182	25	11	3	8	51	51	1
Indian Christians	1,363	788	582	729	514	216	87	34	21	383	262	91
5-50	1,237	721	536	676	477	199	53	34	21	326	242	84
50 and over	105	59	46	33	37	16	2	2	—	27	20	7
AMERLI DIVISION												
All Communities	174,222	89,892	88,130	88,717	58,203	17,814	18,648	6,781	6,782	2,606	2,486	120
5-50	147,820	76,093	71,836	51,613	34,311	17,292	14,717	5,091	6,825	2,443	2,314	118
50 and over	26,293	13,599	13,304	4,104	3,892	222	846	690	156	164	162	2
Hindus	156,948	80,393	76,558	48,820	33,203	18,318	14,231	6,074	6,188	2,018	1,911	184
5-50	133,314	68,643	64,071	43,137	29,096	13,141	13,491	7,402	6,229	1,888	1,788	102
50 and over	23,634	11,750	11,884	3,383	3,306	177	740	614	126	127	123	2
Muslims	13,980	7,017	6,963	5,183	3,644	1,819	1,889	603	486	287	249	8
5-50	11,888	6,036	5,832	4,386	3,245	1,423	1,664	530	426	243	240	8
50 and over	2,092	981	1,131	443	419	26	93	73	20	9	9	—
Jains	3,276	1,646	1,610	1,999	1,323	676	273	182	171	329	321	8
5-50	2,714	1,402	1,312	1,727	1,070	697	280	99	181	303	293	8
50 and over	262	244	298	373	253	19	13	3	10	25	28	—
BARODA DIVISION												
All Communities	692,869	366,936	328,929	212,842	169,227	52,618	53,606	22,669	20,937	13,542	13,184	676
5-50	581,613	307,027	274,586	103,141	141,361	51,780	49,876	20,331	20,545	13,053	12,337	608
50 and over	111,253	59,911	51,241	19,701	18,865	833	3,730	3,333	392	837	849	8
Hindus	622,711	329,769	292,942	187,882	140,608	47,198	47,878	29,108	18,767	12,334	11,848	489
5-50	512,571	275,774	246,708	170,701	124,421	46,478	46,641	20,322	18,421	11,338	11,021	437
50 and over	100,139	53,995	46,144	17,181	16,187	720	3,237	2,985	346	796	764	8
Muslims	66,883	30,137	26,446	17,431	14,823	2,908	4,671	3,141	1,830	818	481	34
5-50	47,566	23,301	21,263	13,731	12,839	2,873	4,340	2,734	1,516	480	440	34
50 and over	9,617	4,836	4,181	1,700	1,604	36	431	417	14	33	33	—

STATE TABLE IV B—(contd.)

ages 5 and over 1	Total (aged 5 and over)			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	Persons 2	Males 3	Females 4	Persons 5	Males 6	Females 7	Persons 8	Males 9	Females 10	Persons 11	Males 12	Females 13
	8,597	4,504	4,093	5,604	3,697	1,907	579	232	347	698	687	11
50 and over	7 089 1,508	3,742 762	3 347 746	4 832 772	2,986 711	1 846 61	525 54	209 23	316 31	670 28	659 28	11
in Christian	4,722	2,372	2,350	1,905	1,327	578	476	184	292	274	117	157
50 and over	4 164 558	2,075 297	2,089 261	1 799 106	1,233 94	566 12	463 13	172 12	291 1	262 12	107 10	155 2
MANA DIVISION												
Communities	1,007 151	513,512	493,639	221,918	166,725	55,193	60,173	36,531	23,642	12,240	11,880	360
50 and over	844 467 162 684	430 732 82,780	413,735 79,904	204 040 17,878	149 577 17,148	54,463 730	56 720 3,453	33 498 3 033	23 222 420	11 482 758	11 142 738	340 20
Hindu	915,133	465,594	449,539	189,791	142,203	47,588	55,154	33,529	21,625	9,341	9,083	258
50 and over	767 679 147 454	390 323 75,271	377 356 72 183	176 014 13,777	128 903 13,300	47 111 477	52 156 2,998	30 815 2,714	21 341 284	8 753 588	8 507 576	246 12
Muslim	67,880	35,966	31,914	17,579	14,736	2,843	3,274	2,384	890	1,190	1,169	21
50 and over	57,305 10,575	30 594 5,372	26 711 5 203	15 648 1 931	12 900 1,836	2 748 95	2 993 281	2 134 250	859 31	1 099 91	1 078 91	21
	23,777	11,737	12,040	14,278	9,616	4,662	1,738	615	1,123	1,560	1,519	41
50 and over	19,159 4,618	9 621 2,116	9,538 2,502	12 137 2 141	7 622 1,094	4 515 147	1,564 174	546 69	1,018 105	1 496 64	1,460 59	36 5
SARI DIVISION												
Communities	398,525	203,005	195,520	93,064	66,815	26,249	21,233	12,868	8,365	9,279	8,222	1,057
50 and over	345 277 53,248	175,774 27,231	169 503 26 017	83 927 9 137	58,721 8,094	25,206 1,043	19 586 1,647	11 485 1,383	8 101 264	8 518 761	7 497 725	1,021 36
Hindu	359,317	183,413	175,904	75,205	55,151	20,054	18,233	11,240	6,993	6,202	5,896	306
50 and over	312,307 47 010	159 097 24,316	153,210 22,694	68,476 6 729	48,780 6,371	19,696 358	16 944 1,289	10 084 1,156	6 860 133	5 831 371	5,526 370	305 1
Muslim	26,952	13,654	13,298	10,520	7,813	2,707	2,397	1,352	1,045	855	816	39
50 and over	23 008 3 944	11,760 1 894	11,248 2 050	9,528 992	6 866 947	2 662 45	2 164 233	1 152 200	1 012 33	806 49	767 49	39
	2,811	1,516	1,295	1,932	1,265	667	144	55	89	365	341	24
50 and over	2,447 364	1,327 189	1,120 175	1,762 170	1,114 151	648 19	133 11	51 4	82 7	348 17	324 17	24
Primitive Tribes	216,544	111,274	105,270	15,090	12,293	2,797	7,506	5,456	2,050	67	66	1
Hindu	214 649	110,314	104,335	15,018	12 234	2,784	7,477	5,434	2,043	67	66	1
5-50 50 and over	189 050 25 599	96,533 13 781	92 517 11 818	14,302 716	11,530 704	2 772 12	7,199 278	5,162 272	2,037 6	66 1	65 1	1
Tribal	1,895	960	935	72	59	13	29	22	7			
5-50 50 and over	1 651 244	841 119	810 125	70 2	57 2	13	26 1	21 1	7			
Sec	5,754	2,393	3,361	4,674	2,081	2,593	318	101	217	1,763	1,108	655
5-50 50 and over	4 206 1,548	1,759 634	2 447 914	3 455 1,219	1 480 601	1,975 618	207 111	81 20	126 91	1,445 318	824 284	621 34
KHAMANDAL												
Communities	36,380	19,245	17,135	7,764	5,952	1,812	1,632	1,040	592	1,070	1,008	62
5-50 50 and over	30 942 5,438	16,561 2,684	14,381 2,754	6 945 819	5 198 754	1,747 65	1 474 158	927 113	547 45	1,005 65	944 64	61 1

STATE TABLE IV B—(concl.)

All ages 5 and over	Total (aged 5 and over)			Literate			Able to read only			Literate in English		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Hindu	29,280	13,638	13,648	6,618	4,991	1,624	1,293	813	480	896	886	40
5-50	24,803	13,400	11,396	5,801	4,320	1,501	1,153	716	437	844	804	40
50 and over	4,473	2,238	2,249	717	661	62	140	97	43	51	32	—
Muslim	6,818	3,411	3,404	942	788	154	310	217	93	88	88	—
5-50	5,867	2,980	2,887	870	718	152	294	203	93	85	55	—
50 and over	823	431	497	72	70	2	16	15	1	—	—	—
PETHAPUR												
(TRIBUTARY AREA)												
All communities	4,712	2,384	2,328	1,820	767	283	136	78	83	112	111	1
5-50	3,865	1,934	1,931	1,300	638	242	130	73	57	105	104	1
50 and over	847	450	427	520	129	11	6	5	2	7	7	—
Hindu	4,103	2,084	2,019	768	607	188	116	67	49	88	88	—
5-50	3,377	1,716	1,661	668	514	154	110	62	48	81	82	—
50 and over	726	368	358	97	93	4	6	5	1	3	3	—
Muslim	828	168	163	88	79	6	11	8	3	2	2	—
5-50	274	133	130	71	63	8	11	8	3	2	2	—
50 and over	54	27	27	14	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jain	281	198	176	179	81	89	9	8	6	28	24	1
5-50	214	80	134	141	39	82	9	3	6	21	20	1
50 and over	67	23	42	20	21	7	—	—	—	4	4	—

STATE TABLE IV

PART C—LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES AND TRIBES

Caste Selected	Population aged 7 and over								
	Total strength			Literate			Literate in English		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ADVANCED (SELECTED)	612,744	319,473	293,271	320,350	225,789	94,561	44,864	41,754	3,110
Hindu and Jain (Selected)	567,008	296,293	270,715	300,650	210,840	89,810	43,250	40,229	3,021
Bava and Gosain	16 100	9 370	6 730	5 959	4 872	1 087	209	208	1
Brahmabhat and Barot (Hindu and Jain)	13,291	6 614	6 679	5,626	4,288	1 338	557	552	5
Brahman Total	116,838	60,692	56 146	71,890	48 376	23,514	16,959	15,537	1 422
Anavala	10 825	5,560	5,265	7 730	4 953	2 777	2 001	1 887	114
Audich	42,121	21 487	20 634	23 717	16,364	7,353	4 093	3 974	119
Dakshini	11 829	6,282	5 547	9 275	5 757	3 488	4,355	3 714	641
Modh	7,807	3,893	3 914	4 605	3 128	1 477	836	806	30
- Nagar	7,248	3 559	3 689	5 411	3 186	2,225	1 968	1 653	315
Durji (Hindu and Jain)	15 681	7 527	8 154	6 430	4 382	2 048	151	148	3
Garoda	6 621	3 150	3 471	2,221	1 697	524	15	15	
Ghanchi	13 990	7 134	6 856	7 041	5,340	1 701	364	362	2
Kachhia (Hindu and Jain)	7,745	4 051	3 694	3 958	2,963	995	239	237	2
Lewa Patidar (Hindu and Jain)	196 823	104 536	92,287	97 741	69,397	28 344	9 043	8 631	412
Luhana	13 007	6 746	6,261	7,144	5,307	1 837	773	751	22
Luhar	19,354	9 485	9 869	6,868	5 040	1 828	229	226	3
Maratha	18,770	10 602	8 168	8 069	6 065	2 004	1 834	1 618	216
Mochi	9 914	5 100	4,814	3 912	2 874	1 038	108	105	3
Prabhu	3,400	1 691	1 709	2,775	1 537	1,238	1 370	1 020	350
Soni	12 318	6 464	5 854	7 205	5 223	1 982	415	402	13
Sutar	25 200	13,198	12,062	11,151	8 298	2 853	412	400	12
Vania total (Hindu and Jain)	77 954	39,933	38,021	52 660	35 181	17 479	10,572	10 017	555
Disawal	5 671	2 868	2,803	3,849	2,559	1,290	966	936	30
Lad	7 022	3 736	3,286	4,946	3,399	1 547	1 370	1 297	73
Porwad	6,054	3 018	3 036	4 112	2 710	1 402	796	764	32
Shrimali	27 801	14,081	13,720	18 519	12,316	6 203	2 706	2 535	171
Muslim (Selected)	45,736	23,180	22,556	19,700	14,949	4,751	1,614	1,525	89
Memon	9 733	5 079	4,654	4,199	3,251	948	251	247	4
Sayad	9 193	4,911	4,282	3,467	2 855	612	335	330	5
Vohra	26,810	13,190	13 620	12,034	8 843	3 191	1 028	948	80
INTERMEDIATE (SELECTED)	1,262,156	649,952	612,204	248,410	194,229	54,181	4,716	4,623	93
Hindu, Jain and Tribal (Selected)	1,194,540	613,613	580,927	230,189	178,692	51,497	3,911	3,834	77
Anjana Chaudhari	36,361	18 779	17,582	7 827	6 475	1 352	165	163	2
Bariya (Hindu and Jain)	116,211	61 966	54,245	28 180	22 065	6 115	116	115	1
Bhargi	28 173	14 365	13 808	3,335	2 774	561	120	120	
Chamar	38 412	18 861	19,551	6,029	4,503	1 526	33	32	1
Chunvalia	6,140	3 172	2,968	887	627	260	2	2	
hadwa Patidar (Hindu and Jain)	203 725	102,573	101,152	65 022	50 057	14 965	1 544	1,521	23
Karadia	8,203	4,110	4 093	2 410	1,587	823	12	12	
Kumbhar or Prajapati	49,507	24,990	24 517	12 749	9 606	3 143	231	230	1
Patanwadia	29,853	15,770	14,083	4 752	3 812	940	26	25	1
Primitive and Forest Tribes (Selected)	220 859	114,244	106,615	21,276	17,285	3,991	110	109	7
Bhil	48 462	25,251	23,211	4 008	3 295	713	22	22	
Chodhra	33,772	17 337	16 435	3 017	2 541	476	13	12	1
Dhanka	2 305	1 177	1,128	275	212	63	1	1	
Dhodia	24 902	12 910	11 992	3 788	3 179	609	25	25	
Dobla	29 302	14 833	14 469	3 152	2,362	790	5	5	
Nayakda	12 921	6,821	6 100	847	692	155	3	3	
Tadvi	19,662	10 259	9 403	2 012	1 647	365	25	29	
Talawa	29 842	15 440	14 402	2 859	2,280	579	11	11	
Wasawa	19 691	10,216	9 475	1,318	1,077	241	1	1	

STATE TABLE IV-C-(concl'd)

Caste Selected	Population aged 7 and over								
	Total strength			Literate			Literate in English		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rajput	22,103	43,576	35,827	21,828	17,474	4,354	683	666	17
Ravika	27,064	13,673	13,099	2,082	2,238	894	18	18	—
Somwa	8,508	4,409	4,499	680	471	149	1	1	—
Talabde	28,841	19,338	19,483	11,083	8,427	2,655	243	242	—
Thakorda (Hinds and Jans)	179,746	94,733	83,013	12,800	19,568	8,032	57	57	—
Valand	25,940	12,723	13,815	8,791	6,320	2,471	252	261	1
Varkar	94,494	46,507	48,187	19,819	14,353	5,466	239	230	29
Muslim (Selected)	67,616	36,339	31,277	18,321	18,537	2,684	808	789	16
Mishak	8,509	4,518	4,191	2,037	1,855	202	71	71	—
Mohammedan	8,137	4,336	3,791	2,409	1,861	428	23	23	—
Moslem	11,882	5,824	6,058	3,255	1,846	409	31	32	—
Pachan	14,278	6,910	6,268	4,223	3,674	549	227	222	5
Shakle	24,030	13,631	10,699	7,277	6,181	1,096	432	441	11
ILLITERATE (SELECTED)	183,239	79,939	73,300	8,798	6,848	2,160	68	68	—
Bharwad	60,474	31,134	29,340	4,180	2,856	1,324	42	42	—
<i>Pravara and Faras Tribes</i>	<i>64,072</i>	<i>28,079</i>	<i>25,823</i>	<i>2,145</i>	<i>1,797</i>	<i>254</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>—</i>
Quila	34,012	25,079	23,923	2,145	1,792	254	8	8	—
Vaghar	3,175	2,683	2,490	136	131	4	12	12	—
Vaghar	35,578	18,411	15,337	2,244	1,766	478	3	3	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1

LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND COMMUNITY

Community	Literate and Partially Literate per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)								Literate in English per 10,000 (5 and over)			
	All ages 5 and over			5-50		50 and over		Able to read only (5 and over)				
				Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females			
	Persons	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE	2,667	3,800	1,447	3,987	1,674	2,772	284	764	639	233	412	39
Hindu	2,547	3,630	1,384	3,830	1,627	2,327	130	762	533	211	379	36
Scheduled	1,689	2,530	864	2,805	1,020	710	71	233	462	22	35	3
Other (Tribes incl.)	2,633	3,733	1,438	3,930	1,653	2,599	166	753	543	230	413	33
Muslim	3,021	4,999	1,25	4,751	1,448	3,718	195	864	489	194	351	17
Jain	6,243	8,210	4,220	7,980	3,047	9,330	708	477	890	859	1,640	67
Tribes (Hindu and Tribal)	767	1,208	294	1,317	332	458	7	611	136	4	8	—
Paria	6,304	8,800	7,754	8,536	8,112	9,528	6,773	333	633	3,308	3,033	2,116
Indio Christian	4,207	5,445	2,783	5,664	2,897	3,534	873	746	829	935	1,111	770

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 11

LITERACY BY AGE, SEX AND LOCALITY

Natural Division and District	Literate per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)								Able to read only per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)		Literate in English per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)		
	All ages 5 and over			5-50		50 and over							
	P	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P	M	F	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE	2,667	3,800	1,447	3,987	1,674	2,772	284	764	639	233	412	39	
City	4,523	5,815	2,877	5,812	3,181	3,337	988	674	537	1,326	2,051	403	
Central G. ject including City	3,072	4,367	1,614	4,804	1,986	3,149	163	860	642	300	339	21	
Kutchward	3,014	4,076	1,890	4,263	2,208	2,936	179	907	711	175	323	18	
Amraoti	3,182	4,283	2,057	4,670	2,402	3,986	167	886	787	180	379	14	
Okhansard	2,134	3,063	1,057	3,180	1,315	2,809	236	640	345	254	624	26	
North Gujarat	2,203	3,247	1,118	3,472	1,316	2,077	92	710	478	181	321	7	
Mahesana	2,303	3,347	1,118	3,473	1,316	2,072	91	711	479	121	321	7	
Pottapota	2,167	3,233	1,073	3,359	1,353	3,071	253	311	345	235	473	4	
South G. ject	2,333	3,271	1,343	3,341	1,447	2,072	401	634	438	233	405	54	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE III

LITERACY BY COMMUNITY, SEX AND LOCALITY

Natural Division	Literate per 10,000 (aged 5 and over)							
	Hindu		Muslim		Jain		Christian	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
BARODA STATE	3,630	1,384	4,599	1,252	8,210	4,226	5,590	2,950
Central Gujarat including City	4,527	1 812	4 745	1,182	8,302	4 814	5 920	2 735
Kathiawad	3 976	1 878	4,269	2 913	7,930	4 127	9,534	7,894
North Gujarat	3 054	1 044	4 100	888	8,189	3,889	8 354	6,818
South Gujarat	3,007	1,140	5 722	2,036	8,344	5 150	3,994	2,971

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV

LITERACY IN ENGLISH

Natural Division and District	Literate per 10 000 (aged 5 and over)											
	5—50		50 and over		All ages (5 and over)		All ages (5 and over)		All ages (5 and over)		All ages (5 and over)	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	1931	1921	1921	1921	1911	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BARODA STATE	450	46	203	6	412	39	281	18	153	10	104	5
City	2 109	459	1,667	54	2 052	403	1,660	231	1,184	125	796	
Central Gujarat excluding City	402	24	142	2	359	21	241	8	96	6	75	4
Kathiawad	353	21	144	2	323	18	254	7	117	3	88	2
Amreli	305	16	125	2	279	14	219	6				
Okhamandal	570	42	238	4	524	36	448	17				
North Gujarat	260	8	90	2	232	7	Figures not available					
Mehsana	259	8	89	3	231	7	146	3	74	2	43	0 4
Pethapur	538	5	167		472	4	Figures not available					
South Gujarat	427	60	266	14	405	54	268	23	174	10	89	3

SUBSIDIARY TABLE v
PROGRESS OF LITERACY SINCE 1901

Progress of Literacy since 1901

Natural Division	Males					Females				
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
BARODA STATE ...	5,278	2,817	2,100	1 781	1,627	1,235	671	493	288	76
City ...	5,157	4,961	3,102	3,019	3,665	2,479	1,837	1,802	708	241
Central Gujarat including City ...	3,779	3,245	2,251	1,252	1,060	1,377	625	323	183	62
Kutchward	3,458	3,047	2,296	1,998	1,313	1,391	1,021	541	336	64
North Gujarat	2,792	2,301	1,606	1,316	1,132	953	456	239	111	23
South Gujarat ...	2,524	2,383	2,116	1,634	1,582	1,143	706	434	234	200

NOTE:—Figures for 1931 and previous years for North Gujarat and the State do not include those of Padminpur.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE vi
LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES AND TRIBES

Caste or Tribe	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 1,000 who are English literate				
	1941			1931			1941			1931	
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
ADVANCED SELECTED...	823	786	232	489	687	219	131	11	92	4	
Hindus and Jains Selected ...	630	712	232	467	694	215	126	11	97.2	4.1	
Bhavs and Gossais ...	370	330	163	308	460	77	33	—	14	—	
Brakhabhai and Barot ...	423	648	202	330	557	87	23	1	44.1	0.2	
<i>Brakhabhai Total</i> ...	<i>618</i>	<i>797</i>	<i>149</i>	<i>412</i>	<i>780</i>	<i>284</i>	<i>258</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>184</i>	<i>8</i>	
Assanis ...	714	891	537	628	871	358	139	22	264	3.3	
Andhis ...	563	702	356	489	745	239	125	6	126	2	
Dahisid ...	781	821	629	733	939	483	591	116	307	43	
Mohs ...	590	803	377	508	780	244	207	8	133.3	3.1	
Magar ...	748	875	803	665	880	467	464	23	383	31.2	
Darji (Hindus and Jains) ...	410	562	231	229	481	119	20	—	8	0.14	
Garods ...	333	339	121	256	458	73	3	—	3.3	—	
Chandhi ...	303	749	248	406	698	112	31	—	23	0.2	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE vi—(concl.)
LITERACY BY SELECTED CASTES AND TRIBES

Caste or Tribe	Number per 1,000 who are literate						Number per 1,000 who are English literate				
	1941			1931			1941		1931		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	M	F	M	P	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1											
Bhodia	---	152	246	51	92	162	17	1	---	---	---
Dolia	---	109	199	53	53	95	16	---	---	0.6	---
Mayada	---	66	101	25	44	78	7	---	---	0.11	---
Tadhl	---	102	162	39	45	82	5	3	---	0.23	---
Tadla	---	96	148	40	38	64	11	1	---	0.34	---
Vadwa	---	67	103	23	23	47	2	---	---	0.14	---
Vadwa	---	206	404	112	193	324	48	13	---	8	0.1
Vadwa	---	110	164	33	51	90	10	1	---	0.44	---
Revela	---	70	107	33	23	43	2	---	---	---	---
Shawa	---	283	433	136	181	313	30	13	---	7	0.04
Tadla	---	70	112	34	32	56	3	1	---	0.31	---
Tadla (Hindu and Jain)	---	339	497	187	237	362	77	22	---	11.2	---
Vadwa	---	203	310	111	123	209	44	5	---	3	0.04
Vadwa	---	269	428	84	221	376	49	22	1	18	0.2
Mandla (Belated)	---	236	411	48	174	324	22	16	---	12.3	---
Mandla	---	256	437	113	221	365	30.5	5	---	11	0.23
Mandla	---	190	317	68	134	249	22	6	---	4.4	---
Mandla	---	206	439	88	226	419	54	27	1	16	0.34
Parha	---	296	433	100	256	417	68	32	1	23	0.4
Parha	---	87	82	29	36	62	7	1	---	0.3	---
ILLITERATE (SELECTED)	---	60	92	45	27	43	8	1	---	0.48	---
Harwad and Rahen	---	67	98	31	23	38	7	---	---	0.27	---
Vadwa	---	28	49	2	23	43	2	---	---	0.23	---
Vadwa	---	40	64	14	22	53	7	---	---	0.33	---
Gand	---										

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII

NUMBER OF PRIMARY SCHOOLS IN VILLAGES AND THE NUMBER OF VILLAGES AND TOWNS WHICH ARE SERVED WITH SCHOOLS

District	No. of villages with primary schools	No. of Primary Schools (Govt. Private and Recognised) in these villages with strength of pupils		No. of towns with primary schools	No. of Primary Schools (Govt., Private & Recognised) in these towns with the strength of pupils	
		Schools	Pupils		Schools	Pupils
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
BARODA STATE	1,425	2,094	174,578	62	306	71,027
Baroda City with Cantonment				1	55	13,260
Amreli District	133	165	11,732	5	24	5,565
Baroda "	534	795	61,637	19	77	15,455
Mehsana "	510	756	74,056	22	95	25,900
Narsim "	235	324	24,429	17	46	9,055
Okhamandal District	15	24	2,717	3	9	1,771
Dehlapur (Tribal Area)		Figures are not available				

NOTE—Figures for Dehlapur are not included. Baroda Camp is included under City.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS WITH THEIR STRENGTH SINCE 1911

Year	Details	Public Institutions						Private Institutions		
		All kinds of Institutions	Arts Colleges	Secondary Schools	Primary Schools	Training Schools	Other special Institutions	College	Advanced	Elementary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1st March 1911	Institutions	2,557	2	49	2,291	2	30	1	103	106
	Males	108,716	1,493	8,909	135,161	332	1,696		13,126	4,999
	Females	105,731	151	1,562	100,260	269	99	25	1,179	2,183
	Total	274,447	1,644	10,471	238,421	601	1,795	28	14,305	7,182
1931	Institutions	2,718	1	49	2,519	2	36	1	27	83
	Males	150,099	891	8,893	130,329	260	2,247		3,794	3,685
	Females	80,905	20	617	78,407	175	121	25	97	1,443
	Total	231,004	911	9,510	208,736	435	2,368	25	3,891	5,128
1921	Institution	2,797	1	41	2,639	5	25	...	27	59
	Males	136,951	559	7,947	119,997	382	2,220		3,235	2,611
	Females	61,865	13	258	60,468	96	41			1,049
	Total	198,816	572	8,205	180,465	478	2,261		3,235	3,660
1911	Institutions	3,026	1	28	2,932	2	25		12	26
	Males	130,998	329	4,759	119,587	386	2,402		1,818	1,717
	Females	54,479			53,988	69	90			1,332
	Total	185,477	329	4,759	173,575	455	2,492		1,818	2,049

APPENDIX II

A NOTE ON BARODA LIBRARY SYSTEM

1. **Organisation of Library System**—The importance of a library to a disturbed world like the one we are living in, need not be over emphasised. Though we need not agree with Carlyle in calling a good collection of books the finest university of to-day the claims that can be made for an adequate library for present day needs of civilised men does not require to be overstated. It was with the object of supplementing his scheme of universal education to enable his subjects to retain their literacy after having attained it, that the late Maharaja decided some thirty years ago to organise a network of public libraries in the State and it is the maintenance of this enlightened policy which has made the Baroda Library System a model for the rest of India.

2. **Central Library—its working**—The Central Library situated in the heart of the capital is a free, public open-access library with 1,35,000 books and an average circulation of 500 books per day. Besides this lending section there is a newspaper room, a reference section, a women's library and children's play-room the last one of which has become quite popular amongst the young folk and has been attracting daily an average attendance of over 170 children. In addition to this work within the State, the Central Library carries on a kind of propaganda outside the State by conducting an illustrated quarterly to preach the library gospel. The specimens from this library travelled as far as Wembley and Rome and found place in exhibitions there. Training students from similar institutions of other provinces and States is also an extra activity. Then come the district and rural libraries; the main function of the former being the organisation and control of the State-aided libraries and also the management of travelling libraries, whereas the latter only act as receiving and distributing centres.

Year	Central Library	Other libraries	No. of libraries with buildings	Books		Readers
				Stock	Circulation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929-30 — — —	1	1,294	164	1,190,005	1,073,937	203,727
1930-31 — — —	1	773	111	714,346	540,872	87,442
1920-21 — — —	1	637	83	411,673	325,889	62,732

Of the 1294 libraries shown in the above table there were 46 town libraries, 1,219 village libraries and 29 institutions exclusively catering for the needs of women and children. The figures generally show the progress since the last two decades. The average number of books per library is now 870 which was 920 in 1930-31 680 in 1920-21. The number of institutions have increased by 79 per cent, stock of books by 58 per cent, and number of readers by 145 per cent in the last ten years. This growth of the movement particularly in the numbers of its beneficiaries is nothing less than phenomenal.

In addition to fixed libraries, the department maintains 622 travelling library boxes which were circulated to 375 centres in 1939-40 amongst 10,384 readers. This section also circulated 26,287 stereographs through 101 centres.

* Prepared by Mr. B. V. Dave M. Sc. (Lon.) Personal Assistant to the Census Commissioner of Baroda.

XI

THE TENEMENT CENSUS

125 Kind of Enquiry—A census of tenements has been taken in the City municipal area along with the general Census even since 1911. In 1921, the enquiry was made more elaborate and tables were prepared on the lines of the Bombay City Census. These were further improved in 1931. On the present occasion, the Census of Tenements was extended to the towns of Patan and Navsari. State Table V has five parts —

- (A) Classification of Structures,
- (B) Classification of Buildings by Floors,
- (C) Number of Families in Buildings,
- (D) Classification of Buildings by number of Occupants,
- (E) Classification of Rooms and Distribution of Families by Rooms.

For the purposes of this Table, the census definition of "house" which is the social definition, as being the abode of a commensal family, was combined with the structural definition. The enquiry was made along with the numbering of houses, so there will be some lack of correspondence, between the number of families found then and the number of actually occupied houses revealed at the Census date.

126 Part A—Classification of Structures—The marginal table gives the chief details of private structures as compared to the total, and the division of structures according as they are "Kutchra" or "Pucca". In the City, there are now 3,595 "Kutchra" buildings as compared to 2,202 in 1931 and 4,226 in 1921. The fall in 1931 was due to the disastrous floods of 1927. Since then 'Kutchra' hutments on an improved pattern were erected for the poorer classes through co-operative housing societies, which were developed by State effort. Private dwelling houses have increased from 15,769 to 16,433 in the last ten years or by only 4.2 per cent in spite of the population increase of nearly 36 per cent. The increase is due to the establishment of two suburbs where better-class dwellings of the bungalow type were erected in the course of the decade. In Navsari town, private dwelling houses numbered 4,670 or 7.4 per cent. The feature of the Patan Tenement Census was the large proportion of vacant residential structures (nearly 32 per cent of the whole) as compared with the City (8.5 per cent) and Navsari (10.1 per cent). Dwelling houses are also put to other uses, such as shops, stables and religious uses. Structures with these combined uses in the City numbered 2,046 in

1941 or 11 per cent more than 10 years ago, pointing to the fact of increasing congestion necessitating more and more recourse to such combination of uses.

127 Part B—Classification of Buildings by Floors—Structures with three floors and above now number 6,318 in the City being over 25 per cent of the total as against 3,699 in 1931. Thus although the growth of houses in general has not been *pari passu* with the increase in population, the proportion of taller houses has increased considerably. The proportion of such tall structures in Navsari is now 11.3 per cent of the whole, and in Patan less than 7 per cent. For the purposes of this calculation all kinds of structures have been taken into account.

128. Part C—Number of Families in Buildings—This table has two sub-divisions—

	No. of buildings containing	
	In 1941	In 1931
One family	12,159	14,321
Two families	3,764	2,643
Three families	1,313	615
Four families and above	2,714	839

columns 2 to 6 afford further evidence of congestion. Columns 8 to 10 show whether families reside as owners or tenants. The first part shows a decline in the proportion and number of one family-buildings in the City. The inset sets out the two sets of figures for 1941 and 1931 and shows conclusively that more families are now congested in structures than before. Buildings which have four families and more in each have now more than doubled and they form nearly one tenth of the total number. In Navsari and Patan, such congested dwellings only form 4.7 and 0.05 per cent.

The second part of the above table is summarised in the inset. The proportion

Town	Total number of families	Percentage of families of resident owners to total families
City	34,836	33.5
Patan	8,800	73.8
Navsari	7,665	43.1

of families or resident owners is the highest in Patan while Navsari and last the City show smaller ratios, showing how the population of the two last-named towns has less abiding interest in their residence.

129 Part D—Classification of Buildings by number of Occupants—Here the

Town	Proportion to total buildings of those containing	
	3 persons and under	20 and over
The City	40.6	8.2
Patan	73.7	0.15
Navsari	58.5	3.7

question of congestion is further investigated in respect of actual number of persons inhabiting the tenements. Of the total buildings in the City one twentieth are those in which reside groups of 20 and over in each tenement. Congestion is the least in Patan where nearly three fourths of buildings are those tenements of the least congested class.

PART I

130 Part E-Classification of Rooms and Distribution of Families by Rooms-

Here the structures are classified by their extent of accommodation. As we have already seen that the City possesses the largest proportion of tall buildings, it is natural that the roomiest type of structure containing 6 rooms and over forms nearly a third of the total. In Navsari, this class is less than a fifth, and in Patan, the proportion is even lower.

In the City, over 40 per cent of the families are huddled in one room tenements. In Navsari over half the number are found in such class of residences. In Patan, where the congestion is the least, just over a third of the families have to stay in this manner.

STATE TABLE V

THE TENEMENT CENSUS OF BARODA CITY PATAN AND NAVSARI

PART A—CLASSIFICATION OF STRUCTURES

Name of the City and Town	Private hampulwars and dwelling houses	Dwelling houses and shops combined	Dwelling houses and stables combined	Dwelling houses with mosques and temples	Government occupied structures	Total number of occupied structures	Shops and godowns	Mosques and temples
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Baroda City —	16,433	1,543	322	139	373	18,832	1,303	218
Navsari Town —	4,670	332	56	14	20	5,112	336	46
Patan Town —	8,548	149	—	23	2	8,722	1,374	156
TOTAL —	29,651	2,024	378	181	395	32,691	3,013	420

Name of the City and Town	Schools	Dispensaries	Stables	Factories and mill buildings	Government offices including Police stations and Government vacant buildings	Other vacant structures	Total number of structures		
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	Total	Kutcha	Pucca
Baroda City —	67	11	354	23	540	1,998	31,364	3,595	17,769
Navsari Town —	16	3	96	24	15	636	6,304	1,631	4,673
Patan Town —	23	2	185	5	22	4,853	15,476	94	15,382
TOTAL —	106	16	635	52	687	7,886	48,344	5,320	49,024

STATE TABLE V

THE TENEMENT CENSUS OF BARODA CITY, PATAN AND NAVSARI

PART B—CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS BY FLOORS

Name of the City and Town	Number of Structures with					Total number of structures
	One Floor only	Two Floors only	Three Floors only	Four Floors only	Five Floors and above	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda City	7 906	9,140	5,936	373	9	23,364
Navsari Town	2,984	2,607	684	29		6,304
Patan Town	7 668	6,934	1,036	38		15 676
TOTAL	18,558	18,681	7,656	440	9	45,344

PART C—SHOWING NUMBER OF FAMILIES IN BUILDINGS

Name of the City and Town	Number of Buildings each containing					Buildings	Total Number of Families		
	One Family	Two Families	Three Families	Four Families	Five Families and above		Total	Residing as owners	Residing as tenants
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Baroda City	12 159	3 764	1 215	643	1,071	18,852	34,836	11,654	23,182
Navsari Town	4,263	483	126	63	177	5,112	7,665	3,307	4,358
Patan Town	8,613	105	5	1	3	8,727	8 860	6 535	2,325
TOTAL	25,035	4,352	1,346	707	1,251	32,691	51,361	21,496	29,865

PART D—CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS BY NUMBER OF OCCUPANTS

Name of the City and Town	Number of Buildings each containing				Total Number of Buildings
	5 persons and under	6 persons to 9 persons	10 persons to 19 persons	20 persons and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Baroda City	9 348	5 427	3,097	980	18,852
Navsari Town	2,888	1,425	608	191	5,112
Patan Town	6,436	2 062	216	13	8,727
TOTAL	18,672	8,914	3,921	1,184	32,691

STATE TABLE V

THE TENEMENT CENSUS OF BARODA CITY NAVSARI AND PATAN

PART E—CLASSIFICATION BY ROOMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILIES BY ROOMS

Name of the City and Town	Structures		Percentage of each class of structures to total	Number of Families		Percentage of each class of families to total
	Whk	Number		Occupying	Number	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Baroda City --	Total	18,352	100.00	Total	34,836	100.00
	One room	2,563	13.90	One room	14,030	40.27
	Two rooms	3,993	19.00	Two rooms	10,730	30.80
	Three rooms	2,311	12.56	Three rooms	4,361	12.52
	Four rooms	2,021	10.90	Four rooms	2,773	7.96
	Five rooms	1,789	9.74	Five rooms	1,123	3.22
	Six rooms and over	5,074	27.68	Six rooms and over	1,799	5.17
Navsari Town--	Total	8,112	100.00	Total	7,668	100.00
	One room	1,505	18.56	One room	3,874	50.54
	Two rooms	804	15.73	Two rooms	1,337	17.44
	Three rooms	712	13.93	Three rooms	900	11.72
	Four rooms	706	13.81	Four rooms	709	9.25
	Five rooms	330	4.06	Five rooms	310	4.04
	Six rooms and over	955	19.07	Six rooms and over	445	5.81
Patan Town --	Total	8,727	100.00	Total	8,668	100.00
	One room	2,783	31.89	One room	3,307	38.22
	Two rooms	1,072	12.28	Two rooms	2,034	23.46
	Three rooms	1,261	14.45	Three rooms	1,137	13.12
	Four rooms	1,437	16.46	Four rooms	1,354	15.73
	Five rooms	571	6.54	Five rooms	548	6.32
	Six rooms and over	683	7.82	Six rooms and over	558	6.44

MAP SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF VILLAGES CHOSEN AT RANDOM FOR HOUSING ENQUIRES SCALE 1 = 24 MILES

SOUTH GUJARAT



CENTRAL GUJARAT



NORTH GUJARAT



KATHIAWAD

XII

VILLAGE HOUSING STATISTICS

131 Reference to Statistics—Housing Statistics on a less elaborate basis than the Tenement Census reviewed in the preceeding Section were prepared from house-lists in respect of sampled villages. The process of sampling consisted of first arranging all the talukas of the State in a strict alphabetical order. As the statistics were to be published in the Gujarati *Delkada*, the alphabetical arrangement was Indian. By this means 59 villages were selected from the whole State 1/50 of the total number of villages (2,896). The villages also are arranged in the *Delkada* alphabetically per taluka. So starting from No. 1, we picked up the 51st, 101st and so on. Where a town came into the order, it was omitted and the next village was picked. In this way, six villages from Amreli *prant* and Okhamandal, 16 from Baroda, 21 from Mehsana and 16 from Navsari were selected. The size of villages varied from the smallest like Junai with 88 inhabitants to Vadavli with 3,076. There were thus one village with a population of 3,000 and upwards, 2 in the class of 2,000–3,000, 10 between 1,000 and 2,000, 17 above 500 and below 1,000 and 29 below 500. There are 1,401 villages in the lowest class (*vide* Imperial Table III), 844 in the next class, 478 between 1,000 and 2,000 and 187 between 2,000 and 5,000, so that the samples are fairly representative of all villages in the State, except for villages with a population of 3,000 and over. Altogether 38,725 persons were found at the time of house-numbering, dwelling in 8,081 'houses' in these 59 villages or 4.8 per house. Here it must be pointed out that "houses" were only just those that conformed to the Census definition of the abode of a commensal family.

132 Part A—Classification of homesteads by kind with estimate of normal population—Altogether there were 10,354 residential houses (including 82 shops with residence combined). Of these 2,273 were vacant at the time of the enquiry. The normal population numbered 38,725 (19,918 males + 18,807 females). Of the population, 23,132 (11,765 males and 11,367 females) were adult, *i.e.* over 14 years of age, forming nearly 60 per cent. The normal population averaged at 656 per village in the 59 sampled villages, which is less than the general rural average of 737 for the whole population. This is due to the fact that the population of the one village selected of the highest class is only just over 3,000 and is therefore not representative of the class of the largest size villages (*i.e.* 3,000 and over). The number of villages of this class in the State is 56.

133 Shops and Stores Tiled Roofs or Thatched—The proportion of shops and stores is less than 3 per cent, befitting Gujarat rural economy of the small village type. An interesting evidence of modernity is the predominance of tiled roofs (which form over 77 per cent of dwelling houses). Thatched roofs indicating the lowliest scale of comfort form a little more than one tenth. Mud built houses constitute the majority of the homesteads, but brick built houses form a substantial minority (over 38 per cent). Tiled roofs are most in evidence in Kathiawad, so are stone-built houses. In Mehsana stone buildings hardly exist.

134 Part B—Classification of Homesteads by rooms and distribution of population by rooms—Here the table is compiled only with inhabited houses (which number 8,081 for the Sample). Of these, nearly 62 per cent are one-roomed in which 23,543 (60.8 per cent of the total Sample) live. The proportion of dwellers in highest comfort (*i.e.* four

rooms and over) is only 4.6 per cent. The proportion of such houses is also about the same (4.7). But the best class of houses are found in greatest number in Baroda *prant* villages while the poorest class is most frequently seen in Kathiawad. So tiles and stone as building material are no sure index of prosperity.

135. **Vadavli, the type of large village**—Individual villages are not shown in this Table for details for which the reader is referred to the Gujarati *Dehuada* (pages 328 to 333) giving details for each of the 59 villages. But the largest village selected—Vadavli—may be specially referred to here. It is a village with over 3,000 inhabitants—an ancient settlement, with a concentrated population on an elevated village-site. It may be taken as typical of the large type villages, which are fast approximating to towns in Baroda State. Population is passing swiftly in a word, from status to contract, as evidenced by the relatively large proportion of shops and ware-houses (12.7 per cent). Towns have gained largely from the countryside, so even large villages like Vadavli have suffered through increasing urbanisation, the increase in population there being only 9 per cent. Like other State villages of the same size and character it has nine schools and libraries and 20 other public buildings. The number of inhabitants per occupied homestead is 3,076 ÷ 646 or 4.8 for 10 homesteads. One-roomed tenements number 210 or less than a third of the total number of occupied houses, 60 houses or a little less than a tenth having four rooms and over. Most homesteads have tiled roofs—over three fourths are built of brick. 943 persons or less than a third of the total normal population live in one-roomed tenements while 303 or about 10 per cent, live in comfort in the best class tenements. Both these proportions indicate that, if Vadavli is a type well established villages of this size and kind are less congested than either towns that tend to develop fast without a background or small villages that huddle themselves any how on their attenuated *ganthans*.

STATE TABLE VI

VILLAGE HOUSING STATISTICS

PART A—CLASSIFICATION OF HOMESPLADS BY KIND WITH ESTIMATE OF NORMAL POPULATION

Administrative Divisions	No of villages	Total No of houses	Description of the house							Total Number			
			Residence	Shop and Residence combined	Shop	Warehouse	Office School etc	Public building e g Temple Mosque Serai etc	Other	Males		Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Amreli	5	1 059	977	6	30	19	3	12	42	1,219	859	37	2,115
Baroda	16	2 862	2 561	31	14	3	19	58	176	3 061	1 870	9	4 940
Mehsana	21	5,950	5 218	24	150	79	20	81	378	5 315	3 811	11	9 137
Navsari	16	1 576	1,345	20	11	1	12	12	175	2 010	1 437	11	3 458
Okhamandal	1	191	171	1	11	3	3	1	1	160	108		268
STATE	59	11,668	10,272	82	216	105	57	164	772	11,765	8,085	68	19,918

Administrative Divisions	of inhabitants			Total	Total of columns 14 and 18	Description of roof					Description of walls					Vacant Residential Houses
	Over 14 years of age	Below 14 years of age	Domestic female servants actually residing in the house			Terrace	Tiles	Iron	Thatched	Other materials	Stone	Brick	Mud	Wood	Other materials	
1	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Amreli	1 213	845	1	2 059	4 174		1,072	3	12	2	213	1	865	9	1	214
Baroda	2 792	1 689		4 481	9,421	8	1 205	1 447	153	49	4	1 022	1,401	99	336	533
Mehsana	5,237	3 496		8 733	17 870	21	4 923	908	70	28	5	2 739	3,113	10	83	1,436
Navsari	1 967	1 312	1	3,280	6,738	2	673	115	780	6	12	183	309	16	1 056	22
Okhamandal	158	96		254	522		152		28	11	169		12		10	68
STATE	11,367	7,438	2	18,807	38,725	31	8,025	2,473	1,043	96	403	3,945	5,700	134	1,486	2,273

STATE TABLE VI
VILLAGE HOUSING STATISTICS

PART B—CLASSIFICATION OF HOMESTEADS BY ROOMS AND DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY ROOMS

Administrative Division	Classification by Rooms						Classification by Population				
	Number of Villages	Homesteads with				Total	Population in Homesteads with				Total
		One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four and more Rooms		One Room	Two Rooms	Three Rooms	Four and more Rooms	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Annville — — —	5	667	85	14	3	799	3,323	599	146	36	4,174
Baroda — — —	18	1,075	535	200	229	2,059	4,881	2,585	916	1,039	9,421
Maharaja — — —	21	2,188	1,128	354	136	3,806	10,082	5,278	1,858	632	17,870
Muzam — — —	16	967	546	19	11	1,543	4,701	1,878	115	44	6,738
Okhansodol — — —	1	94	5	—	1	104	436	27	—	7	523
STATE — — —	59	4,995	2,119	657	590	6,881	22,643	10,369	3,015	1,778	38,725

XIII RANDOM SAMPLES

General

136 Scope of the various parts of State Tables VII-A-C—This Section deals with the statistical results regarding Age, Civil Condition, Size and Sex Constitution of Families (Fertility Enquiry) and Means of Livelihood. By the restriction imposed on tabulation in British India as well as in this State, it was not possible to sort the data regarding Birthplace, Language, Industry, Unemployment, Educational Qualifications and Literacy by Script. Birthplace statistics are usually a very unsure criterion of migration. The accuracy of the Language return both as mother tongue and as script for literacy was vitiated in this Census by communal propaganda. Responses to the questionnaire re Industry and the Occupation of the employer were not always accurately recorded—this part of the census was new and the enumerating staff had not fully comprehended all its implications. On the other hand the Department of Industries could furnish in the meanwhile all that was immediately needed regarding the kind and extent of industries, the nature and grade of employes, and other details. Those who had the melancholy experience of the futility of the Unemployment Census of 1931 were looking doubtfully to the results of 1941, even though the questions regarding unemployment formed part of the general census. All these circumstances led many statisticians to welcome the Government of India's resolve to drop for the duration of the present conflict the tabulation in respect of the above materials. On the other hand, data regarding Age and Civil Condition, the Size of Families and Means of Livelihood, were of essential economic and demological interest—even though full tabulation in respect of these had to be given up, it would be of some use, it was thought, to study the results of a representative Sample of the population. The statistical value of this Sample would be heightened, if it could be proved that the slips selected showed the same community distribution, for instance, as disclosed by the general sort by communities of the whole State. If a Sample is selected uniformly on the 1/50 basis as was done in respect of housing statistics for sampled villages (in State Table VI), then the proper representation of the population by administrative divisions can be reasonably expected. This first essential being guaranteed, we proceeded in this Census to do limited sorts for Age and Civil Condition, for Fertility and for Means of Livelihood. Three main tables A, B and C have been thus prepared. State Table VII-A has two parts. Table VII-B has nine parts. State Tables VII-A and C are prepared on the lines of Imperial Tables VII and VIII. State Table VII-C does not, however, follow the detailed occupational analysis contemplated in Imperial Table VIII, but is limited strictly to the requirements of the State.

137 The Principle of the Random Sample—For the purpose of collecting the Sample, every one of the 11,570 blocks of the State was ransacked. If a block had less than 30 slips, it was neglected and where a block had more than 30 and less than 50 slips, the last slip in the pack was picked out and marked S on the back. Where a block had more than 50 slips and less than 75, there the 50th slip was so marked. For blocks of larger sizes *i.e.* with 75 and more slips, the principle adopted was to mark the first 25th slip, then the 50th after that, *i.e.* the first 75th, then the 125th, the 175th and so on. In this way the selection went on throughout the State. Altogether 57,298 slips were

XIII-RANDOM SAMPLES

picked out in this manner—29,585 males and 27,713 females the sex-ratio being 937 females to 1 000 males. The sex-ratio for the whole population being 938 the Sample may be accepted as representative. These 57,298 Samples were distributed by sex in the different administrative divisions as under —

District 1	Number of "8" Slips		
	Total 2	Males 3	Females 4
Baroda City	3,066	1,673	1,373
Amreli	4,177	2,159	2,018
Baroda	16,175	8,203	7,972
Mehsana	23,274	11,643	11,630
Navsari	9,323	4,744	4,579
Okhanadal	842	443	400
Pethapur (Tribesary Area)	169	54	35
Total	87,298	29,585	27,713

The above distribution when multiplied by 50 and compared with the distribution

Administrative division	Sample X 50	Population
State	2,864,900	2,838,010
City	153,300	153,301
Amreli	208,850	206,543
Baroda	806,370	806,115
Mehsana	1,178,700	1,173,077
Navsari	467,000	465,923
Okhanadal	42,200	42,587
Pethapur (Tribesary Area)	3,430	3,444

of the general population as in the marginal table, will prove that not only by sex but also territorially the Sample is very representative of the State. For the City Okhanadal and Pethapur the Sample is an almost exact transcript in miniature. For Mehiana, Navsari, Amreli, and Baroda, the necessity of having small blocks for the railway stations, and for small-sized villages in the Raniparaj area and in Kathawad involved picking out of more slips than the exact 1/50 arrangement would have worked out arithmetically but even then the

difference does not exceed 11.2 per mille of the census return anywhere. Amreli shows the greatest proportionate difference. The net difference for the whole State is only 3.5 per mille.

138. **Communal Distribution of the Sample compared with the General Community Return**—Turning to the communal distribution of the Sample, we come to a more important and even disturbing test. Communities may be localised, or other wise their numbers may be too few to find place in the Sample. Where they are too much localised, their weight of numbers may unduly disturb the Sample in some special way in which that community is distinctive. Thus the tribal communities for instance with their weight of numbers in Navsari may influence results in regard to civil condition, in view of their characteristic social attitude towards adult marriage, and the Sample may therefore, give an exaggerated idea, more so than the general data as to the age of marriage; but where a particular point is being investigated like age, which is universal and not subject to any special communal or local consideration, there the value of the Sample will be the highest. As Mr Yeatts points out in his Note of the 15th April last "The predictive qualities of a statistical Sample of this kind will vary according to the aspect under examination, and in general will be best where the aspect is universally present in the population. For example every human being, whatever his community or location must have an age;

GENERAL AGE DISTRIBUTION

likewise everyone must be either wholly, partially, or not dependent, other attributes however are apt to be strongly localised or diversified. Here however if the localisation is well known the local Sample can be taken and tested. Thus if say the Muslims are limited to one region then the community populations predicted by the Sample for that region can be compared with the distribution offered by the full sorting for that region. And so on and so on."

139 Sample Use and Test—Thus the use of a Sample may sometimes act like a convex mirror for it may sometimes exaggerate peculiarities and oddments of social phenomena. Its value, if used cautiously and with due regard to its limitations, lies in giving a telescopic view and with fewer numbers, imparting a more vivid glow and interest to the social complex. With these general considerations in mind, the following comparative table may be studied—

COMPARISON OF COMMUNITY DISTRIBUTION OF SAMPLES
WITH GENERAL POPULATION

Community 1	Proportion to 10 000 of each sex to total					
	Persons		Males		Females	
	Sample 2	Population 3	Sample 4	Population 5	Sample 6	Population 7
Hindu	8,995	8 985	8,977	8,976	9,013	8 993
Muslim	781	783	799	797	761	769
Jain	163	164	163	161	163	167
Parsee	23	24	20	21	27	28
Christian	29	33	31	34	28	32
Tribes (Non-Hindu)	8	9	9	8	7	9
Sikh } Jew }	1	2	1	3	1	2

From the above it may be concluded that the main community distribution corresponds very closely. Christians are slightly under-represented, and the minor groups—Sikh and Jew—being very few in number are not well represented in the Sample, without affecting, however, whatever general conclusions may be drawn. Thus even judged by the vital community test, the Sample comes out well on the whole. For purposes of this Section all Tribes returned as Hindu are included under the Hindu total.

A Age and Civil Condition

State Table VII-A-Parts 1-2

140 General Age Distribution—For purposes of Literacy, it will be remembered, the whole population was grouped into three main groups—0-5, 5-50 and 50 and

over The age constitution thus disclosed is compared to that found in the 1931 Census in the following table ~

THE AGE CONSTITUTION IN 1941 AND 1931

Age Group	Number		Proportion per 10,000			
	Ma	Female	In 1941		In 1931	
			Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
0-5	203,670	203,148	1,333	1,471	1,439	1,513
5-50	1,074,444	996,817	7,295	7,312	7,455	7,445
50 and over	194,785	181,936	1,332	1,317	1,056	1,040
All Ages	1,472,900	1,382,101	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

The above table suffers from certain limitations which must be at once stated. The 1931 figures of the age return were smoothed by which ternary and septenary groups (i. e. 0-3 4-6 7-13 14-16 17-23 etc.) were first grouped and thereafter readjusted by taking half of the last and adding to the next lower group to form 5 year age periods (e. g. 0-5 5-10 and so on). Again, the age asked for in 1931 referred to next birthday so that for instance, a person aged 11 years and 9 months was counted as 12. On this occasion, ages asked for had to be in years and months and where exactness was not possible, months were neglected and age at last birthday was recorded and while sorting the months were neglected. Again for the purpose of the above table only crude age returns have been totalled up and proportioned. Therefore really if there are any discrepancies in the above comparison, they may be properly put down not to the vagaries of the Sample but to the different modes of record of age and the factor of smoothing which is not operative with 1941 figures. Generally this Census shows a greater prevalence of old ages, and a smaller child-population. In certain respects the two sets of figures show some correspondence. Thus, females predominate in both in the child-population. The female ratio drops in both in the next group due to the factor of migration, where males abound and the higher mortality rate amongst women particularly of the child-bearing periods due to the risks of child-birth. In the highest age group (50 and over) the female ratio again tends to improve and approach towards parity.

141. Centenarians—The mention of crude age returns above leads to some reference to the crudest of all—the claims of the alleged centenarians, who have been already alluded to in the Introduction. There were 375 claimants to ages of 100 years and above in this Census, and the number is the highest on record. Each of these claims was referred back to the mahal offices for re-examination and enquiry. As is natural, some of the Mahal Charge Superintendents backed up their enumerators and averred that the record of age was correct. Others enquired more closely. It was found that of the 375 claims of 129 were rejected. Of the remaining 246 22 have since died, 13 are living with ages round about 100 and 89 were certified with ages above 100. In making enquiries, the Mahal Charge Superintendents were directed to refer to well known incidents, like the great famines of 1834 1838, 1877 and 1899-1900 the first railway track in the State in 1856, the deposition of Maharaja Malhar Rao in 1875 the formal investment with full powers of His late Highness Maharaja Sayajirao in 1881 and so on and

INACCURACY OF THE AGE RETURN

ask the individual concerned how old he was at the time of such happenings. The testimony of neighbours was also to be collected and a careful estimate of each previous age was thereafter to be made. Of the 89 cases, whose claims to over 100 ages had some justification, 32 were males and 57 females—proving that women in this State, as generally in India, once they are past the risks of maternal mortality incidental to adolescence and middle age, are longer-lived than men. Details of a few individual centenarians are subjoined below.

(1) *Malik Jiva Umed of Purniyad in Dabhoi taluka*--claiming to be 115 years of age with defective eyesight--now white-haired and sickly--says he was quite a grown up boy when Maharajas Khanderao and Malharrao succeeded to the throne of Baroda. In his youth, he could walk on foot from his village to Baroda City and back.

(2) *Bai Kaliben Kulia--aged 112--Gamit woman of Ghata in Vyara taluka*. She remembers well the march of Maharaja Ganpatrao's troops to Mandvi via Balda and Dhandhaha (circa 1850). She claims to have been about 70 years of age, when the late Maharaja Sayajirao ascended the *gadi* in 1875. One of her sons is aged 70. Her eldest daughter died at the age of 85, some time back. As a Gamit woman, she could not have become a mother till about 18, so her claim to be a centenarian has some good justification.

(3) *Sayad Jalal Pir Abdul of Unawa, Sidhpur*, who claims to be 120 years old. As a Sayad he is literate and knows what he is saying. Neighbours testify to his great age.

(4) *Hariba Prabhudas Patel, a Lewa Patidar woman from Simli (Sinor taluka)*--who claims to be 119 years old. Patidars are a little more careful about horoscopes and *vahnanchas* (genealogical recorders) than other people, and perhaps, this woman's claim may be given credence. The Vahnatdar certifies. She remembers to have seen the first railway line in Gujarat, known the accession of three previous Maharajas to the present one--looks very old, is not able to get up and is bent down with age. She has a grandson 60 years old.

142 Inaccuracy of the age return. Social attitude towards record of age.
The age returns generally in the Indian Census are vitiated by inaccuracy, which is due either to indifference or ignorance of the person enumerated, or to wilful falsification amongst more sophisticated classes. Men and women variously have different notions in the record of age. Unlike the European woman of the West, who wishes to appear young as long as she can and remains below 30 for more than one census, her Indian sister prefers to appear old and respectable. The Child Marriage Prevention Act of this State enforces this tendency of overstatement particularly in respect of females of nubile ages in the adolescent period. Enumerators also while dealing with *purdah* homes, do not sometimes bother to enquire over much, and trust to hearsay or to their imagination. But indifference or ignorance is the main factor that counts with the bulk of the population. The provision regarding months in addition to completed years of age was rarely followed, except in the City and towns, and for the rural population guessing was resorted to usually. This was not necessarily inaccurate, as the enumerators were all local men and knew their people well. But it must be remembered that age returns in the Indian Census cannot be improved, until what may be called the general social attitude is radically altered in respect of an individual's age. Ignorance is a factor which can be gradually, even rapidly, eliminated with the progress of education, but the real factor that militates is the people's, particularly the Hindu's, traditional attitude of indifference towards exactness in age. Life is so short-lived that it induces a kind of over-powering

fatalism on the mind of the average Indian. What matters if a man's exact age is not known so long as he can be aligned to one or other life's chief periods—childhood or adolescence, the adult middle period or old age—to each of which Hindu social custom assigns specific duties? The Indian never bothers to exact such matters as the exact reckoning of age "into an absolute standard as the Madras Report of 1931 pointed out. He is only content to refer to his age in round numbers, showing a preference for digits ending in 5 or 0 and a secondary preference for numbers ending in 2, 3, 7 or 8.

143 Smoothing process described—In view of these circumstances, the crude returns had to be subjected to a smoothing process in this Census, as on previous occasions. The method adopted for this purpose however was different from the previous formula of columnar differencing, for which the Reports of 1931 should be consulted. The process now prescribed is fully explained in the Sorting Instructions (page 24) and the relevant extract is here given in full:—

"With table VII we encounter the first substantial effort of compilation in the proper sense where regular and systematic calculation and attribution of fractions are required. Consequently particular care and regularity and concentration are necessary. Compilers will have to divide a succession of figures into 2/5 and 3/5 and allot each part to its proper compiler's age group. It is most important that these fractions should not be mixed up and it may help if compilers are reminded that the 3/5 always comes in an earlier age group than the 2/5 thus when one element of any head H I J etc., remains for allocation, the other having been disposed of it should invariably be the smaller fraction.

The first process is to convert the sorters' age groups into compilers' age groups. The compilation ticket for this purpose will be as follows:—

Sorter's age group	Number of persons Unmd. M W D	Formula	Compiler's age group	Number of persons Unmd. M W D
0	A	A	0	
1	B	B	1	
2	C	C	2	
3	D	D	3	
4	E	E	4	
5	F	F+G-3/5H	5-9	
6	G	2/5H+3/5I	10-14	
7-11	H	2/5I+3/5J	15-19	
12-16	I	2/5J+3/5K	20-24	
17-21	J	2/5K+3/5L	25-29	
22-26	K	2/5L+3/5M	30-34	
27-31	L	2/5M+3/5N	35-39	
32-36	M	2/5N+3/5O	40-44	
37-41	N	2/5O+3/5P	45-49	
42-46	O	2/5P+3/5Q	50-54	
47-51	P	2/5Q+3/5R	55-59	
52-56	Q	2/5R+3/5S	60-64	
57-61	R	2/5S+3/5T	65-69	
62-66	S	2/5T+U	70 and over	
67-71	T			
72 and over	U			

REFERENCE TO STATISTICS

On account of the marriage customs of this country it is necessary to break up the adolescent age period into smaller periods in order to avoid the wrong allocation of civil condition. Consequently the two five-year sorters' groups between 7 and 16 are broken into four groups of alternately 2 and 3 years each as shown in the formulæ below. The sorters have already performed the special sorting into these groups and the important point here is for the compiler to remember the different formulæ he has to apply. Unlike in the general age case, the smaller fraction is allocated in the earlier group.

Sorter's age group		Number of persons			Formula	Compiler's age group	Number of persons		
		M	W	D.			M	W	D
5	F				$F+G+H(a)+1/3$	5-9			
					$H(b)$				
6	G				$2/3H(b)+I(a)+1/3$	10-14			
					$I(b)$				
7-8	H(a)								
9-11	H(b)								
12-13	I(a)								
14-16	I(b)								

The number of unmarried will be obtained by subtracting from the total population in each age group the number of married, widowed, and divorced obtained as above described."

144 Reference to Statistics—State Table VII-A with its two parts—Part 1 being the State Summary giving the communal distribution of the Sample by detailed age periods, and Part 2 being similar figures by districts, gives the absolute figures for age and civil condition as disclosed in the Sample. The margin shows the communal distribution of the Sample throughout the State. As with the exception of the Hindus, all the other communities show less than 10,000, the subsidiary tables prepared from State Table VII-A are proportioned on 1,000 and not 10,000 as prescribed by the Census Commissioner for India for the full Age Table VII. The following subsidiary tables are shown after the State Table —

Community	Persons	Males	Females
All Communities	57,298	29,585	27,713
Hindu	51,538	26,559	24,979
Muslim	4,472	2,364	2,108
Jain	934	482	452
Parsee	134	59	75
Christian	167	90	77
Tribal	46	27	19
Sikh	6	4	2
Jew	1		1

- (i) Subsidiary Table i —Age distribution of 1,000 of each sex in the State and in each Natural Division
- (ii) „ „ ii —Age Distribution of 1,000 of each Sex by Main Community
- (iii) „ „ iii —Proportion (a) of children under 10 and of persons over 60 to those aged 15-40, (b) of married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages, for total population and in certain communities
- (iv) „ „ iv —Females per 1,000 Males by Main Communities and age

XIII-RANDOM SAMPLES

- (v) *Subsidiary Table v—Females per 1,000 Males by Age and Natural Division*
- (vi) " " *vi—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex, Community and Age*
- (vii) " " *vii—Distribution by Civil Condition of 1,000 of each Sex and Age by Natural Division and Community*
- (viii) " *viii—Sex-Ratio by Civil Condition Age, Community and Natural Division.*

145. The age constitution of the Sample by broad age groups—Subsidiary Table i works out the proportional figures by 5 years age groups. As the smoothing process begins from age 5 and upwards, the crude returns of the population for the age group 0-5 may be usefully compared with the Sample. For ages 50 and upwards—smoothing can and does effect a change, as for such ages, heaping at round figures occurs most frequently. Therefore, they may show the extent to which the vivid returns have been subjected to smoothing—the middle age groups being of the adolescent and adult periods when with the influence of smoothing and sophistication age returns are likely to be more correct, smoothing is not expected to modify largely except to draw from ages 50 and just upwards recruits to their fold.

146. Crude and Sample returns of 1941 compared with 1931—The following comparative table shows the figures (for both crude and Sample) for 1941 compared with the smoothed ratios for corresponding age groups in 1931—

Age Group	Proportion per mille of population					
	1941				1931	
	Crude Return		Sample		Male	Female
1	Male 2	Female 3	Male 4	Female 5	6	7
0-5	138	147	143	150	146	151
5-50	730	721	741	734	742	745
50 and over	132	132	114	114	106	104

As the age return upto age 5 does not require any smoothing under the new method the crude returns for child population may be accepted as truer than the Sample, which has slightly over represented it. Children aged 0-5 form a smaller proportion now than they did ten years ago. The reason is not because there was a contraction in the birth rate but that the older population now looms far more largely than before. Children under 5 have increased from 363,076 in 1931 to 407,018 or by 12.1 per cent, the middle age group from 1.8 millions to 2.07 millions or by 13.56 per cent—while the aged (50 and over) have shot up from 256,001 to 376,731 or by 47.2 per cent. Making allowance

VARIATIONS IN THE NATURAL DIVISIONS

for the fact that the 1941 figures for 50 and over are crude, and those for 1931 were smoothed, even then the rise amongst the aged is remarkable. This is due very largely to the exceedingly healthy record of the last decade, which favoured longevity. If the smoothed ratio for the aged in the Sample is taken into consideration, even then there is a large increase both in proportionate and in absolute figures. If the crude age return rather overestimates the old, the Sample is induced to do the reverse. At any rate I am inclined to think that the Sample makes a corrector approach to the birth. Even then both the crude and the Sample returns show a dip in the middle groups. This is due to the fact that the void caused by the heavy mortality of 1918-19 through plague and influenza which selected against children and adolescent groups continued through two decades and left its mark in the census returns of 1941.

147 Reference to past year — Going through the comparative figures of Subsidiary Table 1, we find it interesting to note that the largest proportionate increases as compared to figures of 1931 and previous years amongst the aged are in the age groups 55-60, the ratio now being 31 and 31 per 1,000 as against only 17 and 19 in 1901. The last named year bore the effect of the great famine, which thinned out the population at both extremities of life. The succeeding decades led to what may be called an outburst of fertility, which increased the child population in 1921 and 1931, thus at 0-1, the proportion in 1901 was only 15 and 16 (male and female respectively). In 1911, 1921 and 1931, this ratio jumps to 39 and 42, 31 and 33, 35 and 36 respectively. This increase would have helped to swell the adult population, had it not been for the epidemics above referred, which reduced the proportions for adolescent and early adult groups (15 to 30) considerably in 1921. This heavy mortality showed its trace in 1931 in the age groups from 25 to 40, where there is a drop in the proportions from the 1921 figures. Similarly this drop is observable in the age groups 35-50 in 1941. Generally the result has, therefore, been a decline in the proportions of the middle age population.

148 Variations in the Natural Divisions—The destructive age constitution of the City has continued in this Census also. It has the lowest proportion of children in the Raj. The marginal statement (taking the mean of both sexes) —compares the age constitution for three censuses and shows the City's population continuing to be accessive in character. The child population has increased, if the Sample is to be believed, but the aged have decreased.

Year	Age Period		
	0-15	15-50	50 and over
1921	31.5	62.7	5.8
1931	32.6	63.2	4.2
1941	34.4	62.4	3.2

In Central Gujarat, the age constitution shows a slight increase amongst the old, a large proportionate rise amongst the children, and consequent contraction in the middle age group. The effect of the famine is still seen in the diminished ratio of the adult population, as they represent the survivors of those born in 1899-1900. The increase in the birth rate indicates a progressive population.

Year	Age Period		
	0-15	15-60	60 and over
1921	36.7	58.7	4.6
1931	37.0	58.4	4.6
1941	39.2	55.8	5.0

VIII-RANDOM SAMPLES

North Gujarat shows a more progressive character still. The child population forms as much as 40 per cent. The slight decline as disclosed by the Sample does not signify except as it has been pointed out already that the Sample is not exactly representative of that class. The adult and aged figure more than before because of the healthy conditions of the decade, the district has gained mostly through natural increase as agricultural conditions were not propitious and the migration balance may have been adverse.

Year	Age Period		
	0-15	15-60	60 and over
1921	39.8	35.9	4.3
1931	40.0	35.9	4.1
1941	39.5	36.7	4.8

South Gujarat repeats the same story more or less, as North Gujarat—the old are living longer the middle aged have increased partly through migration and the child population *ratio* has therefore, contracted in consequence. Generally the population is definitely more accretive than before.

Year	Age Period		
	0-15	15-60	60 and over
1921	40.2	35.4	4.4
1931	40.6	35.5	3.9
1941	39.2	36.3	4.5

Kathawad shows a growing child population and also more aged. The middle ages, therefore show a somewhat considerable contraction, but we know that Kathawad has gained considerably through migration. This combined with the very healthy conditions that ruled has helped to produce the above age constitution.

Year	Age Period		
	0-15	15-60	60 and over
1921	40.8	34.9	5.3
1931	41.8	34.1	4.1
1941	43.5	31.7	4.8

149 Community variation in the age constitution—Subsidiary Table II—Here as we are dealing with only a Sample of the population only the three main communities (which are adequately represented in the sample) are taken into account—Hindu, Muslim and Jain. The proportions occasionally show curious jumps which prove that in respect of certain ages and in certain communities, the Sample behaves selectively. In the Muslim age group 0-5 for instance, the ratios for both sexes are 126 and 150. There is a similar discrepancy between the sexes in the age group 20-40—the ratios being 339 and 307. Amongst the Jains also, the difference between the male and female ratios in age periods 15-20 (69 and 89), 40-60 (166 and 208) is also disconcertingly large. In none of the previous years, are such wide deviations (from 20 to 50 per thousand) observable. The Hindu figures (for which the Sample has of course the largest contribution) do not show these jumps, however and the Sample may be accepted without reservation. For the other communities, the Sample ratios are only largely true; but it is difficult to believe that amongst Jains and Muslims aged 20-40, there should be such a wide discrepancy amongst the sexes: in both, besides, males show a predominance, which cannot be true, as in both these communities, commerce and business take their adult males out abroad.

151. Mean ages by community, sex and division—Subsidiary Table i and ii—On

Community and Sex		1911	1931	1921
State	Male	24.7	23.7	23.96
	Female	24.8	23.6	24.0
Hindu	Male	24.67	23.7	23.92
	Female	24.7	23.6	24.1
Muslim	Male	23.33	23.05	24.9
	Female	23.7	23.9	24.25
Jain	Male	25.6	25.2	25.9
	Female	25.98	25.75	26.4

the above basis the marginal table collects the comparative mean ages for the last three censuses. Any comparison with previous censuses must remember the different methods employed from census to census. In 1921 the method of calculating as also of smoothing the age return was different. In 1921 for this reason Mr. Martin in his India Census Report declared that he was "not satisfied that the calculations on which they are based (including methods of smoothing the crude figures)

are sufficiently uniform at different censuses to admit of any trustworthy comparison of the resulting figures. But apart from obvious limitations, there is one fact which cannot be gainsaid. The age constitution in this Census has definitely shown that the aged population (50 and over) has increased very largely. It is not surprising, therefore, that the mean age for the State as well as for all the communities shows a definite and unmistakable rise. The Jain mean age should show an even higher rise if instead of the Sample the total number of Jains was sorted for age. "A high mean age" as pointed out in the last Report, "is associated with communities or regions with the most civilized standards of life and the most settled conditions. A low mean age would mean either a high birth rate or a high rate of survival or a shrinkage in the old population whose ranks may have been thinned by epidemics or other calamities that select adversely against old age" judged by this criterion the different figures for the City and natural divisions, show the

Natural Division	Mean age	
	Male	Female
City	23.1	24.7
Central Gujarat	23.9	24.7
North Gujarat	24.25	24.9
South Gujarat	24.45	25.1
Kathiawad	22.87	24.1

highest mean ages for the most highly educated portions of the State. In South Gujarat, where more than 60 per cent of Hindus are Ranipara; the mean age is lower—in Kathiawad where depression and scarcity have laid a strangle hold on all classes, the mean age is low. Almost everywhere the female mean age is higher than the male, for girls predominate usually in the child population. Where they do not the mean age for the whole sex is lowered in consequence.

152. Subsidiary Table iii—In this table, we make a direct attempt to estimate the extent of fertility from the age returns. The proportions of children under 10 (i.e. survivors amongst those born in the decade) are calculated on (i) persons aged 15-40 and (ii) married females of the reproductive ages (15-40) and these ratios are compared for the last four censuses. Here the true indication as to the increasing birth rate of the last decade is somewhat revealed. In the subsequent columns of the same table, persons aged 60 and over are proportioned to the middle aged and lastly married women aged 15-40 are proportioned to women of all ages. The following points emerge: the children a proportion both as regards persons aged 15-40 and married females of 15-40 shows a uniform increase since 1911. The proportion of married females to women of all ages is on the contrary almost uniformly in defect. In 1921 the ratios for Hindus and Muslims were slightly less, but apart from that circumstance, there are now less married women of the reproductive ages than before. This combined with the higher ratio for children shows a real increase in the birth of fecundity rate. The question of fertility however will be more closely investigated in the next Sub-section: here the general conclusion is stated,

PYRAMID SHOWING AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION

REFERENCES

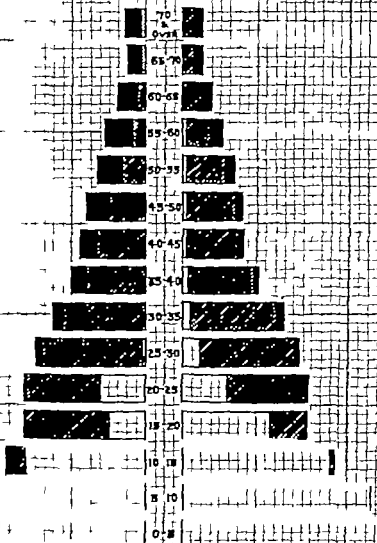
UNMARRIED



MARRIED



WIDOWED & DIVORCED



FEMALES

MALES

CIVIL CONDITION

Lastly, the old ages (60 and over) are slightly more than since 1911, as compared to the middle age groups except in respect of females amongst the aged who in 1921 showed higher figures

153 Subsidiary Tables iv and v—These tables investigate the female indices by main communities and age, and by natural division. The general sex-ratio by natural division and community has been already reviewed in connection with Imperial Tables I and XIII. Here the sex-variations by age groups are exhibited. Amongst the communities, the Hindus being the largest conform closely to the ratios for the total Sample. Muslims and Jains show a preponderance of girls in the child population. The Muslim female index then drops sharply from 5-10, and continues to decline till 25-30 where it forms only 790 per mille of males then it continues to increase gradually for the higher ages. This is not the case, however, for previous censuses, where the sex-ratio is more normal. For the age group 20-25, the Muslim female index has ruled higher than the male since 1911. Therefore, the Sample sex-ratios cannot be accepted as a true guide. Similarly for Jains, the Sample fails as the respective female indices show curious and even sharp deviations from the norm—thus for 1-2, the female index is so low as 556, for 3-4, it is 1,182, for 10-15, it drops again to 767, for 15-20, it jumps up to 1,212 and so on. The vagaries of the 1941 Sample for Jains make it worthless as a mirror of actual conditions. On the other hand, it is permissible to assume that in view of the increase amongst Muslims being largely ascribable to the returned emigrant, the female index for the adult ages should rule generally lower than in 1931 and previous years and that for the Jains, who give females as brides to Hindus and not get any in return the female index in the nubile ages should show a progressive decline as this matrimonial phenomenon has become increasingly evident in the community.

Coming to the natural divisions, we shall content ourselves with the remark that the Kathiawad area shows the greatest extent of deviations from the State average of the female index for the different age groups. The City shows the lowest female index for all ages, only 811, and for age groups 10-15, 20-25, 25-30 and 30 and over, the ratio goes up to 691. The female index for South Gujarat, Hindu has been specially compiled, in order to have an idea of the state of things of the Raniparaj community. Here women approach men in numerical parity and as adult marriage conditions still prevail in spite of Hinduisation, the female index for the adult ages keeps to a normal healthy level.

154 Civil Condition—The next three subsidiary tables deal with civil condition data correlated with age, for all ages, and then separately for the three principal communities. In Subsidiary Table viii we get the sex-ratio by age, community and natural division. In addition to the usual categories of unmarried, married, and widowed, we have in this Census, added the class of divorced persons. As stated already as their numbers are few, the proportions regarding them are included under "widowed". In previous censuses, the practice regarding the divorced was to count them as part of the "widowed". "Civil Condition" only recognised four kinds of legal status—single, married, widowed and divorced. The test of marriage is, as before the full legal ceremony constituting a valid union. As pointed out in the 1931 Report, "Included under marriage were the Musalman's *nikah*, the (Hindu) widow's remarriage under the *natra* form, and the levirate or *diyar vatu* (marriage of the widow with the deceased husband's younger brother). But mere betrothal, or *vaydan*, *sagai* or *vivah* was not considered adequate." Altogether 52 per cent of the population are unmarried, 42 married and 6 widowed amongst males and 41 per cent unmarried, 46 married and 13 per cent widowed amongst females in the State. These percentages more or less hold good for Hindus, but with Muslims, there are more widows and unmarried females proportionately than in the general population. The Sample gives this curious result in spite of the known

fact that the Muslims allow remarriage of widows freely. In 1931 also, this phenomenon was seen. Even in the age period 15-40 however this feature persists. One cause of this is the much higher percentage of unmarried upto 40 amongst Muslim females than in other communities.

155. Child Marriages—Infant Marriage Prevention Act of the State, enacted shortly before the Census of 1931 declared invalid marriages of brides below eight years of age. Even then, this did not prevent the census return of 1931 including 'mock marriages and showing 2,577 persons below 5 years of age as "married" and 251 as "widowed". For the present Census also the Sample shows four persons (1 male and 3 females) under 5 years of age as "married". At 1/50 basis, this would mean about 200 such "married" persons. But practically the effect of the law has been to delete such persons from the ranks of the married. Thus the proportion of unmarried in the child population has risen from 97.3 per cent in 1901 to 99.98 in 1941. In the next age group, the proportion has risen from 89.7 to 99.3 in the last 40 years. In the age groups 10-15 and 15-20 which used to be the normal ages for marriage in the old days, the percentage of unmarried has risen amongst males from 73.0 to 96.2 and 46.2 to 71.2 respectively and amongst females from 47.7 to 86.2 and 12.7 to 29.6. Thus the age of marriage has obviously risen on an average by about 5 years; the effect of legislation has a great deal to do with this, as also the influence of social changes, the press of economic circumstances and the leavening urge of education. The Hindus show a rather less progressive tendency in this direction than the Muslims and Jains (if the Sample is to be relied on). The last named community which is educationally far the most advanced of the three, shows 98 per cent unmarried in the age group 10-15 and 82 in the next age group amongst its males, and 94 per cent and 48 per cent respectively for its females.

156. Effect of Infant Marriage Regulation—The present law in the State penalises marriages for boys below 18 and for girls below 14 besides voiding unions with girls below 8. The punishments now are enhanced imprisonments being now frequent instead of the old practice of fines. This law was first enacted 38 years ago. Marriages

Year	Child marriages	Other marriages	Total number of marriages	Percentage of child marriages to total
1900	2,471	17,297	19,768	12.4
1910	1,437	14,056	15,493	9.2
1920	2,429	10,791	13,220	18.3
1927	2,333	14,393	16,726	14.1
1936	3,039	14,348	17,387	17.3
1937	2,412	11,039	13,451	17.9
1934	2,333	10,181	12,514	18.6
1933	2,658	8,313	11,183	23.8
1932	2,608	12,143	14,751	17.6
1931	2,310	11,360	13,670	16.9
1921-30 (Annual Average)	2,332	11,026	13,358	17.4
1916-40 (Annual Average)	2,365	6,773	9,138	25.8

have to be registered under this Act and therefore we have had continuous records of marriages in the State. The marginal table seeks to find out how far this legislation has been effective. We have seen generally that the age of marriage has risen especially amongst the advanced sections of the people, but it is still rife in the intermediate castes and backward elements, and the proportion of offences in these sections still continues to be a disturbing feature in the working of this Act, but viewing the figures over a long term since 1916 it is possible to conclude that the Act has been effective: while before, a third of the marriages in the State was below the prescribed limits, now (even though the

marriage age has now been considerably raised by law) only about one-eighth of the State marriages come within the penalised age limits. In 1933 just before the law was stiffened and the age limits were raised there was a flare-up of infant marriages. There was a recrudescence of this evil in 1938—but now the tendency is to eliminate this feature altogether from the social system of the State.

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII

157 Widowhood—Widowhood amongst males from census to census does not call for much remark, but amongst females it is one of the distinctive feature of the State social system. As to the lower ratio for Muslim widows as compared with other communities an attempt has been already made to explain it. Widowhood amongst Hindus is determined in the different districts by the caste composition of the people. Where intermediate castes and Raniparaj Hindus predominate, amongst the bulk of whom (with the exception of Rajputs) remarriage of widows is permitted, there the proportion of widows must be small. Thus amongst South Gujarat Hindus only 115 per mille are widows. In Kathiawad, where intermediate castes form a considerable element, 128 per mille is the proportion of widows. In the City, where advanced elements preponderate, 146 per mille is the widow's ratio. The Jains, the most advanced amongst the Hindu and allied elements, practice rigid enforcement of widowhood, and with them 206 per mille are widows. Comparing the respective ratios of widowhood for the two censuses, we find a decline in the proportion of widows generally. But as explained in respect of Muslims already, there are more factors than one operative. The better health record of the decade may be one of the fruitful causes. The increasing distaste for marriage and the desire to postpone it till a more mature age becoming more active amongst the advanced sections have forced up the ranks of the unmarried thus correspondingly reducing the ratio for the widowed. On the other hand, the more backward classes advance in education, the social influence of the Hindu advanced elements (which are still strongly wedded to strict prohibition of the remarriage of widows) becomes operative to an increasing extent. As the Sample does not show figures by castes, it is not possible, however, to give statistical support for this view.

Community	Widowhood per mille			
	All ages		15-40	
	1941	1931	1941	1931
All Religions	130	147	68	83
Hindu	127	146	59	82
Muslim	148	157	70	86
Jain	206	232	103	160

158 Subsidiary Table viii—Lastly this table gives the sex-ratio for the different categories of civil condition. It is natural owing to the social custom of enforced widowhood that there should be more widows than widowers—more than 2 to 1. There are 1,019 married women to a thousand married men. This points at some places as in Kathiawad, and South Gujarat to the influence of emigration for business or other gainful occupation, which takes away mostly males, or at other places (more rarely) to the presence of polygamy amongst certain castes and communities like Rajputs, Muslims, certain sections of Brahmans (not Nagars), Varnias and others. In the reproductive age periods (15-40) unmarried females form only about a quarter of the strength of bachelors but as wives, they more than hold their own. Amongst Jains, in this age group there are three widows to only one widower. In the next age group, however, 40 and over, married females are outnumbered by married males.

STATE TABLE VII-A

AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION

PART 1—STATE SUMMARY

Community and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (Inc. Divorced)			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALL COM MUNITIES	87,296	29,885	27,713	26,634	18,293	11,341	26,284	12,822	12,762	5,388	1,776	3,610	109	60	49
0 1	1,305	628	767	1,305	628	767	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 2	1,302	741	761	1,302	741	761	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 3	1,536	947	909	1,534	946	908	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	1,728	869	839	1,727	870	831	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 5	1,748	906	851	1,747	906	851	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 5	84,28	43,81	4,148	8,425	4,220	4,145	4	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 10	7,818	4,099	3,719	7,739	4,073	3,687	58	37	31	1	—	1	—	—	—
10 15	6,333	3,344	3,009	6,212	3,218	2,994	532	122	410	—	4	5	—	—	—
15 20	5,309	2,709	2,600	5,277	2,677	2,578	760	2,367	738	1,809	43	23	22	3	1
20 25	5,334	2,735	2,619	5,259	2,659	2,539	100	4,183	1,739	2,446	130	37	73	13	7
25 30	4,873	2,516	2,399	4,835	2,511	2,371	14	4,273	2,052	2,223	215	87	127	23	10
30 35	4,064	2,132	2,012	4,011	2,011	1,911	70	3,998	2,073	1,732	203	116	179	18	11
35 40	3,289	1,659	1,570	3,261	1,651	1,561	5	3,236	1,444	1,292	307	124	278	16	10
40 45	2,673	1,378	1,266	2,646	1,366	1,256	69	2,618	1,163	963	478	136	338	11	4
45 50	2,598	1,312	1,206	2,571	1,306	1,196	9	2,523	1,063	963	713	210	493	11	4
50 55	2,118	1,068	1,030	2,091	1,041	1,001	2	2,043	936	831	713	218	407	11	6
55 60	1,771	908	863	1,744	894	844	—	1,694	837	786	240	240	346	3	1
60 65	1,203	631	572	1,176	581	521	—	1,154	408	356	621	203	416	—	—
65 70	873	364	329	846	354	314	—	826	311	270	413	143	270	1	1
70 and over	811	390	412	784	380	402	2	764	314	270	370	197	373	—	—
Hispanics	61,835	26,889	24,979	24,844	13,674	10,170	22,928	11,298	11,648	4,766	1,667	8,179	101	84	47
0 1	1,456	781	695	1,456	781	695	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 2	1,358	681	697	1,358	681	697	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 3	1,687	839	825	1,685	838	827	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	1,536	792	764	1,535	792	763	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 5	1,582	823	766	1,581	820	763	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 5	7,643	3,323	3,230	7,523	3,293	3,217	4	1	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 10	7,042	3,806	3,556	6,977	3,600	3,317	53	26	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 15	5,740	3,013	2,725	5,624	2,806	2,528	307	115	392	9	4	5	—	—	—
15 20	4,816	2,432	2,364	4,780	2,380	2,212	662	2,393	711	1,681	43	23	30	3	1
20 25	4,803	2,432	2,370	4,768	2,368	2,308	78	3,809	1,583	2,227	117	51	86	10	6
25 30	4,381	2,225	2,126	4,349	2,126	2,026	9	3,856	1,847	2,009	186	78	104	20	11
30 35	3,649	1,917	1,723	3,617	1,917	1,717	8	3,241	1,682	1,590	127	59	138	17	10
35 40	2,878	1,474	1,404	2,846	1,404	1,304	1	2,449	1,284	1,163	330	112	238	16	10
40 45	2,358	1,219	1,189	2,326	1,189	1,089	2	1,909	1,039	870	413	123	207	10	3
45 50	2,330	1,206	1,130	2,298	1,130	1,030	7	1,881	902	699	625	262	434	30	3
50 55	1,902	979	923	1,870	923	848	2	1,813	748	685	620	203	436	11	6
55 60	1,593	817	776	1,561	776	726	—	1,483	573	500	703	219	486	3	1
60 65	1,074	507	507	1,042	497	497	—	1,009	369	340	551	184	307	—	—
65 70	631	323	326	600	313	313	—	583	189	166	369	159	245	1	1
70 & over	712	352	360	680	342	350	1	664	109	95	501	178	324	—	—
Whites	4,472	2,364	2,108	2,160	1,283	907	1,849	980	889	448	131	312	5	3	2
0 1	100	51	58	100	51	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 2	110	59	51	110	59	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 3	131	60	62	131	60	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	137	63	74	137	63	74	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 5	128	57	71	128	57	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 5	615	299	316	615	299	318	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 10	612	324	282	609	323	286	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	—	—
10 15	70	249	221	696	245	211	14	4	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 20	399	212	181	393	212	170	70	135	58	100	—	—	—	—	—
20 25	443	247	196	437	243	194	13	307	130	177	9	5	2	1	1
25 30	410	229	181	404	229	181	—	337	167	170	21	11	10	—	—
30 35	323	180	143	317	179	143	—	283	154	129	27	13	14	—	—

STATE TABLE VII-A (1)-(contd)

Community and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (Inc. Divorced)			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
35 - 40	274	146	128	8	7	1	230	129	101	36	10	26			
40 - 45	210	110	100	7	7		166	94	72	37	9	28	1	1	
45 - 50	194	97	97	6	6		133	79	54	55	12	43			
50 - 55	161	84	77	5	5		100	63	37	56	16	40			
55 - 60	138	72	66	4	4		77	55	22	57	13	44			
60 - 65	94	46	48	2	2		42	30	12	50	14	36			
65 - 70	51	27	24				17	15	2	34	12	22			
70 & over	84	42	42	3	3		23	21	2	58	18	40			
Jain	934	482	452	451	269	182	352	175	177	131	38	93			
0 - 1	24	12	12	24	12	12									
1 - 2	28	18	10	28	18	10									
2 - 3	32	16	16	32	16	16									
3 - 4	24	11	13	24	11	13									
4 - 5	23	14	9	23	14	9									
0 - 5	131	71	60	131	71	60									
5 - 10	113	59	54	113	59	54									
10 - 15	106	60	46	102	59	43	4	1	3						
15 - 20	73	33	40	47	28	19	26	5	21						
20 - 25	74	37	37	19	17	2	52	18	34	3	2	1			
25 - 30	80	44	36	15	14	1	61	29	32	4	1	3			
30 - 35	71	39	32	6	7	1	56	31	25	7	1	6			
35 - 40	61	32	29	6	5	1	45	25	20	10	2	8			
40 - 45	55	28	27	3	3		37	22	15	15	3	12			
45 - 50	50	20	30	2	1	1	31	15	16	17	4	13			
50 - 55	40	18	22	1	1		15	9	6	24	8	16			
55 - 60	29	14	15	2	2		8	5	3	19	7	12			
60 - 65	25	14	11	1	1		9	7	2	15	6	9			
65 - 70	17	11	6	1	1		6	6		10	4	6			
70 & over	9	2	7				2	2		7		7			
Parsec	134	59	75	71	35	36	47	22	25	16	2	14			
1 - 2	2	1	1	2	1	1									
2 - 3	2	2		2	2										
3 - 4	3		3	3		3									
4 - 5	1		1	1		1									
0 - 5	8	3	5	8	3	5									
5 - 10	14	8	6	14	8	6									
10 - 15	9	4	5	9	4	5									
15 - 20	11	6	5	10	5	5	1	1							
20 - 25	11	6	5	10	6	4	1		1						
25 - 30	11	5	6	6	4	2	5	1	4						
30 - 35	13	4	9	6	3	3	6	1	5	1		1			
35 - 40	7	2	5	3	1	2	4	1	3						
40 - 45	10	3	7	2		2	7	3	4	1		1			
45 - 50	9	3	6	1		1	5	3	2	3		3			
50 & over	31	15	16	2	1	1	18	12	6	11	2	9			
Christian	167	90	77	82	47	35	64	33	31	21	10	11	3	3	
0 - 1	5	4	1	5	4	1									
1 - 2	3	2	1	3	2	1									
2 - 3	2	1	1	2	1	1									
3 - 4	5	1	4	5	1	4									
4 - 5	8	4	4	8	4	4									
0 - 5	23	12	11	23	12	11									
5 - 10	26	14	12	25	14	11	1		1						
10 - 15	25	14	11	18	12	6	7		5						
15 - 20	11	4	7	5	2	3	6	2	4						
20 - 25	20	11	9	7	4	3	12	6	6	1	1		1	1	
25 - 30	18	11	7	3	2	1	11	6	5	4	3	1			
30 - 35	12	8	4	1	1		8	4	4	3	3	1			
35 - 40	6	3	3				5	3	2	1		1			

STATE TABLE VII-A(1)-(concl'd.)

Community and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (inc. Divorced)			Deceased		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1															
40-45	5	4		1	---	---	5	4		1	---	---	---	1	---
45-50	8	5		3	---	---	4	3		2	4	1	---	---	---
50 & over	13	4		9	---	---	8	3		6	3	2	---	---	---
Total	46	27		19	24	14	10	19	11	8	3	2	---	---	---
1 2	1	---		1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
2 3	2	---		2	3	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
3 4	3	---		1	3	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
4 5	2	1		1	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0-5	8	3		5	8	8	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
5-10	11	8		3	11	8	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
10-15	3	2		1	3	2	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15-20	4	2		2	2	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
20-25	5	1		2	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
25-30	5	2		3	---	---	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
30-35	4	3		1	---	---	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
35-40	2	1		1	---	---	2	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---
40-45	3	3		---	---	---	1	---	---	---	2	1	---	---	---
45-50	1	1		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
50 & over	2	1		1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Black	6	4		2	2	1	1	4	2	1	---	---	---	---	---
0 1	1	---		1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
0 5	1	---		1	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
15 20	1	---		1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
20 25	1	1		---	---	1	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
25 30	1	1		---	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
30 35	1	1		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
35 40	1	1		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
40 45	1	1		---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Jew	1	---		1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---
40 45	1	---		1	---	---	---	1	---	1	---	---	---	---	---

NOTE: 1—No Burial was found in the Sample.

STATE TABLE VII-A
AGE AND CIVIL CONDITION
PART 2-DETAILS FOR DIVISIONS

Division and age 1	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (inc. Divorced)			Divorced		
	P 2	M 3	F 4	P 5	M 6	F 7	P 8	M 9	F 10	P 11	M 12	F 13	P 14	M 15	F 16
BARODA CITY	3,066	1,693	1,373	1,439	885	554	1,327	708	619	300	100	200	5	2	3
0 - 1	100	51	49	100	51	49									
1 - 2	73	38	35	73	38	35									
2 - 3	61	32	29	61	32	29									
3 - 4	77	36	41	77	36	41									
4 - 5	75	38	37	75	38	37									
0 - 5	386	195	191	386	195	191									
5 - 10	362	186	176	361	185	176	1	1							
10 - 15	301	169	132	284	166	118	17	3	14						
15 - 20	323	179	144	186	137	49	134	40	94	3	2	1	2	1	1
20 - 30	690	408	282	168	155	13	496	241	255	26	12	14	3	1	2
30 - 40	430	253	177	29	28	1	347	205	142	54	20	34			
40 - 50	296	163	133	18	14	4	209	129	80	69	20	49			
50 - 60	180	89	91	5	3	2	95	65	29	80	20	60			
60 & over	98	51	47	2	2		28	23	5	68	26	42			
AMRELI	4,177	2,159	2,018	2,113	1,231	882	1,708	828	880	356	100	256	9	3	6
0 - 1	144	78	66	144	78	66									
1 - 2	136	64	72	136	64	72									
2 - 3	159	91	68	159	91	68									
3 - 4	128	71	57	128	71	57									
4 - 5	148	79	69	148	79	69									
0 - 5	715	383	332	715	383	332									
5 - 10	615	336	279	612	334	278	3	2	1						
10 - 15	487	252	235	453	245	208	34	7	27						
15 - 20	400	214	186	215	160	55	182	53	129	3	1	2			
20 - 30	692	348	344	98	50	8	580	255	325	14	3	11	4	2	2
30 - 40	459	231	228	13	12	1	413	213	200	33	6	27	1	..	1
40 - 50	354	176	178	5	5		279	157	122	70	14	56	3		3
50 - 60	254	124	130	1	1		153	93	60	100	30	70	1		1
60 & over	201	95	106	1	1		64	48	16	136	46	90			
BARODA	16,175	8,503	7,672	7,242	4,192	3,050	7,457	3,762	3,695	1,476	549	927	38	23	15
0 - 1	479	245	234	479	245	234									
1 - 2	311	157	154	311	157	154									
2 - 3	576	304	272	575	303	272	1	1							
3 - 4	521	271	250	520	271	249	1		1						
4 - 5	538	285	253	538	285	253									
0 - 5	2,425	1,262	1,163	2,423	1,261	1,162	2	1	1						
5 - 10	2,153	1,116	1,037	2,131	1,106	1,025	22	10	12						
10 - 15	1,753	924	829	1,550	870	680	199	52	147	4	2	2			
15 - 20	1,473	748	725	656	492	164	807	250	557	10	6	4			
20 - 30	2,878	1,495	1,383	329	314	15	2,449	1,127	1,322	100	54	46	11	6	5
30 - 40	2,056	1,094	962	77	76	1	1,805	944	861	174	74	100	13	11	2
40 - 50	1,501	808	693	41	38	3	1,142	660	482	318	110	208	8	3	5
50 - 60	1,127	622	505	22	22		707	466	241	398	134	264	6	3	3
60 & over	809	434	375	13	13		324	252	72	472	169	303			
MEHSANA	23,574	11,985	11,589	10,826	6,177	4,649	10,424	5,107	5,317	2,324	701	1,623	21	14	7
0 - 1	625	321	304	625	321	304									
1 - 2	776	377	399	776	377	399									
2 - 3	706	338	368	705	338	367	1		1						
3 - 4	638	312	326	638	312	326									
4 - 5	656	330	328	657	330	327	1		1						
0 - 5	3,403	1,678	1,725	3,401	1,678	1,723	2		2						
5 - 10	3,271	1,725	1,546	3,239	1,711	1,528	32	14	18						
10 - 15	2,653	1,389	1,264	2,396	1,330	1,066	252	57	195	5	2	3			
15 - 20	2,192	1,109	1,083	1,072	772	300	1,099	325	774	21	12	9			
20 - 30	4,134	2,066	2,068	510	483	27	3,476	1,528	1,948	148	55	93	7	6	1
30 - 40	2,916	1,500	1,416	97	94	3	2,525	1,326	1,199	294	80	214	8	5	3
40 - 50	2,180	1,090	1,090	56	55	1	1,600	898	702	524	137	387	3	2	1
50 - 60	1,689	831	858	39	39		971	596	375	679	196	483	2		2
60 & over	1,136	597	539	16	15	1	467	363	104	653	219	434	1	1	

STATE TABLE VII-A(2)-(concd)

Division and age	Population			Unmarried			Married			Widowed (inc. Divorced)			Divorced		
	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F	P	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NAVABARI	9,322	4,748	4,604	4,524	2,823	2,901	2,990	1,931	2,099	838	294	844	38	18	17
0 1	216	123	93	216	123	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 2	176	92	84	176	92	84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 3	322	167	155	322	167	155	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	334	162	172	334	162	172	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 5	301	145	136	301	145	136	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 8	1,319	629	600	1,319	629	600	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 10	1,280	659	623	1,280	659	623	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 15	1,032	545	499	1,032	545	499	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 20	827	418	411	827	418	411	24	2	23	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 25	1,071	843	829	1,071	843	829	300	83	217	8	2	8	1	—	1
25 30	1,321	674	647	1,321	674	647	1,147	575	730	43	24	27	10	5	3
30 35	864	479	435	864	479	435	9	108	580	126	37	69	11	5	6
35 40	587	301	286	587	301	286	—	—	312	180	63	118	8	5	3
40 45	421	195	226	421	195	226	—	—	135	123	72	151	5	3	2
45 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	249	77	171	—	—	—
50 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Navar-Hinds	2,421	4,301	4,190	4,300	2,454	1,816	3,821	1,377	1,834	751	271	420	81	14	77
0 1	200	115	87	200	115	87	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 2	163	87	78	163	87	78	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 3	308	159	145	308	159	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	306	130	156	306	130	156	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 5	253	140	145	253	140	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 8	1,248	619	607	1,248	619	607	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 10	1,183	584	579	1,183	584	579	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 15	947	501	446	947	501	446	24	2	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 20	742	378	365	742	378	365	102	277	78	199	7	3	—	—	—
20 25	1,486	737	731	1,486	737	731	1,109	513	696	42	20	26	8	3	5
25 30	1,193	609	584	1,193	609	584	1,039	522	517	118	53	63	11	3	6
30 35	780	392	394	780	392	394	—	—	328	236	161	56	1029	6	3
35 40	532	277	255	532	277	255	—	—	327	303	134	199	68	131	2
40 45	373	177	198	373	177	198	—	—	153	105	50	220	72	148	—
45 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
OKHAMANDAL	848	448	402	448	283	187	338	171	162	72	19	63	1	—	1
0 1	23	10	19	23	10	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 2	23	11	12	23	11	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 3	30	14	16	30	14	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	36	14	12	36	14	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 5	25	17	9	25	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 8	134	68	62	134	68	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 10	122	60	53	122	60	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 15	113	57	55	113	57	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 20	81	38	45	81	38	45	37	13	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 25	147	84	63	147	84	63	119	59	80	3	2	1	—	—	—
25 30	98	54	45	98	54	45	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 35	67	33	34	67	33	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 40	45	24	21	45	24	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 45	38	18	20	38	18	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
PETHAPUR	109	64	66	60	32	18	48	18	30	14	7	7	—	—	—
0 1	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 2	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 3	8	—	8	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 4	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 5	2	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0 8	77	—	77	77	—	77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 10	15	—	15	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 15	15	—	15	15	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 20	13	—	13	13	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 25	17	—	17	17	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 30	12	—	12	12	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 35	9	—	9	9	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 40	7	—	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40 45	4	—	4	4	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
50 60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SUBSIDIARY TABLE 1 - (VII-A) - (concl'd.)

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX IN THE STATE AND EACH NATURAL DIVISION

Age		1941		1931		1921		1911		1901	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
15-20	—	83	94	97	100	82	72	85	77	95	83
20-40	—	303	308	308	311	313	314	362	367	373	375
40-60	—	168	156	179	189	192	187	181	181	168	185
60 and over	—	51	49	46	45	46	53	37	48	25	37
Mean age		23.92	24.68	24.88	24.16	24.98	24.61	22.61	22.77	28.06	26.88
KATHIAWAD	—										
0-5	—	173	165	162	167	129	139	157	166	93	113
5-10	—	156	137	135	129	149	148	108	106	127	115
10-15	—	119	120	125	117	129	133	90	81	149	150
15-20	—	97	95	100	100	78	68	101	80	94	90
20-40	—	273	251	256	252	304	303	337	340	343	319
40-60	—	137	130	130	147	163	161	167	165	168	178
60 and over	—	43	52	42	43	43	50	40	80	25	37
Mean age		22.81	24.07	22.64	22.93	23.39	23.68	22.96	22.87	24.80	24.89
NORTH GUJARAT	—										
0-5	—	140	149	147	146	129	133	154	166	96	101
5-10	—	144	133	133	124	145	139	119	103	126	124
10-15	—	116	109	122	121	127	118	93	80	141	126
15-20	—	93	94	99	100	89	73	90	81	115	104
20-40	—	267	301	285	299	300	310	351	365	347	343
40-60	—	180	168	168	166	179	173	162	168	151	160
60 and over	—	50	46	40	42	40	47	31	37	24	33
Mean age		24.85	24.94	23.37	23.65	23.29	23.68	21.19	22.74	23.71	24.68
SOUTH GUJARAT	—										
0-5	—	145	144	138	163	136	141	162	166	130	146
5-10	—	139	135	132	126	148	132	125	118	136	130
10-15	—	114	106	119	113	123	112	119	104	133	117
15-20	—	82	89	90	100	82	84	83	85	96	92
20-40	—	319	320	304	313	304	320	327	339	311	308
40-60	—	154	157	158	146	163	153	155	143	151	156
60 and over	—	41	49	39	39	44	44	39	45	33	45
Mean age		24.48	24.08	23.04	22.78	23.83	22.44	22.28	22.09	23.49	23.88

SUBSIDIARY TABLE to—(VII-A)

PROPORTION OF (A) CHILDREN UNDER 10 AND OF PERSONS OVER 60 TO THOSE AGED 15-40
 (B) MARRIED FEMALES AGED 15-40 PER 100 FEMALES; FOR TOTAL POPULATION AND
 IN CERTAIN COMMUNITIES

Children (both sexes) per 100

Community	1	Persons aged 15-40								Married females aged 15-40			
		1941				1931				1921			
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALL RELIGIONS	...	71	65	69	60	171	187	167	148				
Hindu	...	72	68	68	59	170	186	163	143				
(South Gujarat Hindu)...	...	71	72	65	66	173	182	166	130				
Muslim	...	67	66	65	50	181	158	156	145				
Jain	...	68	61	57	52	185	155	150	141				

Persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40

Married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages

Community	1	Persons over 60 per 100 aged 15-40								Married females aged 15-40 per 100 females of all ages			
		1941		1931		1921		1911					
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1941	1931	1921	1911
		10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ALL RELIGIONS	...	12	12	18	11	11	13	8	10	24	26	23	27
Hindu	...	12	12	10	11	11	13	8	10	23	26	24	26
(South Gujarat Hindu)...	...	10	12	70	9	13	13	10	11	24	26	26	27
Muslim	...	11	14	11	11	14	16	10	14	22	22	20	21
Jain	...	15	14	13	13	14	16	10	14	20	22	20	21

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-(VII-A)

FLMAILS PER 1,000 MAILS BY MAIN COMMUNITIES AND AGE

Age	All Communities				Hindu				Muslim				Jain			
	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911	1941	1931	1921	1911
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
0- 1	926	975	1 001	977	913	978	1,000	978	1 137	945	1 005	960	1,000	925	933	954
1- 2	1 027	972	1 035	1 025	1 054	971	1,030	1,033	864	983	1 019	983	556	937	1,105	1,136
2- 3	960	1,024	1 074	1 003	964	1 022	1 068	1 000	899	1 013	1 078	1 034	1,000	981	1,033	970
3- 4	988	985	1,064	1,077	965	983	1,077	1 079	1,175	991	1,044	1,048	1 182	962	1 003	1,060
4- 5	951	918	910	936	934	912	893	924	1 246	959	959	985	613	914	1,014	1,005
Total 0- 5	969	978	1,018	1,000	963	977	1,007	999	1,058	977	1,019	1,002	845	946	1,004	1,009
5-10	907	901	879	846	910	897	895	835	889	912	928	884	915	925	933	878
10-15	900	900	889	817	904	897	888	802	888	910	898	844	767	915	876	899
15-20	960	968	827	854	964	963	799	839	854	988	928	881	1 212	953	894	852
20-25	958	989	1,024	979	975	985	982	962	795	1,008	1 027	1 007	1 000	993	1 059	1,059
25-30	938	968	934	914	956	969	929	939	790	946	927	966	818	1 008	976	988
Total 0-30	938	948	927	914	943	945	917	904	887	955	952	936	898	952	949	948
30-40	914	945	926	925	922	946	925	920	831	938	953	966	859	1 005	1 028	1,009
40-50	952	918	957	922	948	915	962	928	952	923	947	876	1,188	995	1 032	1,033
50-60	947	896	869	929	946	891	870	932	917	917	898	900	1 156	1 011	970	993
60 and over	942	978	1 057	1 132	935	978	1 080	1 031	921	975	1,031	1 116	889	990	1,156	1,316
Total 30 and over	935	932	941	945	936	930	943	945	902	935	934	944	1,006	1,001	1,035	1,048
TOTAL ALL AGES (SAMPLE POPULATION)	937	942	932	925	941	940	927	919	892	948	945	939	938	970	984	987

SUBSIDIARY TABLE-V-(VII-A)

FEMALES PER 1,000 MALES BY AGE AND NATURAL DIVISION

Natural Division		Age								
		All ages	0-5	0-1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	6-10	5-10
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
STATE	—	937	969	926	1,027	960	968	981	938	987
City	—	811	980	961	911	906	1,138	974	814	948
Central Gujarat	—	903	911	933	981	895	923	888	925	979
Kutchward	—	930	891	966	1,120	800	812	813	898	820
North Gujarat	—	967	1,018	953	1,066	1,068	1,036	968	905	895
South Gujarat	—	970	956	796	913	825	1,003	1,076	956	945
(South Gujarat Hinda)	—	972	925	770	874	899	1,080	1,036	869	867

Natural Division		Age								
		10-15	15-20	20-25	25-30	30 and over	30-40	40-50	50-60	60 and over
1		11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
STATE	—	900	960	968	938	938	914	982	947	942
City	—	781	804	691	691	806	700	810	1,012	922
Central Gujarat	—	877	980	931	919	837	879	858	812	854
Kutchward	—	939	909	951	931	1,019	958	1,014	1,030	1,115
North Gujarat	—	907	979	1,017	976	972	946	1,007	1,030	897
South Gujarat	—	901	988	900	925	907	960	1,014	990	1,139
(South Gujarat Hinda)	—	890	878	867	1,012	984	819	1,005	837	1,119

SUBSIDIARY TABLE vi-(VII-A)

DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX, COMMUNITY AND AGE

Community	Sex and Age	Unmarried					Married					Widow and Divorced				
		1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
ALL RELIGIONS	Males	0-5	999.8	996	990	959	973	0.2	4	8	30	24	.	2	2	3
		5-10	993	916	948	883	897	7	79	50	111	94	5	2	6	9
		10-15	962	810	803	753	730	37	152	185	236	245	1	8	12	25
		15-20	712	443	527	539	462	250	540	441	434	451	8	17	32	57
		20-40	172	143	163	163	152	785	804	750	765	731	43	53	87	117
		40-60	42	42	53	47	65	786	768	748	764	714	172	190	199	221
		60 and over	24	32	45	49	66	553	576	555	554	551	393	392	400	383
	Females	0-5	999	989	985	915	961	1	10	15	83	36	1	2	2	3
		5-10	971.4	798	856	807	836	8.3	197	112	188	154	0.3	5	2	5
		10-15	862	580	547	464	477	136	412	441	515	485	2	8	12	38
		15-20	296	108	132	111	127	696	872	840	856	786	8	20	28	87
		20-40	15	12	14	11	16	908	885	862	862	786	77	103	124	198
		40-60	3	2	4	5	5	577	526	519	467	487	420	472	477	508
		60 and over	1	2	2	4	5	193	169	176	154	250	806	829	822	745
Hindu	Males	0-5	999.7	996	989	952	972	0.3	4	9	45	25		2	3	3
		5-10	993	907	941	867	894	7	86	57	126	96		5	2	10
		10-15	961	795	775	725	716	38	197	211	263	256	1	8	14	28
		15-20	701	420	483	514	444	290	563	441	457	492	9	17	36	64
		20-40	163	133	156	159	148	795	814	754	766	733	42	53	90	119
		40-60	40	41	55	48	68	787	768	741	758	709	173	191	204	223
		60 and over	21	32	45	52	73	584	575	550	546	555	395	393	405	372
	Females	0-5	999	988	982	902	956	1	11	18	96	40		1	2	4
		5-10	991	781	872	777	826	9	215	126	218	162		4	2	12
		10-15	854	551	494	405	438	144	441	492	570	518	2	8	14	44
		15-20	280	89	81	83	106	712	891	890	882	799	8	20	29	95
		20-40	12	8	5	8	10	913	890	868	863	784	75	102	127	206
		40-60	3	1	3	3	3	584	529	510	458	469	413	470	487	528
		60 and over	1	1	1	2	4	199	171	169	151	221	800	828	830	775
Muslim	Males	0-5	1,000	997	995	986.8	950		3	5	13	45			0.2	5
		5-10	997	962	973	957	869	3	37	25	41	122		1	2	9
		10-15	984	913	900	866	752	16	84	94	128	228		3	6	20
		15-20	821	598	705	658	532	179	392	283	328	427		10	12	41
		20-40	231	198	207	205	193	723	748	721	727	687	46	54	72	120
		40-60	61	42	43	38	71	801	783	760	785	696	138	175	177	233
		60 and over	43	96	40	31	68	574	602	580	585	576	383	372	380	356
	Females	0-5	1,000	987	993	969	946		5	7	30	50		8	1	4
		5-10	993	903	941	914	822	3.5	86	58	83	166	3.5	11	1	12
		10-15	955	760	743	635	602	45	236	252	356	375		4	5	23
		15-20	436	204	221	158	197	552	778	745	814	724	12	18	31	79
		20-40	23	23	15	19	43	891	870	870	858	760	86	107	115	197
		40-60		4	6	12	20	544	507	521	467	498	456	489	473	482
		60 and over		4	4	6	15	140	150	148	153	283	860	846	848	702
Jain	Males	0-5	1,000	999	994	992	959		1	5	8	29		1		12
		5-10	1,000	990	985	980	889		10	13	19	78		2		33
		10-15	983	956	955	890	750	17	43	41	107	229		1	4	21
		15-20	848	644	671	658	508	152	349	320	33	455		7	9	37
		20-40	283	270	281	269	218	678	680	650	664	676	39	50	69	106
		40-60	87	105	105	95	96	638	676	672	677	685	275	219	223	219
		60 and over	74	75	101	75	74	556	483	455	476	539	370	442	444	387
	Females	0-5	1,000	999	996	989	963		1	32	10	27		1	1	10
		5-10	1,000	976	966	978	871		23	34	21	112		1		17
		10-15	935	825	789	739	605	65	172	179	250	384		3	32	11
		15-20	475	175	88	71	111	525	797	873	880	801		28	39	88
		20-40	37	11	9	7	11	829	788	743	723	738	134	201	248	251
		40-60	10	3	4	3	1	426	376	370	356	446	564	621	626	553
		60 and over		4	3	7	1	83	107	109	110	217	917	869	888	782

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VII-(VII-A)

DISTRIBUTION BY CIVIL CONDITION OF 1,000 OF EACH SEX AND AGE BY NATURAL DIVISION AND COMMUNITY

Natural Division and Community	Males																				
	All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over					
	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
BARODA STATE																					
All Religions	--	817	423	60	999	8	0	2	--	993	7	--	942	37	1	297	648	38	38	748	223
Hindus	--	515	325	50	999	7	0	3	--	993	7	--	961	38	1	229	670	35	36	741	223
Muslims	--	530	415	55	1,000	--	--	--	--	997	3	--	984	18	--	354	610	36	56	747	197
Jains	--	558	363	70	1,000	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	983	17	--	364	594	32	84	617	297
Baroda City	--	523	418	59	1,000	--	--	--	--	993	5	--	952	18	--	381	578	41	63	719	218
Central G. J. dist.	--	493	442	65	999	1	--	--	--	991	9	--	942	56	2	264	690	40	39	739	232
Kutchiwalad	--	370	384	46	1,000	--	--	--	--	995	5	--	977	23	--	330	636	14	21	753	220
North Gujarat	--	516	425	59	1,000	--	--	--	--	993	8	--	957	42	1	328	680	33	43	737	220
South Gujarat	--	531	407	63	1,000	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	998	4	--	318	639	43	23	749	232
(South Gujarat Hindus)	--	531	408	63	1,000	--	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	998	4	--	320	640	44	21	747	232

National Division and Community	Females																							
	All ages			0-5			5-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over								
	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W						
	1	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37					
BARODA STATE																								
All Religions	--	489	461	130	999	1	--	--	991	4	8	3	0	3	8	62	126	2	81	858	63	3	489	906
Hindus	--	402	408	127	999	1	--	--	991	4	9	--	--	834	144	2	79	863	59	2	497	301		
Muslims	--	430	422	140	1,000	--	--	--	983	5	5	3	5	--	--	--	925	43	113	617	70	--	443	577
Jains	--	403	391	206	1,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	935	63	--	138	739	102	8	390	430		
Baroda City	--	403	431	146	1,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	894	106	--	105	614	81	32	421	357		
Central G. J. dist.	--	397	465	131	999	1	--	--	988	13	--	--	--	830	177	3	89	802	49	2	525	493		
Kutchiwalad	--	462	430	128	1,000	--	--	--	994	5	3	--	--	897	103	--	87	890	53	--	468	572		
North Gujarat	--	401	439	140	999	1	--	--	988	12	--	--	--	842	153	3	72	829	69	1	473	534		
South G. J. dist.	--	435	447	118	1,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	923	45	--	131	814	55	0	520	465		
(South G. J. dist. Hindus)	--	434	457	115	1,000	--	--	--	1,000	--	--	--	--	921	49	--	119	824	57	4	543	453		

SUBSIDIARY TABLE VIII-(VII-A)

SEX-RATIO BY CIVIL CONDITION, AGE COMMUNITY AND NATURAL DIVISION

Natural Division and community	Females per 1,000 males														
	All ages			0-10			10-15			15-40			40 and over		
	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W	U	M	W
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
BARODA STATE															
All Religions	742	1,019	2 040	938	1,214	2	806	3 361	1,250	257	1,207	1,620	73	627	2,169
Hindu	744	1,029	2 003	937	1,148		804	3,409	1,250	250	1,216	1,625	61	633	2,118
Muslim	724	907	2,382	968	1,000	2	861	2 500		262	1,095	1,568		513	2,691
Jain	677	1,011	2 447	877			729	3,000		338	1,222	3,000	111	636	2,344
Baroda City	626	874	2 000	966			711	4,667	.	197	1 010	1,441	316	523	2,288
Central Gujarat	728	982	1,688	924	1,182		782	2,827	1,000	201	1,181	1,119	41	577	1,877
Kathiawad	720	1 043	2 597	857	500		861	4,286	.	247	1,230	3,622		647	2,457
North Gujarat	752	1,044	2,302	959	1,429		798	3,397	1,500	244	1,237	2,134	18	637	2,350
South Gujarat	793	1,066	1 850	952	.	..	863	11 000		401	1,243	1,253	286	723	2,085
(South Gujarat Hindu)	795	1,078	1,771	952			860	11 000	.	380	1,241	1,250	167	728	1,964

B. The Size and Sex Constitution of Families

State Table VII-B Part 1 to 9*

159 Reference to Statistics—Fertility studies in this State date as far back as 1921. That pioneer enquiry roused some interest at the time, and for the 1931 Census questions regarding fertility were generally accepted for incorporation in the slips for enumeration of females. But the enquiry was conducted on an optional basis both in 1921 and 1931 on special forms distinct from the census. In 1941 certain items of this enquiry were dropped and the two main questions regarding the number of children born and surviving and the age of the mother at first birth were incorporated in the general census questionnaire. At the tabulation stage, in view of the restrictions imposed, it was only possible to compile results on a sampled basis. Questions 7 and 8 related to this question and were asked only of married females. There were 12,758 slips in all in the Sample. Responses from these married females were grouped in the following Parts—

- (1) Size and Sex Constitution of Families
- (2) Sex of the First Born
- (3) Size of Family according to m/f
- (4) Mother's Age at Birth of First Child according to m/f
- (5) Size of Family by Mother's Age at Birth of First Child
- (6) Size of Family and Present Age of Married Woman
- (7) Age of Mother at Birth of First Child and Number of children born
- (8) Age of Mother at Birth of First Child and number of children surviving
- (9) Number of Children Born and Surviving.

Parts 1, 7 and 8 have been prepared on the basis of completed fertility (married woman's age 45 and over) cases only. These tables will be fully discussed in due course.

160 Importance of Fertility Studies—The utility of such studies does not need special emphasis especially because workers in social and economic fields have, since long, been looking forward for a time when they would sit calmly and think of their various problems which require solution. The problem of population is indeed one of the more important amongst them. Opinion amongst Western economists is divided as to whether a declining population is desirable or not but all of them are at one in saying that some adjustment is necessary either we should adapt ourselves to changes that are most likely to occur in our number or if possible restrict the number to suit our aims. This at once brings to the front the question of forethought and planning. In India, however the population problem takes a different shape altogether. Evidence is not wanting to prove that our vast peninsula is over-populated and a planning as to how reduction could be effected is all the more necessary. A study of what is termed by statisticians 'Net Reproductive Rate' is imperative before we undertake any such planning. Granted this, the significance of studying the events in the reproductive span of women's life with special reference to tendencies as shown by figures for these women to reproduce themselves, is at once evident.

* This Sub-section B has been prepared by Mr. B. N. Datta, M. Sc. (Lond.)

SIZE OF STATE FAMILY

161. Meaning of Net Reproductive Rate—To understand what we mean by this rate, let us consider the life history of a female from the point of view of the future population. The female in question is exposed to the risk of dying before reaching the reproductive age. If she survives, she is exposed to further risks of contracting matrimony and having female children till the end of her reproductive period. Out of these, there may, of course, be some female children who will enter their reproductive periods before or just when the mother is out of it. If therefore, we start with N females entering the age 15 say when the period of reproduction starts and if they replace themselves by M such females towards the end of such period, taking into consideration all the risks, the ratio $(R = \frac{M}{N})$ is called the Net Reproductive Rate.

If R is greater than 1, we have a population which is ever-increasing. If R is equal to 1, we have a stationary population. If R is less than 1, we have a declining population.

162 Accuracy of the data received—The total number of slips for married females were 12,758 collected out of the Sample of 57,298. As our fertility inquiry this time formed a part of the general census questionnaire, it was liable more or less to the same type of errors as the rest of the material collected. However, the information required for our purposes from married women was of such a simple nature that there was very little chance of committing mistakes while supplying it. The questions may have brought tears in the eyes of few mothers because of the sad memories of their dead children but even in such cases correct answers would be forthcoming. Moreover, our enumerator, either a talati or teacher of the local school, who is an institution by himself, has a habit of collecting such useless knowledge—useless for his own job but not so for census purposes—as our inquiries require. He has all this record about births and deaths occurring in the vicinity of his residence almost on the tip of his tongue. Even in his first talk with an unsophisticated female stranger to the village he would open the topic of vital statistics without any hesitation or without any fear of being styled 'impertinent'. With such an inquisitive and loyal band of workers for our aid, the general accuracy of the returns may be well assumed not to have suffered so far as the rural areas are concerned. For urban areas, women were appointed as joint enumerators with men for the purpose of this enquiry as the total number of such female volunteers being 456 this time as against 429 in 1931 and only about 50 in 1921. But it should be remembered that the success of the present enquiry is not so much due to a small increase in the number of lady enumerators as to the general change in the attitude of the population towards census.

163 Size of State Family —

Division	No of families	Number of children		Size of families	Proportion of females per 1 000 males	Size of survived family	Ratio of survival to 1,000 born
		M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
The State	2,049	6,379	5,506	5.80	863	3.65	627
Baroda City	78	242	193	5.58	798	2.86	513
Central Gujarat	561	1,699	1,456	5.62	857	3.39	604
Kathiawad	160	544	473	6.36	869	3.30	519
North Gujarat	898	2,753	2,370	5.70	861	3.74	657
South Gujarat	352	1,141	1,014	6.12	889	4.12	673

We shall now give some general results of our enquiry. Let us start with the size of the State family by natural divisions. The above table prepared from Part 1 gives us all the necessary details required for discussion. The City shows the smallest size of family, a significant low proportion of female births and low survival ratio, whereas Kathiawad shows the largest size of family. South Gujarat which has the highest proportion of female children also shows the highest ratio for survival. From this the following tentative conclusion may be drawn even though the male births predominate that the urge for survival amongst the females is greater than that in males, thus improving the sex-ratio in the proportion towards parity. To examine this point in greater detail the number of male and female survivals in continued fertility slips from the City (78) and Mehsana division (894) were counted separately by reference to answers to question No. 7 (latter part) with the result shown in the inset. It shows a significant difference in urge of survival amongst males and females in two representative areas. For the rest of the results this enquiry supports conclusions drawn in 1931 from a similar table (*vide* page 171 Para 168), as summarized above.

Division	Survivals per 1,000 born	
	Males	Females
City	426	534
Mehsana	639	679

164 Size of Family by number of children born—The previous table—Size of

Size of family	Number of families in 1941	Percentage of such families to total	
		1941	1931
Childless	131	6.57	2.2
1 Child	91	4.44	4.4
2 Children	83	4.15	6.4
3 Children	134	6.54	9.5
4 Children	212	10.35	11.2
5 Children	267	13.03	15.8
6 Children	224	11.03	13.0
7 Children	222	10.90	13.0
8 Children	215	10.67	10.2
9 Children	179	8.74	7.0
10 and over	199	9.71	8.0

Family by Natural Division—leads us to the one showing the distribution of families by number of children born. From State Table VII-B (Part 1) the marginal table has been prepared which compares the percentage of families having 0 1 2 etc., children with similar percentages based on 1931 enquiry.

We can clearly see the vagaries in the Sample collected for our study from this table. The two and three children families show a substantial drop from similar figures for the last Census whereas the proportion of the childless families shows an increase of 4.2. In view of the remarks made in the last Report (*vide* page 170 Para 166) a slight increase in sterile families was a welcome move towards accuracy of record because of the fact that the 1931 enquiry was optional and the enumerators showed a bias against childless and small sized families. The gaps, however, in two and three children families cannot be properly explained. Comparing the next few percentages the difference between the present figures and those of 1931 is not significant. Drop towards the tail looks to be more smooth this time than in 1931. The most fashionable size of the family mode of the distribution curve (see Diagram facing Para 170), has remained unchanged at six; the average which was on the left side of the mode in 1931 seems to have travelled a small distance to the right, stopping at 5.80. However taking into consideration the size of the Sample this apparent increase in the average size of the family is not statistically significant.

THE SEX OF THE FIRST BORN

165 Sex constitution of families—The accompanying table compares the female indices in different sized families in 1941 with those of 1931. The female index at birth of children for all completed families is 863 in 1941 as against 860 in 1931 and 872 in 1921. Taking into consideration different sizes of the Sample on all the three occasions, these small differences that are noticed have absolutely no significance. The following conclusion based on 1921 and 1931 enquiries gets on added support from 1941 results. "The female index in one child families is much lower than the mean for all the families and relatively to other sizes it is decidedly the lowest. Also in the larger sized families, the tendency to femaleness is on the increase."

Size	Female Index	
	1941	1931
One child	655	631
Two children	868	743
Three children	696	747
Four children	868	822
Five children	802	812
Six children	840	862
Seven children	891	870
Eight children	918	900
Nine children	882	902
Ten and over	879	912
All sizes	863	860

166 The Sex of the First born—

Natural division	Male predominant in families with male born first		Female predominant in families where female is born first		Female first born per 1 000 males first born	
	1941	1931	1941	1931	1941	1931
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Central Gujarat	64.2	77.1	62.2	59.7	734	667
Kathiawad	63.5	72.2	61.5	62.3	774	743
North Gujarat	64.8	75.1	62.8	60.9	822	697
South Gujarat	66.3	76.8	62.1	61.2	865	728
The State	64.7	75.2	62.3	61.4	795	698

Closely connected with the question of female index in families is the sex of the first born, a comparative summary of which is given in the above table by natural divisions. There is a popular belief, which is confirmed by the size and sex enquiries at the time of the past two censuses and the present one also, that the sex of the first born child is a governing factor in determining the sex constitution of a family. We find from our Sample that the first births in the families showed a clear preference for males there being only 795 female first born per 1,000 males so born as against the general female index of 863. Further comparison of columns in the above table shows that whereas there is no significant difference between the percentage of families in which females predominate when the first born is a female for the two censuses, significant differences are noticeable in similar figures for males in all the natural divisions. Comparing columns 2 and 4, however, we may hazard a conclusion that either the claim for males was overstated when it was said the sex of the first born child *especially it was a male* largely determined the sex of the rest or that our Sample is not large enough to put additional weight to the 1931 claim stated above. As the present figures stand, even though the percentage for male predominance in families where a male is first born is higher than similar predominance among the females the small difference can be explained as one due to random sampling.

167 Part 3—Occupational Fertility—This table has been based on returns

Occupation	Size of families		Survival ratio	
	1941	1931	1941	1931
Agriculture	5.77	5.65	636	626
Industry	5.75	5.70	603	579
Trade and Commerce	6.07	5.97	631	544
Profession	5.50	6.10	586	551
Including Liberal Arts				
All occupations	5.80	5.89	627	604

accordingly. Thus for agricultural dependents the average size of family in completed fertility cases will be approximately $5.77 \times 5.80 = 5.76$ and survival ratio on similar grounds will be to the same degree of approximation $636 \times 627 = 636$ and so on. These approximations seem to work out very well. Only in the case of survival ratio for traders there seems to be a large increase which cannot be accounted for. General conclusions of 1931 Report on the point of occupational fertility can therefore, be taken as substantially correct. Earners tend to have larger families than the dependents and consequently a slightly lower rate of survival. Otherwise they show no other peculiarities. Comments on the smaller families of agriculturists and higher survival amongst them will be found in a later Sub-section.

168. Age return in the Fertility Enquiry—The next five tables relate to age of mother either her present age or age at the birth of first child as one of the variables. As regards the accuracy of these returns, allusion has already been made in Para 162. One thing, however, must be said here in connection with these sex tables. It is just likely that there are females who either overstate their ages or understate them besides a few from the advanced classes who return their ages correctly. So far as the questions like the duration of effective marriage etc. are concerned this double overstatement & understatement in both the present age and age at the time of first birth, does not affect our conclusions at all neither does the double understatement of ages have any effect. Answers to the questions on a particular female slip coming as they do from the same woman there should not be much difficulty in getting correct estimates of the duration of effective marriage. As regards the age at the birth of first child correct returns could be only expected of younger age groups whereas in the older ones tendency to give these ages near a convenient unit of five will unconsciously persist. Grouping of ages near 20 and 25 in the sex tables relating to age at birth of first child has been found necessary taking overstatement of age amongst the backward and illiterate females as a habit. It is with these reservations that Tables from VII-B Part 4 to VII-B Part 8 should be studied. Further in all these tables the earlier ages have been shown differing by unity and guessing of age at birth of first child was difficult, where it was not explicitly stated. It was, therefore, decided to show these slips as separate from others in which the age was returned.

*The duration of effective marriage is approximately taken as the difference between the present age of the married woman and her age at the birth of first child.

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF THE BARODA STATE FAMILIES

DIAGRAM No 1

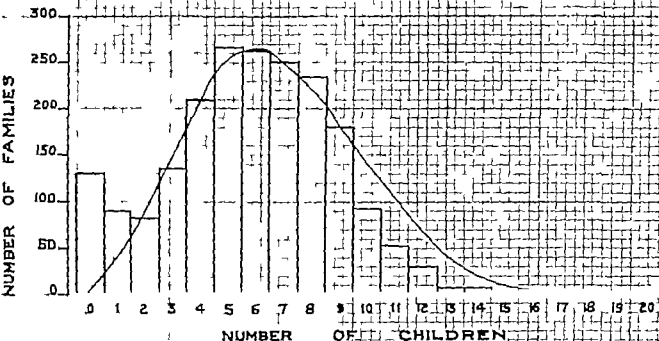
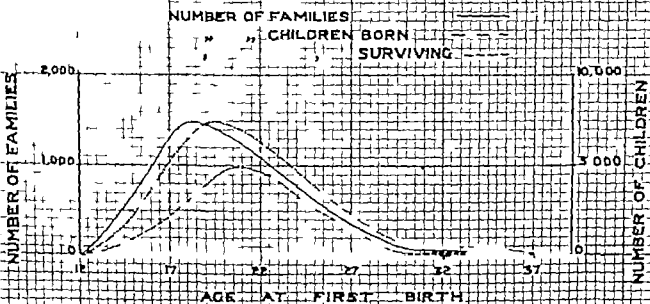


DIAGRAM No 2

FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF NUMBER OF FAMILIES

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN AND SURVIVING BY AGE

AT FIRST BIRTH



PART 6

169 Age at birth of first child and m/l—After this brief interlude of theoretical discussion, let us again revert to facts and figures Part 4 shows age at first birth and m/l. From this table the marginal summary table has been prepared which shows percentages of families with different m/l giving births to children at different age groups. This table gives us some interesting results

Age m/l	Agricultural	Commerce	Industry	Profession
Below 15	4 46	6 62	5 47	6 21
16-17	22 98	26 84	28 83	27 68
18-20	46 06	45 44	47 81	47 12
21-25	21 65	16 48	14 96	15 17
26 and over	3 50	3 62	2 19	3 28

The proportion of mothers giving births to children in the age period 18 to 25 is just over two thirds in the case of agriculturists families, whereas in the case of all the other means of livelihood this ratio is about 62 per cent. This difference of 5 per cent in the agriculturists families probably accounts for their higher survival ratio because looking to entries in column 6 of Part 5 we find that the period 18 to 25 for giving birth to first child is better than any of the earlier ones from point of view of survival ratio. An attempt has also been made to calculate mean age at birth of first child. This nears 20 in the case of agriculturists whereas in case of other means of livelihood it is just over 19 years. Taking all occupations together, there does not seem to be any significant difference between mean ages at birth of dependents and earners.

170 Part 5—This gives the size of family by age of mother at birth of first child. From such a table some very general conclusions can be drawn as regards the age of effective marriage. Diagrams showing the smoothed curves fitted to the number of married women giving births at various ages and total number of children born to them will be found in figure 2 facing this para. Their results show that mode of the curve for married women lies at 18.1 which seems to be the most favoured age for bringing forth children. For the total number of children born with age at birth as specified in column 1 of this table the mode shifts about a unit to the right meaning thereby that women giving first birth to children at the age of 19 can in the end produce more children than women who have started reproducing earlier. Similar diagram as regards the surviving children shows the displacement of mode—two more units to the right, hence a woman should start reproducing at the age of 21, if she desires that the largest number of her children should survive. These results seem to establish the well known fact that the effective age of marriage, if raised higher upto a point, is conducive to larger surviving families. A strong evidence as to inverse correlation between the average number of children in a family and survival rate for different ages is also available from this table. Correlation coefficient (r) calculated by giving ranks to the entries in columns 4 and 6 comes to over -0.7 ($r = +1.0$ meaning perfect direct correlation and $r = -1.0$ meaning perfect inverse correlation).

171 Part 6—This table compiled from slips of fertile females only gives us details as regards the family size according to present age of the married woman. This does not give us much information as regards the average size of family excepting progressive growth of family as the mother advances in years. By fitting a rough regression line to averages against age, this growth in rate is estimated at 0.16 per year taking of course 15 years as our starting point. This means that if a woman starts her fertile period at the age of 15 on the average she will give birth to her second child at the age of 21 indicating thereby that the spacing of births is approximately six years for such cases. If, however, the age of effective marriage is postponed to a later date the spacing is expected to diminish. These results, it must be admitted, are very rough approximations and can only be accepted with great reservation.

172 Parts 7 and 8—These tables are based on completed fertility cases only. Part 7 shows the distribution of the number of children born by the age of mother at birth of first child. The horizontal marginal totals do not agree with those in Part 1 because 29 families did not return age at birth of first child and are excluded from our consideration. Entries in each of the columns from 2 onwards seem to follow the same curve as the one shown for the distribution of families by age of mother at first birth. From this we can infer that the completed fertility cases suffer from the same accuracies or inaccuracies as the rest. The same conclusions apply to the next table also which shows number of children surviving as against the age at birth of first child for completed families.

173 Part 9—The last one of the sex tables gives the distribution of families

No. of deaths in family	Percentage of such families
0	43.0
1	24.5
2	13.4
3	9.0
4	4.5
5	2.3
6	0.6
7	0.3
8	0.1
9	—

by number of children born and surviving. From this, a small table shown in the margin has been prepared giving the percentage of families with 0, 1, 2 etc., deaths in them. For purposes of these calculations, the last row in the table showing births 10 and over has been omitted because of uncertainty as to the exact number of deaths occurring in them. Fortunate families retaining all the children born amount to 43 per cent of the adjusted total. Similar calculations on 1931 figures gave this percentage as 36.8. Allowing for the standard errors in these percentages due to sampling we find a significant difference between them indicating a welcome progress in health conditions in the decade.

174 Utility of Accuracy in birth record—Finally in view of the fact that migration influence do not affect the population considerably completeness of the day to day vital statistics in the State will throw some light on the coming Census. As will be seen from the earlier Sections, a considerable advance has been made in the State towards accuracy of the birth-record, and its usefulness has been further heightened by the adoption of the new Form of Vital Occurrences Registers in which in addition to the date of birth the ages of parents at birth their means of livelihood, community etc., are also to be noted. In this way the natality returns will acquire high demological value. And such a record when accurately made will not only be of immense value to students of sociology and economics, but it will also result in a radical simplification and economy in census taking.

STATE TABLE VII-B
 SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES
 PART 2—SEX OF THE FIRST BORN

Natural Division	No. of families with male born first			No. of families with female born first			Number of families first born per thousand males first born	Number of children families	Strength of the Sample estimated		
	Total No. of such families	Percentage of such families where M=F	Percentage of such families where M>F	Percentage of such families where M<F	Total No. of such families	Percentage of such families where F=M				Percentage of such families where F>M	Percentage of such families where F<M
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BARODA STATE	5,426	18.80	64.74	16.46	4,316	19.30	62.33	18.37	795	3,816	12,758
Baroda City	290	18.97	66.20	14.83	183	22.34	62.77	14.80	648	141	619
Anand	372	16.13	63.71	20.16	300	19.00	59.22	21.68	831	183	864
Baroda	1,586	19.74	63.23	16.33	1,188	18.10	62.12	19.78	749	621	3,695
Mahesan	2,189	18.91	64.73	16.35	1,793	19.28	62.79	17.35	821	1,329	5,316
Kanwel	869	18.02	66.30	15.68	778	19.54	62.06	18.35	865	393	2,670
Okhanswadi	80	16.25	62.50	21.25	46	13.22	71.74	13.04	375	36	183
Perdapur (Tributary Area)	10	30.00	70.00	—	9	11.11	66.67	22.22	900	11	30

STATE TABLE VII-B
 SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES
 PART 2—SEX OF THE FIRST BORN

Natural Division	No. of families with male born first				No. of families with female born first				Number of families first born per thousand males first born	Number of children families	Strength of the Sample assessed
	Total No. of each families	Percentage of each families where M=F	Percentage of each families where M>F	Percentage of each families where M<F	Total No. of each families	Percentage of each families where F=M	Percentage of each families where F>M	Percentage of each families where F<M			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
BARODA STATE	8,426	18.80	64.74	16.46	4,316	19.30	62.33	18.37	798	2,816	12,788
Baroda City	290	18.97	68.20	14.83	183	21.34	62.77	14.89	648	141	810
Amrak	372	16.13	63.71	20.16	309	19.09	39.22	21.68	831	185	866
Baroda	1,586	19.74	63.03	16.33	1,183	18.10	61.12	19.78	749	921	3,695
Mahesana	2,189	18.91	64.73	6.35	1,708	19.26	62.79	17.33	821	1,329	5,316
Mosera	899	18.02	66.30	15.68	778	19.34	61.08	18.38	865	393	2,070
Chhambadal	80	16.25	62.50	21.25	46	15.22	71.74	13.04	373	36	163
Palnagar (Tributary Area)	10	30.00	70.00	—	9	11.11	66.67	22.22	600	11	30

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 3—SIZE OF FAMILY ACCORDING TO m/l

Occupation		Number of married women	Total number of children born	Average	Total number of children surviving	Proportion of sur- vivors to 1 000 born
1		2	3	4	5	6
Agricultural	{ Dependent	8,055	26 046	3 23	18 075	694
	{ Earner	316	1 029	3 26	703	683
Commerce	{ Dependent	1 016	3,456	3 40	2,340	677
	{ Earner	27	128	4 74	84	656
Industry	{ Dependent	1,421	4 579	3 22	3,013	658
	{ Earner	49	149	3 04	101	678
Profession	{ Dependent	344	1 117	3 25	715	640
	{ Earner	13	38	2 92	25	653
Other	{ Dependent	1 387	4,440	3 20	3 003	676
	{ Earner	130	458	3 52	303	662
TOTAL	{ Dependent	12,223	37,638	3 24	27 146	685
	{ Earner	535	1 802	3 37	1,216	675
TOTAL		12,758	41,440	3 25	28,362	684

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 4--AGE AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD AND INDUSTRY

Age at Birth of First Child	Agriculture		Commerce		Industry		Profession		Other	
	Dependent	Earned	Dependent	Earned	Dependent	Earned	Dependent	Earned	Dependent	Earned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13 and below	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
14	—	22	2	11	2	1	13	—	10	1
15	—	215	9	37	3	12	—	55	3	64
16	—	513	15	103	6	41	1	143	5	143
17	—	903	33	104	3	36	1	158	6	149
18-20	—	2,825	111	333	11	125	6	513	18	476
21-25	—	1,334	56	131	1	40	1	183	8	170
26 and over	—	214	9	29	—	4	2	37	—	34
Age not returned	—	83	3	8	—	2	—	6	—	13
TOTAL	—	6,134	249	776	28	262	12	1,068	39	1,063

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 5--SIZE OF FAMILY BY AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD

Age at First Birth	Number of married women	Total number of children born	Average	Total number of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1,000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
13 and below	8	30	3.75	22	733
14	94	436	4.67	312	681
15	403	2,079	5.16	1,373	662
16	983	4,450	4.53	2,903	666
17	1,408	6,196	4.40	4,163	672
18-20	4,423	19,327	4.37	13,122	679
21-25	1,014	7,362	3.85	5,234	714
26 and over	312	1,687	3.27	796	723
Age not returned	113	431	—	363	—
TOTAL	9,742	41,449	4.28	28,362	684

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILY

PART 6-SIZE OF FAMILY AND PRESENT AGE OF MARRIED WOMEN

(For Fertile Females only)

Age	Number of married women	Total number of children born	Average	Total number of children surviving	Proportion of survivors to 1 000 born
1	2	3	4	5	6
15	4	5	1 25	3	600
16	13	14	1 08	11	786
17-20	721	950	1 32	695	734
21-25	2,116	4,801	2 27	3,493	728
26-44	4 970	23,785	4 80	16,689	702
45 and over	1 918	11,885	6 20	7 471	627
TOTAL	9,742	41,440	4 25	28,362	684

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 7-AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

(Completed Fertility cases only)

Age at birth of first child	Number of children born										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13						1					1
14					1		2	4		2	9
15	3		4	5	4	9	3	7	2	15	52
16	1	3	2	8	9	7	11	13	12	17	83
17	5	9	16	25	34	34	40	32	29	24	248
18-20	30	29	55	84	102	114	114	109	91	94	822
21-25	27	27	38	61	91	76	62	59	41	34	516
26 and over	25	17	19	29	23	19	16	5	2	3	158
TOTAL	91	85	134	212	264	260	248	229	177	189	1,889

NOTE —29 families did not return age of mother at first birth 131 families were childless If these two categories are added to the above total of 1,889 then sum will correspond to the total of completed fertility families shown in

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 8—AGE OF MOTHER AT BIRTH OF FIRST CHILD AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN SURVIVING

(Completed Fertility cases only)

Age at birth	Number of children surviving											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
14	1	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	2	—	1	9
15	—	3	3	11	11	6	10	4	3	—	1	52
16	2	7	10	50	12	16	7	9	6	3	1	83
17	10	18	27	43	43	44	30	20	3	3	2	248
18-20	30	73	86	143	136	133	99	68	23	3	4	822
21-23	11	59	84	79	86	90	48	33	21	6	—	516
24 and over	8	32	73	23	26	21	10	3	—	—	—	158
TOTAL	62	192	239	329	317	334	208	137	68	16	9	1,589

STATE TABLE VII-B

SIZE AND SEX CONSTITUTION OF FAMILIES

PART 9—NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN AND SURVIVING

Number of children born	Number of children surviving											Total
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10 and over	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	273	1,313	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,586
2	102	413	907	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,422
3	35	191	436	640	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,342
4	29	98	286	414	434	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,311
5	13	55	167	317	292	315	—	—	—	—	—	1,159
6	9	30	110	178	208	220	198	—	—	—	—	953
7	6	13	51	87	160	193	133	102	—	—	—	735
8	4	11	23	67	75	119	111	67	46	—	—	528
9	2	8	12	33	51	69	59	43	35	14	—	340
10 and over	2	9	13	36	52	54	38	52	29	12	17	334
TOTAL	493	2,143	2,030	1,774	1,328	949	844	266	110	36	17	9,742

C Means of Livelihood

State Table VII-C

175 Reference to Statistics—We now come in this Sub-section to the last of the items attempted for the Random Samples. The statistical data comprise the Table itself, prepared on the basis of Imperial Table VIII and called for purposes of this Report State Table VII-C, and the four subsidiary tables prepared therefrom as under —

- (i) Subsidiary Table i—General Distribution of Means of Livelihood
- (ii) Subsidiary Table ii—Independent Workers (I W) by sub-classes per 1,000 total of I W.
- (iii) Subsidiary Table iii—Partly Dependents following the activity (by Sub-classes) per 1,000 total of such Dependents
- (iv) Subsidiary Table iv—Comparison of Occupations with 1931 and Females (I W excluding C) per 1,000 Males (I W excluding C)

An Industrial Return is appended at the end as Subsidiary Table v

176 Explanation of certain abbreviations—Certain abbreviations will have now to be explained. What were previously called "Occupations" are now renamed "Means of Livelihood"—and comprise all forms of gainful activity, besides other sources of income which may or may not involve any labour at all. The object of this change is to cover cases of persons who have sources of income without any ostensible activity. Thus persons with independent sources of income, who "sit at home" and live so to speak, on the fat of their purses will be readily part of our investigation. Our enumerator is usually a proletariat and would not recognise these persons as "workers" or consider them "occupied". The change of name makes the object of the enquiry wholly intelligible. "Means of Livelihood" is referred to in the Tables and in the subsequent paragraphs as m/l for short. Similar abbreviations are A, B, C, P, D, T, D. "A" are those shown against any particular occupation, who follow that activity only as their sole m/l. "B" are those following any particular occupation who not only follow that activity but also pursue other m/l as subsidiary to their main income. "C" are those shown against a particular occupation, who follow other m/l as principal source of income, but also this particular activity as subsidiary. "P, D" are partly dependents, shown against a particular m/l, who are not fully occupied or whose sources of income or m/l are not adequate to keep them independently but who follow either this particular m/l or other activity, in addition to such support as they receive from the head of the family, on whom they are partly dependent. It will be remembered that in 1931, there was a category, newly added, of "Working Dependents" who were a class of persons, assisting the head of their family in his particular m/l, and by so doing augmented the family income. Thus the class of "Partly Dependents" is, it will be observed, wider in content than the old category of 1931. Otherwise the "Earner" of 1931 was more or less the same as the "Independent Worker" (I W) of 1941. "T, D" are simply the total number of dependents on a particular activity, and include not only those who are wholly dependent, but "P, D.'s" also.

177 Scope of the Return—Questions relating to the economic side of the population assumed at this Census greater importance than ever before. No less than eight

questions out of the twenty two in the census questionnaire were devoted to an inquest regarding the nature of the people's employments—

- 9 Are you wholly or partly dependent on any one else ?
- 10 If so means of livelihood of person on whom dependent
- 11 Do you employ (a) paid assistants, (b) members of household ? If so how many ?
- 12 Are you in employment now ?
- 13 (Only to those who reply in the negative to question 12).
Are you in search of employment ?
To those who reply in the affirmative the further question will be put—How long have you been in search of it ?
- 14 Means of livelihood in order of importance
- 15 (Only to be asked in regard to means of livelihood of a person shown as partly dependent against question 9 or any subsidiary means of livelihood returned by other persons against question 14)
Does this means of livelihood exist throughout the year ?
If not, for what part of the year ?
16. If you are employed by some one else, what is his business ?

The object of these questions was an elaborate inquest into the whole field of State employments—extending its researches to the nature and duration of unemployment, the time or season for subsidiary occupations, and the relations between employer and employee in industrial concerns the kind and number of employees, and the nature of enterprises. Elaborate instructions were issued and enumerators were strictly directed not to return any vague or indefinite responses. For an employer the response in question 11 was only to be entered if he was an individual entrepreneur and in regard to him, the slip should return a blank or cross against question 16. On the other hand, for an employee question 11 was to show crosses while question 16 should show all kinds of concerns whether individual-owned or run on company-lines.

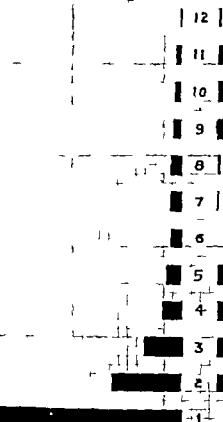
In view of the limited nature of the Sample, it was decided only to compile a summary table on the lines of Imperial Table VIII, without its elaborate occupational scheme, only selecting such callings or null as are most usually met with in this State. Apart from this, questions such as unemployment, employer-employee, the duration of subsidiary occupations etc., were left over for the fuller tabulation

178. The Occupational Scheme—In devising this Scheme the Census attempted to outdo its predecessor in striving for further elaboration. From decade to decade the census authorities have exercised their ingenuity in lavish elaboration in the matter of classification of occupations. In 1901 for instance, occupations were grouped according to 8 classes, 24 orders, 79 sub-orders and 520 minute occupational groups. Ingenuity was exhausted in the design of this elaborate artifice. Occupations were arranged horizontally on some preconceived notion of social ascendancy beginning with Class A—Government, and ending at the bottom with Class G—Unskilled Labour which included a section called "Disreputable, consisting not only of pimps, procurers and prostitutes, but also witches and wizards, dancing women, and even receivers of stolen goods. Class H finally consisted of earners, who had means of subsistence without occupation i.e. the class of earners who were not workers. Thus there was a qualitative differentiation based on work. In the groups, again many callings were juxtaposed apparently for no other

**DIAGRAM SHOWING THE PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
OF PERSONS FOLLOWING DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS
(BY SEX)**

REFERENCES

- 1 AGRICULTURE
- 2 INDUSTRY
- 3 TRADE
- 4 PROFESSION & LIBERAL ARTS
- 5 INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED
OCCUPATIONS
- 6 PUBLIC FORCE
- 7 TRANSPORT
- 8 PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
- 9 DOMESTIC SERVICE
- 10 PERSONS LIVING ON THEIR
INCOMES
- 11 UNPRODUCTIVE
- 12 EXPLOITATION OF MINERALS



MALES

FEMALES

MAIN RESULTS

reason than superficial resemblance. Just as if we should classify, on this basis, dentistry, mid-wifery and mining (fortunately we do not) under extractive industries, we could afford in a calmer and less contentious day, to kennel journalists in the neighbourhood of astrologers and circumcisers. One could understand some affinity between the lions of the Press and the soothsayers, for both lay their sweepstakes of imagination but as to the last named, even the excuse of resemblance fails, unless it be that both resort to scissors or scalpels for their livelihood. Since then, the advance has been towards a more logical and scientific approach. The horizontal scale has been given up for a more unbiassed and strictly judicial view. "Disreputable" has given place to "Unproductive". We begin now with Production of Raw Materials and proceed thence to the Preparation and Supply of material substances. The third main Class is called Public Administration and Liberal Arts, with a final division called Miscellaneous—which includes Persons living on their income, Domestic servants, Insufficiently described occupations and lastly "Unproductive". Thus we now get 4 classes, 12 sub-classes and 55 orders. The number of groups was reduced from 520 to 195 in 1931, but it has now increased to 229 in this Census. Very few of these groups, however, are numerically important in this State. Only 39 of the 195 groups prescribed for 1931 had more than 1,000 male workers (earners and working dependents) in the Baroda Table VIII of that year. For this reason, we have selected for our Sample Table only important groups from sub-classes I, III and IV, contenting ourselves with giving class totals for sub-classes II and V to XII.

179 Main Results—The Sample collected 15,394 male independent workers and partly dependents (A+B+P D) and 3,319 female. At 1/50 basis, this works out at 769,700 male and 165,950 female working population. The remainder, 703,209 males and 1,216,151 females would represent the wholly dependent or the non-working population. The following table shows by class, against the absolute figures for each, the proportions worked out on the Sample total of male and female workers (A+B+P D). A Diagram groups the different m/f according to numerical importance of male workers on the basis of this Table—

m/f DISTRIBUTION BY CLASSES

Class 1	Means of Livelihood 2	Male 3	Percent 4	Female 5	Percent 6
I	Agriculture and Pasturage	9 527	61.89	2 223	66.98
II	Exploitation of Minerals	23	0.15	8	0.24
III	Industry	2 253	14.63	221	6.66
IV	Transport	316	2.05	2	0.06
V	Trade	1 274	8.28	172	5.18
VI	Public Force	321	2.08		
VII	Public Administration	262	1.70	15	0.45
VIII	Profession and Liberal Arts	599	3.89	76	2.29
IX	Living on Income	95	0.62	56	1.69
X	Domestic Service	198	1.29	117	3.53
XI	Insufficiently described occupations	437	2.84	404	12.17
XII	Unproductives	89	0.58	25	0.75
	Total	15,394	100	3,319	100

Agriculture, as will be easily seen, continues in its pride of place in the occupational field. Both sexes flock to it as their chief means of sustenance. Next in importance are Industry and Trade. Rather about a fourth of men workers and one eighth of female, are engaged in these two classes of callings. Public Force naturally shows no women, but absorbs 2 per cent of the men workers. Nearly the same proportion of men are found in Public Administration and Liberal Arts. Hardly half a per cent of women are

XIII-RANDOM SAMPLES

so engaged. Where occupations are insufficiently described women feature proportionately more than men, for it is about the former that the enumerator finds his record of occupations attended with the greatest difficulties.

180 Subsidiary Table i—In this Subsidiary Table, the proportion for A+B, C, P D and T D are worked separately. The T D ratios combined with A+B i. e. columns 2 and 5 give the total strength of persons supported by each of the 12 sub-classes of m/l. In 1931 the strength of persons supported by each class could not be found, as the non-working dependents were not required to show on which type of

Class	Persons supported per cent of population	
	In 1941	In 1921
I	645	664
II	1	0.3
III	133	118
IV	29	13
V	81	67
VI	17	11
VII	16	20
VIII	35	33
IX	6	6
X	11	3
XI	30	39
XII	3	5

calling they were unstained. In 1921 the population, however was distributed occupationally according to persons supported and Subsidiary Table II (page 399 of Census Report of that year) worked out the requisite ratios. It is possible, therefore, to institute a comparison between 1921 and 1941. The margin collects the comparative figures for these two censuses, which are very instructive. Agriculture has slightly contracted, —to that extent Industry Transport and Commerce have gained. Public Force has increased in proportionate strength in the last 20 years in response to the growing needs of protection. Learned professions show an increase but Public Administration

shows unaccountably a decline. Domestic service registers a sharp increase, as much due to the vagaries of the Sample, as to real reasons. "Insufficiently Described" shows on the other hand a welcome decrease as it is ascribable to improvement in record. "Unproductive remains unchanged.

181 Subsidiary Table ii—Here we get details by divisions of proportionate figures of

Class	Proportion of	
	Persons supported	Independent others
I	645	612
II	1	1
III	133	140
IV	19	18
V	81	80
VI	17	20
VII	16	27
VIII	35	27
IX	6	8
X	11	17
XI	30	30
XII	3	7

independent workers (A+B) worked on the total number of independent workers. The margin institutes a comparison between the ratios of persons supported exhibited in the previous paragraph, with those for independent workers by class. The two sets of figures closely correspond, except in Agriculture, where the element of partly dependents is important, and in classes VI (Public Force), VIII (Learned Professions and Arts), X (Domestic Service) and XI (Insufficiently Described), there are important discrepancies. In the Public Force, the proportion of persons supported is less than that of independent workers, showing that the men of the Force live in Government barracks or quarters, sometimes without their families. In Domestic Service (class X), usually all adult members of families work and eke out thereby their meagre living. Under "Insufficiently

Described" males and females almost approach parity in strength and even persons normally fit for being described as dependents or P D pass off as independent workers, and therefore the proportion of "Workers" in this class is apt to be inflated by errors of record. In respect of VIII the discrepancy is difficult to explain as in this class, it is well known that women are generally dependent on their menfolk, who are heads of households. Perhaps the Sample is not exactly representative.

COMPARISON WITH 1931

This same subsidiary table shows the divisional distribution of independent workers by classes. Central and South Gujarat show higher averages for Agriculture and the Staple Industry, than the State average. The City of course shows the least with only 4 per cent of its inhabitants engaged in the exploitation of animals and vegetation. VI, VII and VIII—Public Force and Administration and the Learned Professions absorb 26 per cent, as against only 8 per cent for the whole State. Commerce and Trade is respectively 18 per cent in the City, as against only 8 per cent—the ratio for the Raj.

182 Partly dependents—The difference between the “Partly Dependent” of 1941 and the “Working Dependent” of 1931 has been already explained. Subsidiary Table i shows the extent of partial dependency in the whole occupational field. Of 72 per cent of the population who are dependent, 4 per cent are partly so. But the phenomenon of partial dependency is almost entirely confined to Agriculture, where there is one part-worker to over five full time workers. Under Industry, Transport and Trade, the proportion of part-time to independent workers is one to eleven. For VI, VII and VIII, the proportion is as little as one in 54. In Subsidiary Table iii, the distribution of partial dependency by classes and natural divisions is indicated. 73 per cent of these part-time workers are found in Class I—Agriculture and Pasturage. Industry and Trade find room for 14 per cent. Except for “Insufficiently Described”, which has 9 per cent, the other classes are very slightly represented. In Baroda City, where there is little agriculture, the element of partial dependency is only observable in industry and trade. Among those who have independent income, the partly dependents show a somewhat high percentage, but the figures in the Sample are too small to build any conclusions. Under Public Force, Administration and Learned Professions, a few partly dependents occur, but truly speaking workers in these ranks, are in receipt either of salary or fixed income, and therefore, should be considered independent workers, but perhaps through error, some members of a joint family shown as workers in this class may have been entered as partly dependents. Scholarship holders and pensioners may have been similarly included under this category in class D—sub-class IX.

183 Comparison with 1931—Two reasons why a strict comparison with the occupational statistics of 1931 Census is not possible have been already mentioned, namely the difference in the meaning of working dependent and partly dependent, and the fact that the non-working population was not distributed by occupation in 1931, as it was in 1921 and 1941. These reasons make any comparison, as is attempted in Subsidiary Table iv, almost not worth the trouble. Here the independent workers + part dependents of 1941 are considered roughly equivalent to the earners of 1931 and their working dependents. Earners of 1931 may have included many persons—younger members of families who worked at other business than the family occupation and brought a little money to the family income. On the other hand, independent workers of 1941 did not include such a class, as it came under partly dependent. But the definition of “Working Dependent” was somewhat loosely conceived and many forms of assistance, for which there was no tangible remuneration either in money or kind, found room (wrongly) in this category. With these limitations in mind, the table may be found to be almost valueless. Agriculture shows apparently substantial diminution, but the comparison with 1921 figures would prove this contraction to be much less in reality. Industry is exhibited in the table as declining while actually it is increasing. An Industrial Return (Subsidiary Table v) prepared from a form supplied through the Director of Industries to owners and managers of factories and other enterprises employing power under the Factory Act is reviewed in the concluding paragraphs of this Sub-section, and it shows how very much the reverse of the truth is presented in Subsidiary Table iv here. Further remarks are not necessary except for the point that insufficiently described m/l is now supposed to engage 15 per mille as against 27 in 1931.

184 Occupation of females—The second part of Subsidiary Table iv is more valuable than the first. It shows that there are 11 female workers to a hundred male in the State. In the main industry Agriculture, this proportion persists but in Industry and Trade, the proportion goes down to about a half of this. In the Learned Professions, the proportion again rises to about 1 in eight. In Domestic Service there are 10 women in employ to every twenty five man-servants. The proportions are governed by the fact that P D females are excluded from the calculations. If they are taken together with independent workers, the female ratio of workers rises from 109 to 216. Similarly for class I the female index for all workers improves from 100 to 233. For Industry Trade and Transport the corresponding figures are 59 and 103. For Domestic Service, the ratio rises from 404 to 591, and so on.

185 Wholly Dependents—State Table VII-C shows figures for P D as well as T D. Deducting the P D figures from T D we get the extent of non-earning dependency. The ratios for these and the female ratios for complete dependency by sub-classes are collected in the undermentioned table. These are further compared to corresponding ratios for independent workers as shown in Subsidiary Table ii. Generally we find 24 complete dependents to 10 independent workers in the State. The proportion of such dependency is the lowest in Domestic Service, where there are only 12 wholly dependents to 10 independent workers. The State average is slightly exceeded in Transport Trade, Public Administration and Agriculture. Under Public Force, with absentee families the incidence of complete dependency is low.

186. Distribution of Complete Dependency by Sub-Classes—Comparing to

Class	T D - P D		Females per 1,000 Males	Proportion per mille of wholly dependents (Both Sexes)	Proportion per mille of I IV (Both Sexes)	Dependents per 1,000 I IV
	M	F				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I	9,303	15,859	1,600	654	612	1,544
II	9	25	2,778	1	1	1,300
III	1,761	3,358	1,031	134	140	2,263
IV	779	500	1,792	30	18	2,693
V	1,176	2,621	1,727	83	80	2,465
VI	217	387	1,557	17	20	1,994
VII	220	437	1,904	17	17	2,476
VIII	304	819	1,615	34	41	1,972
IX	37	239	2,477	3	8	2,474
X	130	179	1,358	8	17	1,173
XI	320	518	1,523	22	39	1,339
XII	68	113	1,647	5	7	1,622
All Occupations	14,191	24,394	1,719	1,800	1,009	2,381

the ratio of female dependents to 1,000 males it is natural that they should preponderate in all occupations, as well as in every sub-class, but the preponderance is the greatest in class IX amongst persons living on their own income, which is almost confined to the married classes or pensioners who are mostly men with whom progress in education inevitably spells greater dependence of women. In class II the absolute figures are so small that the ratios are not worth consideration.

Comparing the incidence of complete dependency of 1941 with that of non-working dependency in 1931 although the two censuses are not exactly comparable, we find the proportion of non-working dependents per mille of population in 1931 was 504 while the corresponding figure for 1941 is 673.4 (vide Subsidiary Table i-Col. 5-4). The higher figure in the latest Census is accounted for by the fact that "Partly Dependent" in spite of its wider content was very strictly construed and that the "Working

THE INDUSTRIAL RETURN

Dependent" class in 1931 covered perhaps many forms of assistance to the family occupation which were not remunerated even in kind—thus, young boys and girls seated on high perches on farm lands to scare away birds were at places shown as working dependents. It is unfortunate that disconcerting changes both in classification and in the nature of instructions regarding record of data from census to census make any scientific comparison impossible.

187 Industry—Coming lastly to one item in the whole range of occupation field, which is making the beginnings of an epochal change in the life of the community, we shall attempt to give some idea of the industrial development of the decade. State Table VII-C shows under sub-class III, 2,253 male workers (A+B+P D) and 221 female. Thus at 1/50 means 123,700 workers (both sexes) if the Sample is accepted as at all representative. In 1931, cottage and factory workers were shown as 129,600 (including working dependents). Of these 22,323 were factory workers, as per the Industrial Return compiled at that Census from figures supplied by 233 industrial establishments out of a total of 275 registered establishments.

188 Growth of Industrialisation—In the present Census, we requested the Director of Industries to furnish us with a return as per Subsidiary Table v, to be filled in, as on March 1st 1941, by all heads of establishments whether employing power or no. The return furnished relates, however, only to 149 Industrial establishments comprised under the State Factory Act, employing power and entertaining at least 20 operatives. This is unfortunate, as again comparison with the figures of previous years is thus rendered impossible, but even then one has an idea of the enormous advance in industrialisation that is taking place in the State. The marginal table compares different types of factory workers as disclosed in the Industrial Returns furnished since 1921 and estimates (not with much success) the strength of cottage workers in the different census years. Even making allowance for overestimate of working dependents, and accepting the 1921 figures as more reliable, and assuming the 1941 Sample as fairly representative, it is permissible to assume that the increase under industry is wholly ascribable to industrial development of the modern power-using organised type. That cottage industry has shrunk in the last 20 years, and is likely to do so still more in the coming years, cannot now admit of doubt.

Industries	Year		
	1941	1931	1921
Cottage Workers Estimated	87 137	107 337	93 380
Factory Workers Estimated	36 563	22,323	11 225
i Textiles (including Woollen and Silk)	27 481	17 524	8 130
ii Dyeing	443	1 028	691
iii Chemical Drugs etc	4 455	1 442	201
iv Building Industries (including Cement Stone Quarries Bricks and Tiles)	1 576	641	143
v Other Industries	2 608	1 688	2 048

189 The Industrial Return—The return itself may now be studied more closely. Only 77 cotton ginning and pressing factories have furnished returns, while in 1931, there were 146 in the Register and 117 furnished returns. In 1921, the special return yielded data from 161 industrial establishments of which 100 were ginning and pressing factories. One reason for these fluctuations which do not reflect at all the normal trend of development is that ginning factories are almost entirely seasonal and the Census date may find a great number of them not working at all. Apart from this circumstance it is possible to study the development of heavy industries in the last 20 years.

There were 11 cotton spinning and weaving mills in 1921, employing 2,373, and now there are 16 cotton mills, 1 woollen mill and 2 cotton and silk weaving factories—19

in all with 22,065 employees of all kinds. 13 of these mills worked with double shifts in 1940. The consumption of cotton was 99,000 bales. The woollen mill is very busy in war-effort, its value of output having increased from Rs. 1.46 lakhs to Rs. 8.9 lakhs in 1940. Among Chemical industries, may be mentioned the Tata Chemicals (which were started in 1939 with a capital of Rs. 1.25 crore and have taken over the Okha Salt Works and the Pioneer Magnesia Works) and the Alcobic Chemical Works, which have the contract for distilling country liquor from the State Excise department for part of the Raj, and also manufacture pharmaceutical preparations, which have given this enterprise the leading place in this line in Western India. The Cement Factory at Durarka, now employing 887 persons, recently increased the capacity of its plant from 80,000 tons to over 1,20,000 tons a year. The Okha Salt Works produced 75,700 tons of salt in 1940 as against 16,985 tons in 1931. Match factories numbered 2 with 384 employees, as against only one in 1931. The Datar Match Factory at Pellad produced nearly 6 lakhs of gross match boxes, and the Billimora Match Factory 43,000 match boxes and 24,000 Bengal lights. Together they contributed Rs. 7.42 lakhs in excise duty to Government. In the return are included also State enterprises, such as, the Railway Workshop, the State Printing Press, and two Electric Supply undertakings out of the 5 shown in the table.

190 Industrial Development and State Aid.—Industrial development has been hitherto frustrated through war and economic strain. The boom predicted so hopefully in 1921 did not eventuate in the succeeding decade. As pointed out in the 1931 Report—'in the aftermath that followed projects that were conceived on a large scale had to be abandoned, or else curtailed—some failed owing to want of proper management and some did not go beyond the initial stages. Since then a more planned organisation for State aid to industries has led to more successful results. There are three main directions in which the State gives assistance:—

(a) through surveys, scientific experiments and investigations carried out, information is collected and conveyed to interested parties—grants are also made to aid such surveys etc. conducted by private persons or institutions;

(b) the State participates in the financing of pioneer industries by subscribing a portion of the share capital or by giving loans;

(c) lastly concessions are granted in respect, *Inter alia*, of acquisition of lands, limitation of octroi duties, with a view not to hamper trade supply of power wherever available, or of water supply facilities grant of land at concession rates etc.

To serve these objects, a technological laboratory is established, where samples of articles, such as type-metal inks, ores, effluents etc., are received from different sources the public as well as State departments and are analysed and tested. Research work is also undertaken such as problems like sulphonation of oils, the polymerisation of oils, the refining of lac from State forests, experiments on the manufacture of ink etc. from Indian vegetable products and so on.

191 Encouragement of Cottage Industries.—For the development of cottage industries, various ways and means are employed by the Government of the State to encourage handicrafts. A Cottage Industries Institute was established to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of the late reign in which training is specialised in calico-printing, block engraving, lacquer work metal and leather work processes and brass metal and wood engraving. The Government also give grants in aid to private institutions which promote the development of cottage industries, besides awarding scholarships and loans, and starting

ENCOURAGEMENT OF COTTAGE INDUSTRIES

a large number of classes under their auspices in villages where they circulate from term to term. These demonstration classes specialise in handloom weaving (at 5 centres) in which respect new designs and new kinds of articles are being introduced, in carding and spinning (at 4 centres), in calico-printing (at 3 centres), in improved methods of bark tanning (at 12 centres), and in eri silk demonstration (at 2 centres). Government aid is also given in the shape of annual grants to institutions like the Khadi Karyalaya, the Sarvodaya Mandir etc., and in the shape of loans to individual entrepreneurs to start local effort in their villages. 225 scholarships are also given from the People's Fund (Diamond Jubilee) to artisans for training in handicraft. All these items are taken out of the latest Administration Report of the State and show how a progressive and enlightened policy is striving to keep alive the artisan in his handwork and keep him to his countryside.

A=PRINCIPAL m/l WITHOUT SUBSIDIARY m/l. B=PRINCIPAL m/l WITH SUBSIDIARY m/l. C=SUBSIDIARY
BRACKETS UNDER m/l (COL. 1) REFER TO GROUP

Means of Livelihood (m/l)	Baroda State										Baroda			
	A		B		C		P.D.		T.D.		A		B	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
TOTAL POPULATION	13,449	1,836	1,173	51	1,173	51	773	1,722	14,964	26,126	921	188	17	2
A-Production of Raw Materials	8,382	850	688	29	446	18	510	1,322	9,982	17,286	43	3	4	1
<i>I Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation (1-25)</i>	8,333	877	687	38	443	13	503	1,313	9,891	17,177	38	3	4	1
(a) Cattle-rearing (1-5)	7,923	834	657	25	367	11	470	1,300	9,542	16,307	24	2	4	1
(b) Cultivation of special crops (6-10)	41	2	9	—	17	—	1	5	41	93	7	—	—	—
(c) Other (11-25)	339	21	21	3	59	1	37	13	308	578	7	1	—	—
<i>II Exploitation of Minerals (26-45)</i>	80	3	7	7	3	—	2	4	77	29	8	—	—	—
B-Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	3,379	293	282	12	464	17	182	180	3,398	6,099	513	38	4	—
<i>III-Industry (46-125)</i>	1,973	119	179	5	271	8	701	97	1,852	3,485	279	4	7	—
(b) Textiles (46-59)	500	29	36	—	15	—	26	13	351	736	117	1	—	—
(c) Other (60-125)	1,473	90	143	5	256	8	73	70	1,481	2,729	162	13	1	—
<i>IV Transport (126-145)</i>	224	7	14	—	57	—	18	7	297	207	55	—	7	—
(a) By road (126-140)	109	—	7	—	39	—	16	1	112	162	21	—	—	—
(b) By rail (141-145)	100	1	4	—	1	—	1	—	116	199	28	—	1	—
(c) Other (150-133 145)	66	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	69	140	6	—	—	—
<i>V Trade (146-185)</i>	7,121	83	89	7	182	0	53	83	7,239	2,113	160	21	2	—
C-Public Administration and Liberal Arts	996	82	171	2	163	3	18	7	996	1,680	245	18	8	—
<i>VI-Public Force (186-197)</i>	233	—	83	—	41	—	3	—	230	327	84	—	7	—
<i>VII Public Administration (198-209)</i>	220	13	36	—	87	3	6	2	233	439	73	—	4	—
<i>VIII-Profession and Liberal Arts (210-218)</i>	221	69	72	2	83	—	6	3	270	824	92	18	3	—
D-Miscellaneous	722	371	31	8	99	18	64	223	669	1,171	117	82	1	1
<i>IX-Persons living on their income (219)</i>	76	47	9	1	17	1	70	8	87	147	41	12	—	—
<i>X Domestic Service (220-221)</i>	187	77	6	7	15	6	6	39	144	212	40	16	7	—
<i>XI-Insufficiently described occupations (222-227)</i>	377	214	71	8	60	70	49	175	323	693	31	23	—	1
<i>XII-Unproductive (228-229)</i>	82	23	5	7	7	2	2	7	70	113	5	7	—	—

VII—C

HOOD (m/l)

m/l. P D = m/l OF PARTLY DEPENDENTS T D = TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON THIS m/l FIGURES SHOWN IN
NUMBERS IN SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

City	Amreli Division															
	C		P D		T D		A		B		C		P D		T D	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	
17	2	29	25	755	1,263	802	75	53	2	53	2	56	64	1,304	1,941	
5			2	58	69	485	41	23	1	29		40	41	809	1,179	
5			1	58	63	484	41	23	1	29		39	41	806	1,173	
4				43	39	446	39	21	1	28		34	40	761	1,113	
			1	4	14					1						3
1				11	10	38	2	2				5	1	45	57	
			1		6	1						1		3	6	
6	1	17	13	402	743	186	7	20	1	17	1	13	2	330	538	
4	1	9	11	192	367	108	2	10	1	5		7	1	178	298	
1		6	2	56	110	12		2						21	30	
3	1	3	9	136	257	96	2	8	1	5		7	1	157	268	
		1		64	104	7				1		1		11	17	
				14	33	3				1		1		3	6	
		1		44	67											
				6	4	4								8	11	
2		7	2	146	272	71	5	10		11	1	5	1	141	223	
		4	2	208	329	94	4	8		6		2		104	138	
				43	71	27		1		1				19	23	
		1		87	144	19		5		3		2		21	31	
		3	2	78	114	48	4	2		2				61	84	
6	1	8	8	87	122	37	23	2		1	1	1	21	61	86	
6	1	7	1	20	47	2								1	4	
		1	1	24	41	5	3						1	14	6	
			6	22	32	29	19	1		1	1	1	20	42	72	
				21	2	1	1	1						4	4	

A=PRINCIPAL m/l WITHOUT SUBSIDIARY m/l B=PRINCIPAL m/l WITH SUBSIDIARY m/l C=SUBSIDIARY
BRACKETS UNDER m/l (COL. 1) REFER TO GROUP

Means of Livelihood (m/l)		Baroda Division										Mehsan			
		A		B		C		P.D		T.D		A		B	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1		31	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
TOTAL POPULATION	...	3,868	408	423	18	428	18	286	692	4,213	7,246	8,847	881	386	16
A—Production of Raw Materials	...	2,887	298	218	9	169	3	217	888	3,111	8,386	3,487	292	213	9
I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation (1-29)	...	2,872	283	218	9	168	3	217	884	3,102	8,313	3,483	289	213	9
(a) Cultivation (1-8)	...	2,790	283	211	9	158	3	215	882	3,063	8,251	3,312	281	206	7
(b) Cultivation of special crops (9-16)	...	14	—	3	—	3	—	1	—	11	29	14	1	1	—
(c) Other (17-29)	...	43	8	4	—	7	—	1	2	33	73	157	10	6	2
II—Exploitation of Minerals (30-42)	...	3	2	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	3	4	—	—	—
B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	...	688	38	103	2	163	10	48	39	719	1,200	1,478	88	129	6
III—Industry (43-129)	...	408	25	67	1	703	8	80	27	402	661	842	48	78	1
(a) Textiles (43-99)	...	64	3	18	—	3	—	2	3	37	100	228	16	14	—
(b) Other (100-129)	...	342	20	51	1	100	3	23	22	345	583	614	32	62	1
IV—Transport (130-143)	...	45	—	4	—	10	—	1	1	48	81	113	1	8	—
(a) By road (134-143)	...	8	—	1	—	10	—	1	1	10	17	68	—	3	—
(b) By rail (141-143)	...	33	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	33	33	21	1	1	—
(c) Other (130-133, 143)	...	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	11	23	—	—	—
V—Trade (144-157)	...	208	70	31	1	60	5	14	11	268	423	519	85	32	8
C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	...	196	18	91	2	68	2	1	1	247	423	518	30	43	—
VI—Public Force (158-181)	...	89	—	41	—	13	—	—	—	29	723	89	—	13	—
VII—Public Administration (182-196)	...	30	3	70	—	18	3	1	—	31	700	73	7	11	—
VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts (197-219)	...	111	73	30	2	31	—	—	1	134	201	183	23	19	—
D—Miscellaneous	...	184	63	13	8	28	3	23	67	136	267	272	174	10	1
IX—Persons living on their income (199)	...	8	4	8	—	3	—	—	4	11	30	19	27	1	—
X—Domestic Service (220 and 221)	...	49	11	2	1	4	1	2	17	23	71	47	33	2	—
XI—Unusually described occupations (222-223)	...	81	41	4	3	12	1	21	43	29	148	148	700	4	1
XII—Unproductive (224-225)	...	13	7	1	1	4	1	—	1	8	23	23	14	3	—

VII-C—(contd)

HOOD (m/l)

m/l P D = m/l OF PARTLY DEPENDENTS, T D = TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON THIS m/l FIGURES SHOWN IN NUMBERS IN SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Division								Narsari Division							
C		P D		T.D		A		B		C		P D		T D	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61
386	16	211	250	6,052	10,992	2,087	338	275	13	275	13	184	682	2,386	4,253
151	8	117	118	4,040	7,291	1,409	247	218	9	90	2	136	570	1,791	3,150
151	8	117	118	4 037	7,283	1 408	247	217	8	90	2	135	568	1 790	3 147
128	7	110	108	3 850	6 923	1 323	246	204	7	50	2	111	564	1,741	3 042
4			4	16	31	6	1	5		8			1	9	14
19	1	7	6	171	329	79		8	1	32		24	3	40	91
				3	8	1		1	1			1	2	1	3
155	2	65	79	1,443	2,682	436	31	32	3	115	3	37	38	393	744
95	1	31	20	784	1,547	270	22	25	2	61	1	20	29	239	473
6		15	4	218	415	78	7	4		5		3	7	29	91
89	1	16	16	566	1,132	192	15	21	2	56	1	17	22	210	382
13		4		130	197	35		2		33		11		36	72
12		4		76	92	8				32		10		6	11
1				28	50	15								9	26
				26	55	12		2		1		1		21	35
47	1	30	59	529	938	131	9	5	1	21	2	6	9	118	199
66		6	3	304	506	115	12	21		23	1	2	1	106	212
19		3		73	112	22		6		6				20	53
25		1	1	64	93	22	4	6		11	1	1	1	27	58
22		2	2	167	301	71	8	9		6		1		59	101
14	6	23	50	265	513	127	48	4	1	47	7	9	73	96	147
2		2	3	29	57	8	3	1	1	1		1		5	16
4	1	1	3	37	50	45	12	1		7	3	1	17	39	46
5	4	18	44	167	331	74	33	2		39	4	7	56	48	83
3	1	2		32	75									4	2

A=PRINCIPAL m/l WITHOUT SUBSIDIARY m/l. B=PRINCIPAL m/l WITH SUBSIDIARY m/l. C=SUBSIDIARY
BRACKETS UNDER m/l (COL. 1) REFER TO GROUP

Means of Livelihood (m/l)	O k h m d l									
	A		B		C		P.D		T.D.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71
TOTAL POPULATION	208	22	16	—	16	—	6	16	219	289
A—Production of Raw Materials	62	2	12	—	2	—	—	3	78	128
<i>I—Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation (1-25)</i>	<i>61</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>78</i>	<i>121</i>
(a) Cattle (1-8)	—	49	1	11	—	1	—	—	3	70
(b) Cultivation of special crops (9-14)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
(c) Other (15-25)	—	12	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	17
<i>II—Exploitation of Minerals (26-32)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3</i>
B—Preparation and Supply of Material Substances	106	8	2	—	8	—	4	9	97	171
<i>III—Industry (43-59)</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>90</i>
(a) Textiles (43-55)	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
(b) Other (56-59)	—	63	6	—	—	3	—	9	58	89
<i>IV—Transport (60-145)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>30</i>
(a) By road (134-140)	—	3	—	1	—	4	—	—	2	3
(b) By rail (141-145)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
(c) Other (130-133, 142)	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	24
<i>V—Trade (146-185)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>23</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>51</i>
C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	27	2	—	—	3	—	—	—	24	39
<i>VI—Public Taxes (186-197)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>6</i>
<i>VII—Public Administration (198-199)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>VIII—Professions and Liberal Arts (200-218)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>23</i>
D—Miscellaneous	13	9	1	—	3	—	2	4	20	32
<i>IX—Persons living on their means (219)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>X—Domestic Services (220-221)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>—</i>
<i>XI—Irregularly described occupations (222-225)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>27</i>
<i>XII—Unproductive (226-229)</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>

VII-C-(concl'd)

HOOD (m/l)

m/l P D = m/l OF PARTLY DEPENDENTS T D = TOTAL DEPENDENTS ON THIS m/l FIGURES SHOWN IN
NUMBERS IN SCHEME OF OCCUPATIONAL CLASSIFICATION

Petbapur (Tributary Area)									
A		B		C		P D		T D	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81
19	4					1	3	35	51
9							3	15	23
9							3	15	23
8							3	14	22
1								1	1
7	2					1		14	21
4	2					1		9	16
4	2					1		9	16
								1	
								1	
3								4	5
1								2	3
								2	3
1									
2	2							4	4
								1	4
2	2							3	

SUBSIDIARY TABLE I-(VII-C) GENERAL DISTRIBUTION OF MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD

Class, sub-class and order	Number for 1,000 of the population				Total dependents on the m/l
	Independent workers following the m/l as principal	Independent following the m/l as subsidiary	Others	Partly dependents practicing the m/l	
1	2	3	4	5	
TOTAL POPULATION ...	282.9	21.8	43.7		717.1
A-Production of Raw Materials ...	173.6	8.0	32.0		473.1
I Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation ...	173.2	8.0	31.9		472.4
(a) Cattle-rearing ...	165.6	0.6	30.9		454.6
(b) Cultivation of special crops ...	0.9	0.3	0.1		1.3
(c) Cultivation of special crops ...	6.7	1.1	0.9		15.5
(d) Other ...	0.4	---	0.1		0.7
II Exploitation of Minerals ...		8.4	6.3		166.7
B-Preparation and Supply of Material Substances ...	67.7				8.3
III Industry ...	37.8	4.9	3.8		19.8
(a) Textiles ...	9.9	0.3	0.8		73.5
(b) Other ...	20.0	4.6	2.7		13.8
IV Transport ...		1.0	0.3		4.8
(a) By road ...	2.0	---	---		5.5
(b) By rail ...	2.0	---	---		3.6
(c) Other ...	1.2	---	---		67.8
V Trade ...	22.7	2.8	2.5		46.2
C Public Administration and Liberal Arts ...	21.8	2.9	0.4		
VI Public Force ...		0.7	0.1		17.1
VII Public Administration ...	5.3	1.1	0.1		11.3
VIII Professions and Liberal Arts ...	4.7	1.1	0.2		23.3
D-Miscellaneous ...	17.6	2.0	5.0		32.1
IX Persons living on their income ...	19.5	0.8	0.3		3.7
X Domestic Services ...	2.3	0.3	0.2		6.3
XI Insufficiently described occupation ...	4.7	1.3	3.9		16.9
XII Unproductive ...	10.8	0.1	---		3.2
	2.0				

SUBSIDIARY TABLE IV-(VII-C)

COMPARISON OF OCCUPATIONS WITH 1931 AND FEMALE INDEPENDENT
WORKERS PER 1,000 MALES (EXCLUDING C)

m/l	Number for 1,000 of the population			Females per 1,000 males (ex- cluding subsidiary occupation)
	Independent workers + partly dependents in 1941	Earners in 1931 (principal occu- pation + working dependents)		
1	2	3		4
TOTAL POPULATION	326.6	498.8		289
A—Production of Raw Materials	268.6	381.2		181
I Exploitation of Animals and Vegetation	250.7	360.4		160
(a) Cattle-rearing	196.3	334.1		162
(b) Cultivation of special crops	1.0	.8		40
(c) Other	7.6	15.5		67
II Exploitation of Minerals	.8	.8		100
B—Preparation and supply of Mate- rial Substances	74.0	87.0		89
III Industry	43.3	63.0		68
(a) Textiles	10.6	15.8		54
(b) Other	32.6	37.2		50
IV Transport	5.8	6.5		3
(a) By Road	2.4	2.8		—
(b) By Rail	2.0	2.9		8
(c) Other	1.2	.8		—
V Trade	25.3	31.8		74
C—Public Administration and Liberal Arts	22.2	22.9		72
VI Public Force	8.6	8.7		—
VII Public Administration	4.8	5.3		81
VIII Professions and Liberal Arts	11.8	12.1		120
D—Miscellaneous	24.8	34.4		803
IX Persons living on their incomes	2.6	3.4		66
X Domestic Services	8.8	12.3		404
XI Insufficiently described occupations	11.7	26.7		890
XII Unproductive	2.0	2.1		276

APPENDIX III

LOCUS OF THE CENTRE OF POPULATION

(B. A. Datar M. Sc. Lond.)

1. *Limitations of the enquiry*—Important and interesting conclusions can be drawn as to the movement of population by tracing the path of what may be called the centre of population. Such a path can only be predicted with some degree of confidence when we have a large number of observations. The views expressed in this note are therefore, subject to confirmation at a later date some ten or twenty years hence. The utility of such an investigation consists in enabling us to find centre or centres to which the population of given areas tends to gravitate through socio-economic or other causes. A glance at the population figures of a town or village at time of different censuses is enough to show that relative importance of a place (taking the population of the place as the criterion of its importance) changes with time. Tastes of people change and because of the inadaptability of the town-folk to get themselves reconciled to new environments towns become out of date with dictates of fashion. It is to be noted in this connection that natural increase of population does not affect the centre of population migration alone coupled with epidemics will largely influence its movement.

Investigations of this type can only be truly helpful if the area under consideration is fairly large and contiguous. The reason for such restriction being that in such areas alone can we find an explanation as to which part of the country has gained at the expense of the other. In a very scattered area the movement of the centre of population can really have no meaning. Baroda State as a whole is a scattered unit the four natural divisions into which the State has been divided are completely isolated from one another being interpolated by British territory or territories of other Indian States. Under these circumstances the best thing to do was to limit our discussion to Central and Northern Gujarat, the only two natural divisions that can lay claim to any pretension of being fairly compact. The centres of population for these areas have been calculated on the basis of census figures since 1901 so as to give a general idea as to how the population has been moving since the beginning of this century. For reasons explained in a later para investigation has also been extended to Southern Gujarat even though it cannot be looked upon as contiguous.

2. *The Method of Calculation*—The method employed for finding the centre of population follows the general lines laid down in the United States Census. For this purpose, a convenient point is chosen as the centre for each *prant*—Baroda City for Central Gujarat and Mehsana Town for Northern Gujarat. The east to west line through this centre represents X axis and the north to south line the Y axis. The whole area of each division is then cut up into squares, each 144 square miles in area by drawing parallels to the axis of X and Y respectively at uniform distances of 12 miles, till the whole area is accommodated in one square or other. The population in each square is then totalled village by village and the sum is put at the centre. If in any square there occurs a big town or city or if it be intersected by a large sheet of water or by foreign

* The writer knows small towns in Rajapur District (Bombay) which have lost all its former Baroda due to change of station. These towns were noted for their fine yard squares 16th broad silk or embroidered borders, for which they used to find customers at Maheswari and Kharosh. Now that the Indians choose five or six yards lengths for their saris the towns have begun losing its trade and consequently its importance from point of view of demography.

RESULTS

territory, the population in that square, is supposed to be concentrated, away from the centre of the square, at that point, which would very nearly represent the centre of gravity of the population of that square. Then moments are taken considering all individuals to be of uniform weight for these concentrated populations and the values of X and Y, and finally co-ordinates of the centre of population, computed by the ordinary method of moments

3 Results—

Natural Division 1	Census Year 2	Co-ordinates of centre of population 3		Distance from arbitrary origin 4	Intercensal movement 5
Central Gujarat	1901	—11 03	+ 0 72	11 05	
	1911	— 8 36	— 2 88	8 84	4 49
	1921	— 7 62	— 4 52	8 86	1 80
	1931	— 6 34	— 5 64	8 49	1 70
	1941	— 5 80	— 8 30	10 13	2 71

The table shown above gives us details as regards the position of the centre of population since the beginning of this century. These points when drawn on a graph would seem to suggest that the centre is moving on an arc of the ellipse. Column 4 above shows the distance of centre of population from the arbitrary origin (Baroda City, in this case). These distances not being the same, one is disinclined to believe that this centre of population moves along the circle with Baroda City as centre as was guessed previously. The last column in the same table shows the uneven progress of the population trend in a south-easterly direction meaning thereby that the distance as the crow flies between the position of the centre at two consecutive decades changes without any regularity.

Natural Division 1	Census Year 2	Co-ordinates of centre of population 3		Distance from arbitrary origin 4	Intercensal movement 5
Northern Gujarat	1901	10 46	—2 12	10 67	
	1911	7 57	—1 71	7 76	2 92
	1921	6 58	—1 63	6 78	0 99
	1931	3 27	—2 84	4 33	3 53
	1941	1 59	—0 56	1 69	2 83

The above table sums up the situation as regards the other important unit of Baroda State. What has been said of Central Gujarat is applicable *mutatis mutandis* to Northern Gujarat also. The trend is exactly on the opposite direction (north-westerly) but there is a similar variation in the intercensal movement of the centre of population.

In 1921 the centre of population was not calculated for Navsari division because it presented some difficulties of computation. These, however, could be removed this time and a detailed study has been made about this division also. One peculiarity about Navsari district is that it is a sort of a compact block if the portion of the British territory in the centre is included in it. The area can therefore be looked upon as pseudo-compact, specially because migration to and from the central British territory may be considered statistically insignificant. This does not present any difficulty in basing our conclusion so far as we are concerned not with the actual position of the

centre but its movement from decade to decade. As it happens, the large forest tracts in Mangrol Songadh and Vyara mahals have considerably affected the location of the centre of population in 1901 in a south-western mahal of the district and subsequent movement of the same in this decade that follows is also in the same region. This can be naturally explained by high density in the Rasti Areas. Gradual progress of the centre of population towards the east is due to the fact that the Rani Areas are being converted into habitable places.

Natural Division 1	Census Year 2	Co-ordinates of centre of population 3		Distance from arbitrary origin 4	Interannual movement 5
Southern Gujarat	1901	-13.95	+0.12	13.95	—
	1911	-14.05	-3.40	14.45	3.29
	1921	-12.24	-4.91	12.27	3.19
	1931	-6.73	-4.86	8.30	4.61
	1941	-4.80	-5.78	8.21	1.06

The above table which explains itself shows the details as to the movement of the centre of population for Southern Gujarat.

4 General Conclusions—Taken as a whole, we may roughly conclude that the locus of the centre of population is an ellipse. As is natural departure from the elliptic path is more pronounced in Navsari division because of the disturbances due to forest areas and the non-compact character of the division. The mathematical considerations underlying this conclusion will be explained in a paper to be presented at the next Statistical Conference. In the meanwhile the present calculation gives us reasons to believe that whether the forces be the socio-economic or otherwise that guide the movement of population on this little planet of ours, they are almost of the same nature as the gravitational forces in the universe that shape the paths of planets round the sun into ellipses. Extending the same analogy a little further we may aver that the most important town in the division will be situated at the focus of the ellipse just as the sun is in the solar system.

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